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HISTORY

—OF—

MONONA COUNTY,

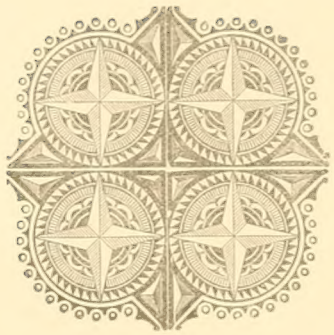
IOWA.

Containing Full-page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County.

TOGETHER WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA, AND OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO:
NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1890.

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Preface.

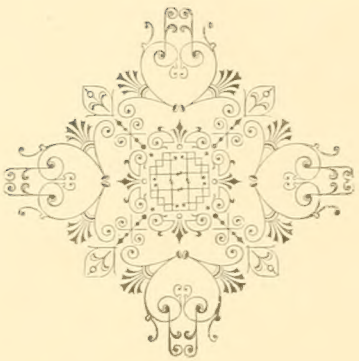
IN this age of culture and progress people are but just waking up to the fact that we are every day making history—working out problems of life and carving out fortunes—all to be forgotten by the next generation, unless we enter more carefully upon the task of recording and preserving the details of our local and personal history. These annals, thus written, will be duly appreciated for their truthfulness and completeness by those who come after us, for it is well known that the lapse of time makes the best of memories imperfect, and tradition is totally unreliable.

Thus it is that in most every section of the Union efforts are being put forth to perpetuate local history and biography. Surely no cause can be more worthy of popular attention. In no county in Iowa should the citizens feel greater interest in recording, in some convenient form, the most important events in the history of the county and the lives of its citizens.

With the laudable purpose of gathering up the history of Monona County and its citizens this volume was commenced and carried to a finish. Our work is done; and we now present it to our patrons with the wish that it will meet the satisfaction that the care used in its preparation warrants.

Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.



CERTIFICATE OF COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, members of the committee appointed to revise the histories of our respective townships or villages for the history of Monona County, now being compiled by the National Publishing Co., hereby certify that the manuscript of the same was duly submitted to us, and that we revised and corrected the same, making such additions and corrections as we, in our judgment, deemed necessary, and as so corrected do approve of the same:

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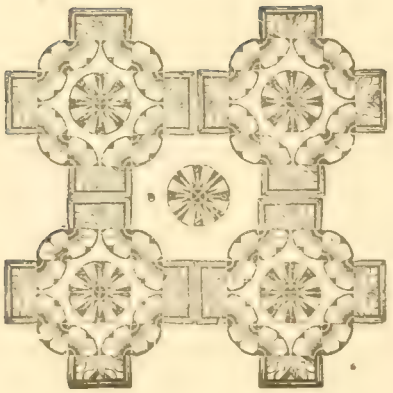
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Soldier.

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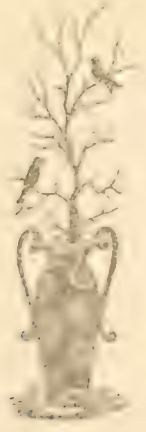
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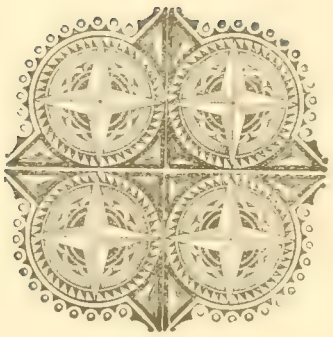
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AND

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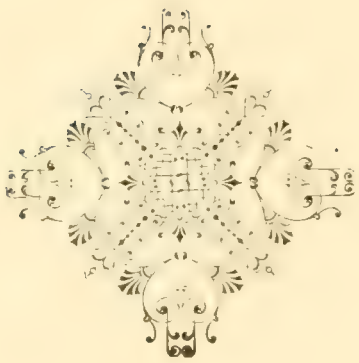
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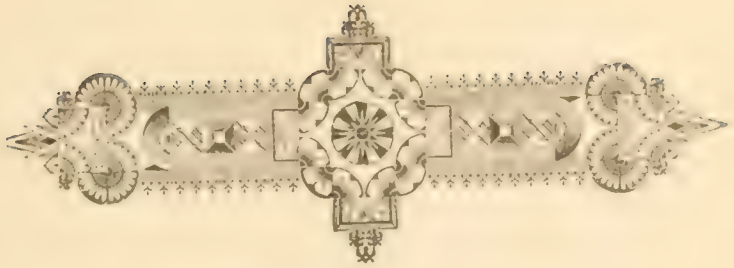
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PRESIDENTS

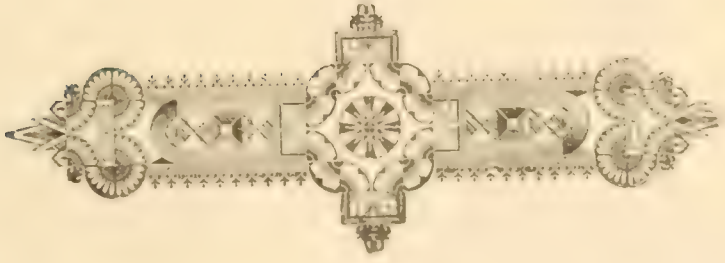
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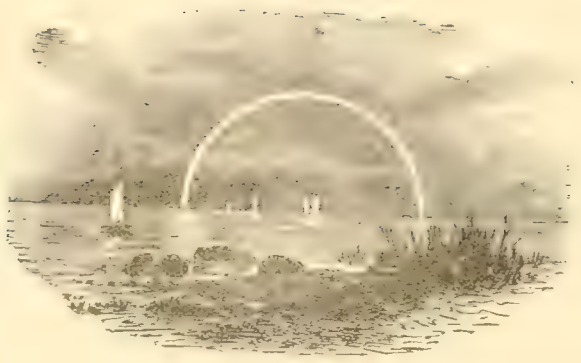
UNITED STATES.

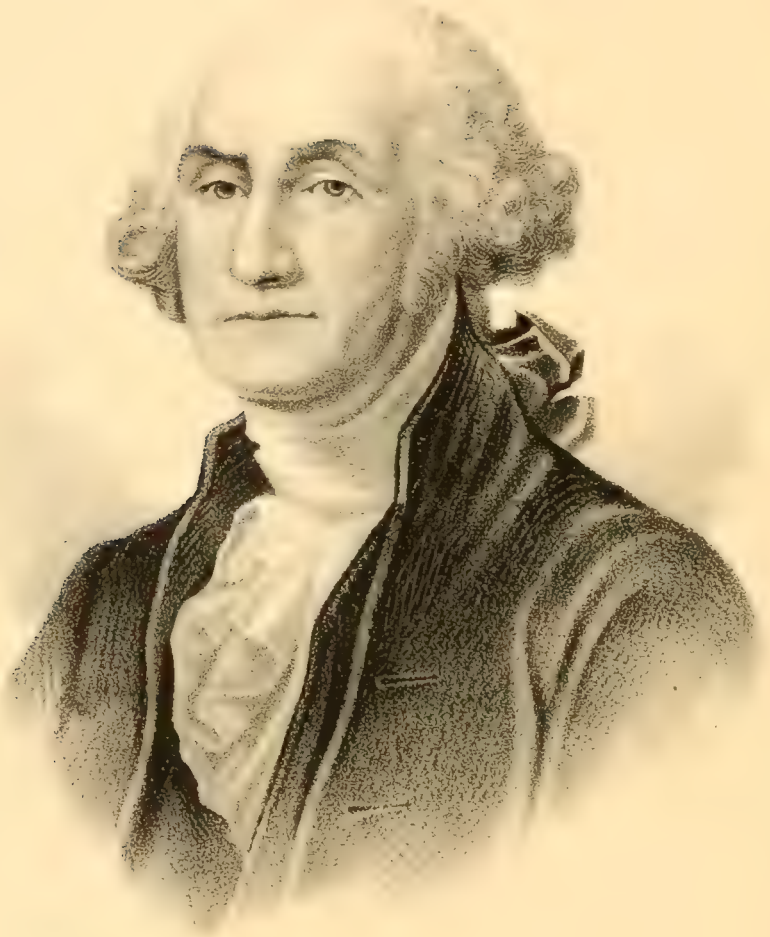




PRESIDENTS.







G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Potomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His reading was rather desultory. Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army to to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiraton of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusally tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.



John Adams

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a 'school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvanistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, [illegible] intelligence. Stamp [illegible] 1765, the passage of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of [illegible] to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britian, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposels. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustiious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhored the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.



Th. Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 177[illegible]

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, sovereign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second adminstration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

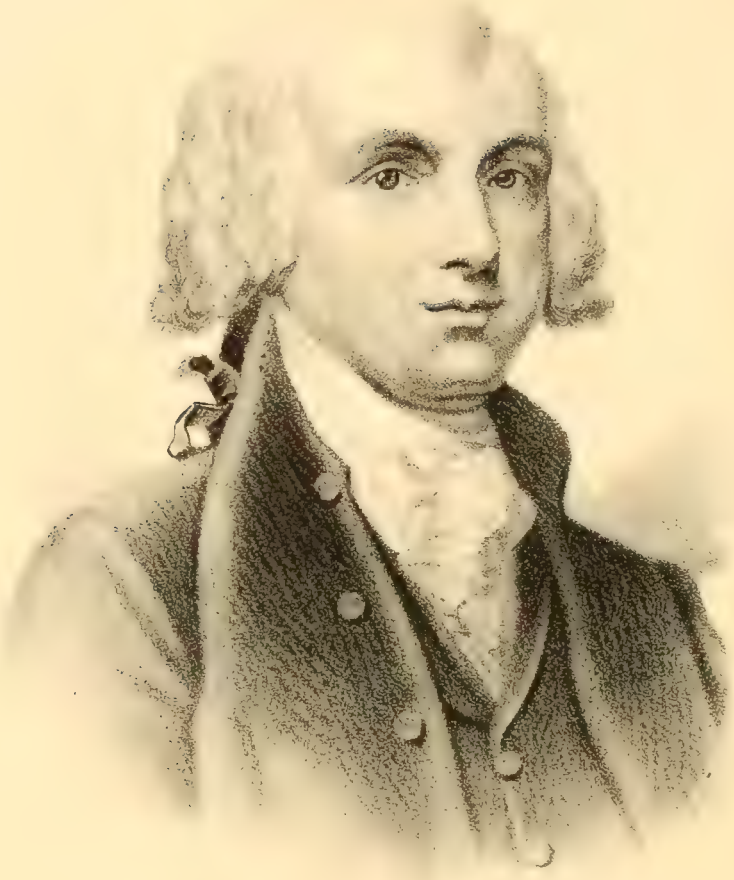
Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

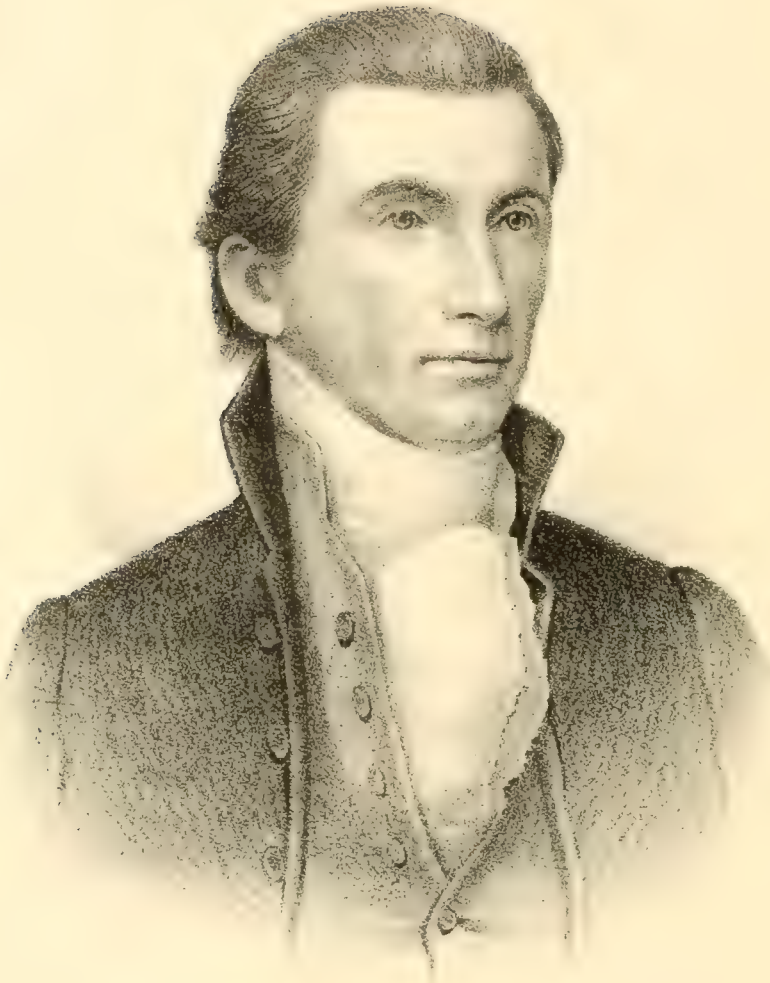
On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



James Monroe

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at that place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and unnatural oppressions of Great Britian, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a true determination to excel or die with her sons for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Leglislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of [illegible] at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards [illegible]

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's adminstration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died on the 4th of July, 1831



J. Q. Adams

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, [illegible] Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on [illegible] the smoke and flames following up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompained his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of [illegible] and of [illegible] culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, [illegible] at the Hague. There in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britian. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his [illegible] While waiting he was married to [illegible] American lady to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss [illegible] daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishment which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere to which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast, seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth;*" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content.*" These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange, and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed soliciter for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philedelphia, where Congress then held its

sissippi,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's adminstration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britian commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comrfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March. 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample suply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warrios were killed A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terriffic slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.



M Van Buren

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Over it is a plain granite shaft [illegible] feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing ruputation led him after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's adminstration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect ot the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.



W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., February, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from President Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his adminstration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. Abou-

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accourtrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompained by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

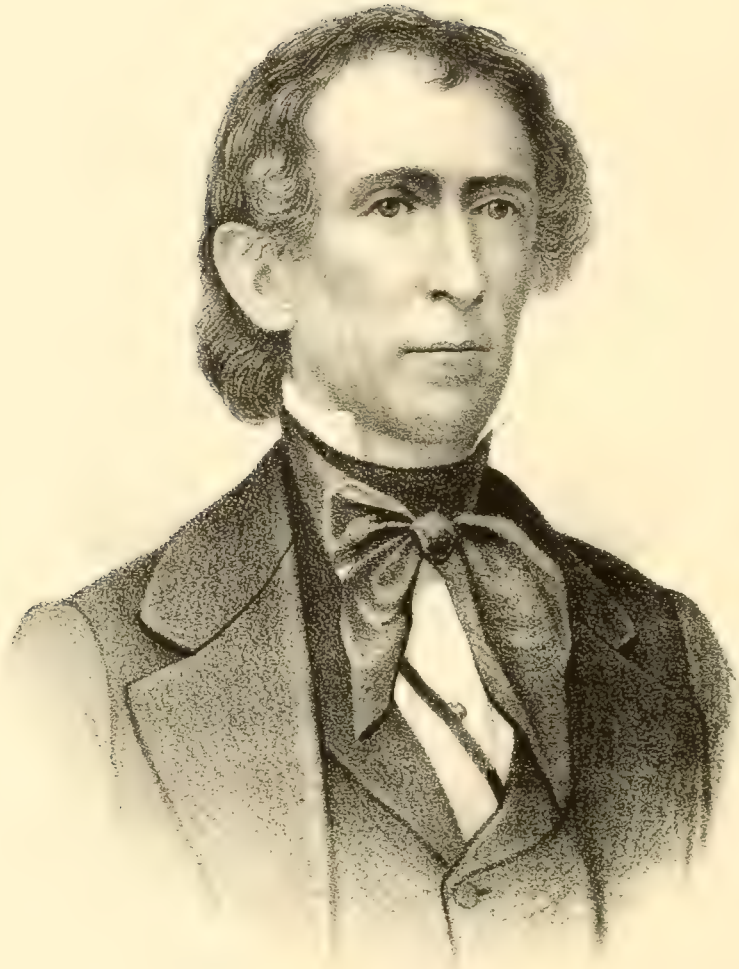
He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.



John Tyler

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the [illegible] child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote or his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus canstantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

[illegible]

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occured. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He reccommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

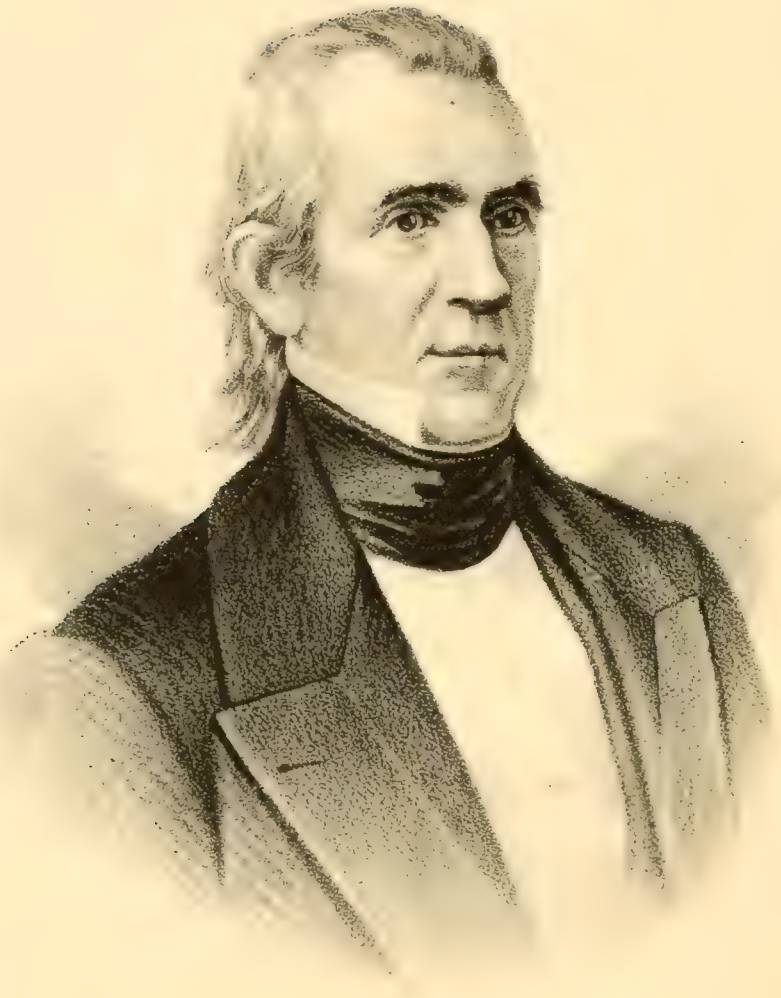
The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James K. Polk

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of [illegible] sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. He [illegible] he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

'To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.



Zachary Taylor

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, [illegible] Taylor [illegible] company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war-whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no immagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

[illegible] Taylor [illegible] in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rogue. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."



Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small village, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university hall and then enters a law office, and by [illegible]

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-Peesident. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmcre's adminstration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo. N. Y., March 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associatad.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In 1838 Mr. Pierce, still growing in [illegible] and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precariuos state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladened by his material bounty.



James Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in the gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his [illegible] powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, being repre-

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented act of removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



Your friend & ever
A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, [illegible] About [illegible] years [illegible] death by the Shawnee Indians. Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. [illegible] to her, [illegible] the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

that his employer were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam,' was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Fords' Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.



Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life while herorically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abi-

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennesee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Geenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.



U. S. Grant

Ulysses S. Grant.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union Army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago. May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a re-nomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mr. Hayes [illegible] period was very weak, and the

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marrage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chilicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average on



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Diciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale [illegible]

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunel of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world" Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.



C. A. Hollum

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist Clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $50 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.



Grover Cleveland

S. Grover Cleveland.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid $50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive $100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at $50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of $3 or $4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York *Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.



Benj. Harrison

Benjamin Harrison.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President, is the descendant of one of the historical families of this country. The head of the family was a Major General Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I, and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hung Oct. 13, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the next of the family that appears in history is Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and after whom he was named. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774–5–6, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was three times elected Governor of Virginia.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, the son of the distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful career as a soldier during the War of 1812, and with a clean record as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, was elected President of the United States in 1840. His career was cut short by death within one month after his inauguration.

President Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. His life up to the time of his graduation by the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, was the uneventful one of a country lad of a family of small means. His father was able to give him a good education, and nothing more. He became engaged while at college to the daughter of Dr. Scott, Principal of a female school at Oxford. After graduating he determined to enter upon the study of the law. He went to Cincinnati and then read law for two years. At the expiration of that time young Harrison received the only inheritance of his life; his aunt dying left him a lot valued at $800. He regarded this legacy as a fortune, and decided to get married at once, take this money and go to some Eastern town and begin the practice of law. He sold his lot, and with the money in his pocket, he started out with his young wife to fight for a place in the world. He

decided to go to Indianapolis, which was even at that time a town of promise. He met with slight encouragement at first, making scarcely anything the first year. He worked diligently, applying himself closely to his calling, built up an extensive practice and took a leading rank in the legal profession. He is the father of two children.

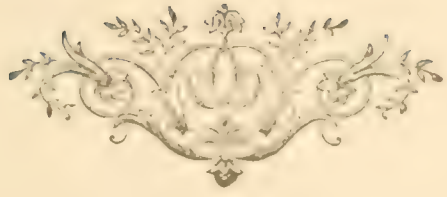
In 1850 Mr. Harrison was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1862 he raised the 17th Indiana Infantry, and was chosen its Colonel. His regiment was composed of the rawest of material, but Col. Harrison employed all his time at first mastering military tactics and drilling his men, when he therefore came to move toward the East with Sherman his regiment was one of the best drilled and organized in the army. At Resaca he especially distinguished himself, and for his bravery at Peachtree Creek he was made a Brigadier General, Gen. Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of the Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment until the fall of 1864 he had taken no leave of absence, but having been nominated that year for the same office, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time made a brilliant canvass of the State, and was elected for another term. He then started to rejoin Sherman, but on the way was stricken down with scarlet fever, and after a most trying siege made his way to the front in time to participate in the closing incidents of the war.

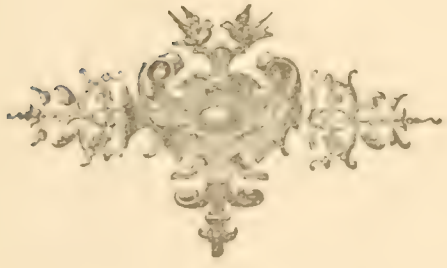
In 1868 Gen. Harrison declined a re-election as reporter and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for Governor. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign he made won for him a National reputation, and he was much sought, especially in the East, to make speeches. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and was elected to the United States Senate. Here he served six years, and was known as one of the ablest men, best lawyers and strongest debaters in that body. With the expiration of his Senatorial term he returned to the practice of his profession, becoming the head of one of the strongest firms in the State.

The political campaign of 1888 was one of the most memorable in the history of our country. The convention which assembled in Chicago in June and named Mr. Harrison as the chief standard bearer of the Republican party, was great in every particular, and on this account, and the attitude it assumed upon the vital questions of the day, chief among which was the tariff, awoke a deep interest in the campaign throughout the Nation. Shortly after the nomination delegations began to visit Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, his home. This movement became popular, and from all sections of the country societies, clubs and delegations journeyed thither to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman. The popularity of these was greatly increased on account of the remarkable speeches made by Mr. Harrison. He spoke daily all through the summer and autumn to these visiting delegations, and so varied, masterly and eloquent were his speeches that they at once placed him in the foremost rank of American orators and statesmen.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater, he was called upon at an uncommonly early age to take part in the discussion of the great questions that then began to agitate the country. He was an uncompromising anti slavery man, and was matched against some of the most eminent Democratic speakers of his State. No man who felt the touch of his blade desired to be pitted with him again. With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect, but his words always went like bullets to the mark. He is purely American in his ideas and is a splendid type of the American statesman. Gifted with quick perception, a logical mind and a ready tongue, he is one of the most distinguished impromptu speakers in the Nation. Many of these speeches sparkled with the rarest of eloquence and contained arguments of greatest weight. Many of his terse statements have already become aphorisms. Original in thought, precise in logic, terse in statement, yet withal faultless in eloquence, he is recognized as the sound statesman and brilliant orator of the day



GOVERNORS.







Samuel Bryson

Ansel Briggs.

ANSEL BRIGGS, the first gentleman chosen to fill the gubernatorial chair of Iowa after its organization as a State, was a native of Vermont, and was born Feb. 3, 1800. His parents, who likewise were New Englanders, were Benjamin and Electa Briggs. The boyhood of our subject was passed in his native State, and in attendance upon the common schools he received a fair education which was subsequently improved by a term at Norwich Academy. When a young man he removed with his parents to Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, where young Briggs engaged in the work of establishing stage lines. He also here embarked in political affairs and as a Whig run for the office of County Auditor, but was defeated by John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat.

After remaining in Ohio for six years, the glowing accounts of the fair fields and the fertile prairies of the Territory of Iowa, led him westward across the Father of Waters. He had previously united his fortunes in life with Nancy M. Dunlap, daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer in the War of 1812. Even prior to this marriage he had chosen a wife, [illegible] who was born on the same day and year as himself, but of whom he was soon bereft. He brought with him to Iowa his little family and located at Andrew, in Jackson County. Seeing the opportunity here for resuming his former business, he began opening up stage lines, frequently driving the old stage coach himself. He made several contracts with the Postoffice Department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City and other routes, thus opening up and carrying on a very important enterprise. Politically, Gov. Briggs was a Democrat, and on coming to Iowa identified himself with that party. In 1842 he was chosen a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently was elected Sheriff of the same county. He had taken a leading part in public affairs, and upon the formation of the State Government in 1846, he became a prominent candidate for Governor, and though his competitors in his own party were distinguished and well-known citizens, Mr. Briggs received the nomination. The convention was held in Iowa City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two, and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd LeFler were nominated for Congress. The

election was held Oct. 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The principal question between the two leading parties, the Democratic and the Whig, at this period, was that of the banking system. It is related that a short time prior to the meeting of the convention which nominated Mr. Briggs, that in offering a toast at a banquet, he struck the key-note which made him the popular man of the hour. He said, "No banks but earth and they well tilled." This was at once caught up by his party and it did more to secure him the nomination than anything else. His administration was one void of any special interest. He labored in harmonious accord with his party, yet frequently exhibited an independence of principle, characteristic of his nature. The Missouri boundary question which caused a great deal of excited controversy at this period, and even a determination to resort to arms, was handled by him with great ability.

On his election as Executive of the State, Gov. Briggs sold out his mail contract, but after the expiration of his term of service he continued his residence in Jackson County. In 1870 he removed to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before the day of railroads in that section, making the trip by carriage. On the occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence on the Nebraska side of the river and six miles above Council Bluffs, and which for a time was a vigorous rival of Omaha. During the mining excitement, in 1860, he made a trip to Colorado, and three years later, in company with his son John and a large party, went to Montana, where he remained until the year 1865, when he returned to his home in Iowa.

As above stated, Gov. Briggs was twice married, his first wife being his companion for a brief time only. His second wife bore him eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter, Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died Dec. 30, 1847, while her husband was Governor of the State. She was a devoted Christian lady, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of strong domestic tastes. She was highly educated, and endowed by nature with that womanly tact and grace which enabled her to adorn the high position her husband had attained. She dispensed a bounteous hospitality, though her home was in a log house, and was highly esteemed and admired by all who met her.

Gov. Briggs went in and out among his people for many years after his retirement from the executive office, and even after his return from the Montana expedition. He was admired for his able services rendered so unselfishly during the pioneer period of the now great and populous State. His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was of brief duration, lasting only five weeks, indeed only three days before his death he was able to be out. His demise occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, Neb., at half-past three of the morning of May 5, 1881. His death was greatly mourned all over the State. Upon the following day, Gov. Gear issued a proclamation reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be put at half-mast during the day upon which the funeral was held, which was the following Sunday succeeding his death.



S. Hempstead

Stephen Hempstead.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, second Governor of Iowa, is a native of Connecticut, where, at New London, he was born Oct. 1, 1812. He resided in that State with his parents until 1828, when the family came West, locating upon a farm near Saint Louis. This was the home of young Stephen until 1830, when he went to Galena, Ill., where he served in the capacity of a clerk in a commission house for a time. He was there during the exciting period of the Black Hawk troubles, and was an officer in an artillery company which had been organized for the protection of Galena. After the defeat of Black Hawk and the consequent termination of Indian troubles, he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he remained for about two years. On account of difficulties which he got into about sectarianism and abolitionism, he left the college and returned to Missouri. He shortly afterward entered the office of Charles S. Hempstead, a prominent lawyer of Connecticut, began the study of the profession in which he afterward became quite proficient. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, which at the time embraced the Territory of Iowa, and the same year located at Dubuque, being the first lawyer who began the practice of his profession at that place.

As might be expected in a territory but thinly populated, but one which was rapidly settling up, the services of an able attorney would be in demand in order to draft the laws. Upon the organization of the Territorial Government of Iowa in 1838, he was, with Gen. Warner Lewis, elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, which assembled in Burlington that year. He was Chairman of the Committee Judiciary, and at the second session of that body was elected its President. He was again elected a member of the Council, in 1845, over which he also presided. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates of Dubuque County, for the first convention to frame a constitution for the State. In 1848, in company with Judge Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed by the Legislature Commissioner to revise the laws of the State, which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851.

In 1850 Mr. Hempstead was elected Governor of

the State, and served with ability for four years, that being the full term under the Constitution at the time. He received 13,486 votes against 11,403 cast for his opponent, James L. Thompson. After the vote had been canvassed a committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Gov. Hempstead, accompanied by the retiring Executive, Gov. Briggs, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House where the Governor-elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This was an important period in the history of the State, being at a time when the public affairs were assuming definite shape, and indeed it was what might be termed the formative period. The session of the Legislature passed many important acts which were approved by the Governor, and during his term there were fifty-two new counties formed. Gov. Hempstead in his message to the Fourth General Assembly in December, 1852, stated that among other things, the population of the State according to the Federal census was 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of funded debt which was payable at its option.

Among the numerous counties organized was one named Buncombe, which received its name in the following way: The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then being inaugurated, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby Legislature" and elected as Governor, Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to the self-constituted body a lengthy message in which he sharply criticized the regular General Assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useful speeches much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with speaking for "Buncombe," and recommended that as a lasting memorial a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized on by the Legislature, and the county of Buncombe was created with few dissenting voices. However, the General Assembly, in 1862, changed the name to Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon who was killed in the early part of the Civil War.

The season of 1851 was one of great disappointment to the pioneers of Iowa, and much suffering was the result of the bad season of that year. By the year 1854, the State had fully recovered from the depression thus produced, and that year as well as the following, the emigration from the East was unprecedented. The prairies of Illinois were lined day after day with a continuous caravan of emigrants pushing on toward Iowa. During a single month 1743 wagons bound for Iowa passed through Peoria. So remarkable had been the influx of people into the State, that in an issue of the Burlington *Telegraph* appeared the following statement: "Twenty thousand emigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

At the expiration of his term of service, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1854, Gov. Hempstead returned to his old home at Dubuque. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and so acceptably did he serve the people that for twelve years he was chosen to fill that position. Under his administration the principal county building, including the jail, poorhouse, as well as some valuable bridges, were erected. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to retire from public life, passing the remainder of his days in quietude and repose at Dubuque. There he lived until Feb. 16, 1883, when, at his home, the light of his long and eventful life went out. The record he has made, which was an honorable and distinguished one, was closed, and Iowa was called upon to mourn the loss of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens. He had been an unusually useful man of the State and his services, which were able and wise, were rendered in that unselfish spirit which distinguished so many of the early residents of this now prosperous State.



James W. Grimes.

JAMES W. GRIMES, the third gentleman to fill the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa, was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, were also natives of the same town. The former was born on the 11th of August, 1772, and the mother March 19, 1773. They became the parents of eight children, of whom James was the youngest and became one of the most distinguished citizens of Iowa. He attended the district schools, and in early childhood evinced an unusual taste for learning. Besides attending the district schools, the village pastor instructed him in Greek and Latin. After completing his preparations for college, which he did at Hampton Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, in August, 1832, which was in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a hard student, advanced rapidly, and in February, 1835, bid adieu to the college halls, and with James Walker, of Peterborough, N. H., he began the study of his chosen profession.

Feeling that his native State afforded too limited advantages, and, in fact, being of a rather adventurous disposition, as well as ambitious, he desired broader fields in which to carve for himself a fortune. He accordingly left the home that had sheltered him during his boyhood days, and turning his face Westward proceeded until he had crossed the great Father of Waters. It was in 1836, and young Grimes was indeed young to undertake upon himself such responsibilities; but possessing business tact, determination and tenacity, as well as an excellent professional training, he determined to open an office in the then new town of Burlington, Iowa. Here he hung out his shingle, and ere long had established a reputation which extended far beyond the confines of the little city.

In April, 1837, he was appointed City Solicitor, and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor with

superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the Representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

Mr. Grimes had become prominently identified with the Whig party, and being distinguished as an able lawyer, as well as a fair-minded, conscientious man, he was a prominent candidate for Governor before the convention which met in February, 1854. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa and the last. He was chosen as a nominee for Governor, was duly elected, and in December, 1854, assumed the duties of the office. Shortly after his election it was proposed that he should go to the United States Senate, but he gave his admirers to understand that he was determined to fill the term of office for which he had been chosen. This he did, serving the full term to the entire satisfaction of all parties. He was a faithful party leader, and so able were his services that, while at the time of his election as Governor Democracy reigned supreme in the State and its representatives in Congress were allied to the slave power, he turned the State over to the Republican party.

His term of office expired Jan. 14, 1858, when he retired from the Executive Chair, only, however, to assume the responsibilities of a United States Senator. Upon the 4th of March of the following year he took his seat in the Senate and was placed upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, upon which he remained during his Senatorial career, serving as Chairman of that important committee from December, 1864. Jan. 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States, receiving all but six of the votes of the General Assembly in joint convention.

His counsel was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth $6,000 to the Congregational College, at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes, and assumed July 20, 1865, by the Trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating $5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of $5,000 to Dartmouth College, and $1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe, April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home Sept. 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election, Feb. 5, 1872, and was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.

Senator Grimes was united in marriage at Burlington, Ia., Nov. 9, 1846, with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Neally. Mr. Grimes stood in the foremost ranks among the men of his time, not only in the State but of the nation. The young attorney who left the granite hills of New Hampshire for the fertile prairies of the West, distinguished himself both as an attorney and a statesman. His personal history is so inseparably interwoven in that of the history of the State that a sketch of his life is indeed but a record of the history of his adopted State during the years of his manhood and vigor.



R. P. Lowe

Ralph P. Lowe.

RALPH P. LOWE, the fourth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born in Ohio in the year 1808, and like many others of the distinguished men of Iowa, came within her borders in early pioneer times. He was a young man but a little over thirty years of age when he crossed the great Father of Waters, settling upon its western bank at the then small village of Muscatine. He at once identified himself with the interests of the growing city, and ere long became quite prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. He was shortly afterward chosen as a representative from Muscatine County to the Constitutional Convention of 1844, which framed the Constitution which was rejected by the people.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became District Judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was District Judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant-Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know-Nothing" party, and [illegible] the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Gov. Lowe was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind, and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Gov. Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of Jan. 10, 1860, reviewing the preceeding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow-citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857, did

not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, were there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved Feb. 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Capt. Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the 1st of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Gov. Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Gov. Lowe was appointed one of the three Judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Gov. Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.





Samuel A. McElroy

Samuel J. Kirkwood.

THE fifth Governor of Iowa was Samuel J. Kirkwood. He was born in Hartford County, Md., on his father's farm, Dec. 20, 1813. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, who became the mother of two sons. After the death of this companion, the elder Kirkwood was united in marriage with Mary Alexander, who bore him three children, all of whom were sons. Of this little family Samuel was the youngest, and when ten years of age was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by John McLeod, a relative of the family. Here he remained for four years, giving diligent attention to his studies, at the close of which time he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk. In this capacity he continued with the exception of eighteen months, until he reached his majority. During the interval referred to, young Kirkwood was living the life of a pedagogue in York County, Pa.

In the year 1835, Samuel quit Washington and came westward to Richland County, Ohio. His father and brother had preceded him from Maryland, locating upon a timbered farm in the Buckeye State. Here Samuel lent them valuable assistance in clearing the farm. He was ambitious to enter the legal profession, and in the year 1841, an opportunity was afforded him to enter the office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio. The following two years he gave diligent application to his books, and in 1843, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was then fortunate enough to form an association in the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, which relations continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as Prosecuting Attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the Constitutional Convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the Supreme Judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland District" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district com-

posed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served in the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as Gen. A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great Civil War. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the Federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of $800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but $300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining $500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Gov. Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark, but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the Senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief Senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his Senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the Presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Gov. Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843, to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.

In 1880 Mr. Kirkwood was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. Considerable interest was manifested in the contest, as both the Labor and Democratic parties had popular candidates in the field.



W. M. Stone

William M. Stone.

WILLIAM M. STONE, the sixth Governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 11, 1827. His parents, Truman and Lavina (North) Stone, who were of English ancestry, moved to Lewis County, N. Y., when William was but a year old. William's grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved into Ohio, locating in Coshocton County. Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until he was twenty-three years of age, reading law most of the time during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his reading with Gen. Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Reuben P. Ranney, Supreme Judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville *Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State Convention, which met Feb. 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private, was made Captain of Co. B, Third Iowa Inf., and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mill, Mo., in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis

he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified, he returned to Richmond and had his parole extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, the same month. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until Jan. 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under Gen. Davidson, at West Plains, Mo.. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Col. Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Col. Stone at Milliken's Bend, La., to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Col. C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Col. Harris was taken sick, and Col. Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Col. Stone received Gen. Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Col. Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in the left forearm. Col. Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf Department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa.

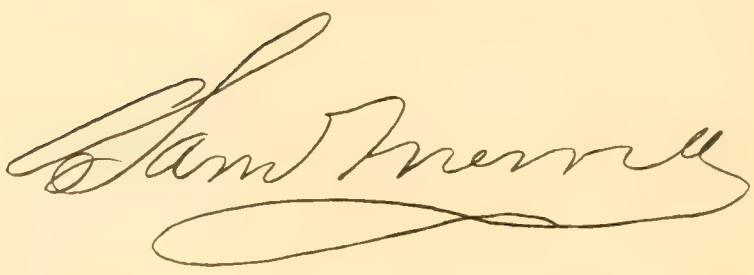
He was nominated in a Republican convention, held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a very large majority. He was breveted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing Jan. 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Gov. Stone made a very energetic and efficient Executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloact Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.





Samuel Merrill.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor from 1868 to 1872, was born in Oxford County, Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. He is a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from England and settled in Maine in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung most of the Hills in America. On his father's side he is a decendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1636, and located in Massachusetts. Nathaniel had a son, Daniel, who in turn had a son named John, and he in turn begat a son called Thomas. The latter was born Dec. 18, 1708. On the 4th of August, 1728, was born to him a son, Samuel, who was married and had a family of twelve children, one of whom, Abel, was taken by his father to Boston in 1750. Abel was married to Elizabeth Page, who had five children, one of whom, Abel, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Abigail Hill June 25, 1809, and to them were born eight children, Samuel being the youngest but one. At the age of sixteen Samuel moved with his parents to Buxton, Maine, the native place of his mother, where his time was employed in turns in teaching and attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, and feeling that the South offered better opportunities, he immediately set out for that section. He remained, however, but a short time, as he says "he was born too far North." Suspicion having been raised as to his abolition principles and finding the element not altogether congenial, he soon left and loved the sunny South and went to the old Granite State, where the next several years were spent in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with a brother, in which he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the fertile West.

It was in the year 1856 that Mr. Merrill turned his face toward the setting sun, finding a desirable location near McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm. The population increased, as also did their trade, and their house became one of the most extensive wholesale establishments on the Upper Mississippi. During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active part in politics. In 1854 he was chosen on the abolition ticket to the Legislature of New Hampshire. The following year he was again returned to the Legislature, and doubtless had he remained in that State would have risen still higher. In coming to Iowa his experience and ability were demanded by his neighbors, and he was here called into public service. He was sent to the Legislature, and though assembled with the most distinguished men of his time, took a leading part in the important services demanded of that body. The Legislature was convened in an extra session on 1861, to provide for

the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill took an active part.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Merrill was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, and immediately went to the front. At the time Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals, Col. Merrill was placed in command, with detachments of the 21st Iowa and 99th Illinois, a portion of the 3d Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at the time eighty miles distant. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1863, he came across a body of Confederates who were advancing in heavy force. Immediate preparations for battle were made by Col. Merrill, and after briskly firing for an hour, the enemy fell back. Merrill then moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the enemy in force under Marmaduke, being about eight thousand strong, while Merrill had but one-tenth of that number. A hot struggle ensued in which the Twenty-first distinguished itself. The Confederate loss was several officers and three hundred men killed and wounded, while the Union loss was but seven killed and sixty-four wounded. The following winter the regiment performed active service, taking part in the campaign of Vicksburg. It fought under McClernand at Port Gibson, and while making the famous charge of Black River Bridge, Col. Merrill was severely wounded through the hip. He was laid up from the 17th of May to January, when he again joined his regiment in Texas, and in June, 1864, on account of suffering from his wound, resigned and returned to McGregor. In 1867 Mr. Merrill was chosen Governor of the State, being elected upon the Republican ticket. He served with such satisfaction, that in 1869 he was re-nominated and accordingly elected.

Under the administration of Gov. Merrill, the movement for the erection of the new State House was inaugurated. The Thirteenth General Assembly provided for the building at a cost of $1,500,000, and made an appropriation with which to begin the work of $150,000. With this sum the work was begun, and Nov. 23, 1871, the corner stone was laid in the presence of citizens from all parts of the State. On this occasion the Governor delivered the address. It was an historical view of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day. It was replete with historical facts, showed patient research, was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent with the fire and genius of American patriotism. It is a paper worthy of the occasion, and does justice to the head and heart that conceived it.

During the gubernatorial career of Gov. Merrill, extending through two terms, from January, 1868, to January, 1872, he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good, standing by the side of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. The two were instrumental in placing the slack-water navigation between the Mississippi and the Lakes in the way of ultimate and certain success. The Governor treated this subject to great length and with marked ability in his message to the Thirteenth General Assembly, and so earnest was he in behalf of this improvement, that he again discussed it in his message to the Fourteenth General Assembly. In the instigation of the work the Governors of the different States interested, called conventions, and through the deliberations of these assemblies the aid of the General Government was secured.

Samuel Merrill was first married to Catherine Thomas, who died in 1847, fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was united in marriage with a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. She became the mother of four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

After the expiration of his public service he returned to McGregor, but shortly afterward removed to Des Moines, where he is now residing, and is President of the Citizens' National Bank.

Thus briefly have been pointed out the leading features in the life of one of Iowa's most prominent citizens, and one who has made an honorable record both in public positions and private enterprises. He is highly esteemed in the city where he resides and is regarded as one of the faithful representatives of the sons of New England. In stature he is fully six feet high and finely proportioned.



C. C. Carpenter

Cyrus Clay Carpenter.

CYRUS CLAY CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was at the age of ten years, and his father two years later. He was left in destitute circumstances, and went first to learn the trade of a clothier, which, however, he abandoned after a few months, and engaged with a farmer, giving a term in the winter, however, to attendance upon the district school. When eighteen he began teaching school, and the following four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy at Hartford. At the conclusion of this period he went to Ohio, where he engaged as a teacher for a year and a half, spending the summer at farm work.

In the year 1854 Mr. Carpenter came further westward, visiting many points in Illinois and Iowa, arriving at Des Moines, then a village of some 1,200 inhabitants. This place, however, not offering a favorable location, he proceeded on his journey, arriving in Fort Dodge June 28, 1854. Owing to his being without funds he was compelled to travel on foot, in which way the journey to Fort Dodge was made, with his entire worldly possessions in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand. He soon found employment at Fort Dodge, as assistant to a Government surveyor. This work being completed, young Carpenter assisted his landlord in cutting hay, but soon secured another position as a surveyor's assistant. In the early part of the following January he engaged in teaching school at Fort Dodge, but in the spring was employed to take charge of a set of surveyors in surveying the counties of Emmet and Kossuth.

On his return to Fort Dodge he found the land-office, which had been established at that place, was about to open for the sale of land. Being familiar with the country and the location of the best land, he opened a private land-office, and found constant and profitable employment for the following three years, in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes. During this period he became extensively known, and, being an active Republican, he was chosen as a standard-bearer for his section of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in the autumn of 1857. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered and was assigned to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, much of the time being Chief Commissary of the left wing of the 16th Army Corps. In 1864 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Logan, as Chief Commissary of the 15th Army Corps. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and in August, 1865, was mustered out.

Upon the close of his service to his country he returned to his home at Fort Dodge, but, owing to so many changes which had taken place, and such an influx of enterprising men into the city, he found his once prosperous business in the hands of

years. He turned his attention to the improvement of a piece of land, where he remained until [illegible], in the autumn of 1866, as Register of the State Land-Office. He was re-elected in 1868, and refused the nomination in 1870. This position [illegible] to Des Moines, but in 1870 he returned to Fort Dodge. During the summer of the following year he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor. He was elected, and inaugurated as Chief Executive of Iowa Jan. 11, 1872. In 1873 he was renominated by his party, and October 14 of that year was re-elected, his inauguration taking place Jan. 27, 1874. Gov. Carpenter was an able, popular and faithful Executive, and was regarded as one of the most honest, prominent and unselfish officials the State ever had. Plain, unassuming, modest, he won his public position more through the enthusiasm of his friends than by any personal effort or desire of his own. Everywhere, at all times and upon all occasions, he demonstrated that the confidence of his friends was justified. He took an active part in the great question of monopolies and transportation evils, which during his administration were so prominent, doing much to secure wise legislation in these respects.

Gov. Carpenter has been regarded as a public speaker of more than ordinary ability, and has upon many occasions been the orator, and always appreciated by the people.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he resigned after a service of fifteen months. This step was an evidence of his unselfishness, as it was taken because another Bureau officer was to be dismissed, as it was held that Iowa had more heads of Bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of the higher grade saved the position to another. In 1881 he was elected to Congress, and served with ability, and in the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa he represented Webster County.

Gov. Carpenter was married, in March, 1864, to Miss Susan Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. No children have been born to them, but they have reared a niece of Mrs. Carpenter's.

During his entire life Mr. Carpenter has been devoted to the principles of Reform and the best interests of all classes of citizens who, by adoption or by birth-right, are entitled to a home upon our soil and the protection of our laws, under the great charter of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." In an address in 1852 he took advanced views upon the leading subjects of public interest. He had already laid the foundation for that love of freedom which afterwards found an ample field of labor with the Republican party. There was nothing chimerical in his views. He looked at every strata of human society, and, from the wants of the masses, wisely devined duty and prophesied destiny. He would have the people of a free Republic educated in the spirit of the civilization of the age. Instead of cultivating a taste for a species of literature tending directly to degrade the mind and deprave the heart, thereby leading back to a state of superstition and consequent barbarism, he would cultivate principles of temperance, industry and economy in every youthful mind, as the indispensable ingredients of good citizens, or subjects upon whose banner will be inscribed Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Thus early in life Mr. Carpenter saw the destined tendency of our American institutions, and the advancing civilization of the age. He saw it in the peace congress, whose deliberations have made the Rhine thrice immortal. He saw it in the prospective railway, which he believed would one day unite the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific—a fact realized by the construction of the great continental railway.

It was thus early that he began to study the wants of the world, and with what clearness and directness may be seen by the correctness of his vision and the accomplishment of what he considered an inevitable necessity.

Thus, growing up into manhood, and passing onward in the rugged pathway of time, disciplined in political economy and civil ethics in the stern school of experience, he was prepared to meet every emergency with a steady hand; to bring order out of discord, and insure harmony and prosperity.

Gov. Carpenter is now engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life, residing at Fort Dodge, where he is highly esteemed as one of her purest minded and most upright citizens.



L. G. Ingraham

Joshua G. Newbold.

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, the ninth Governor of Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania. He comes from the excellent stock known as the Friends, who very early settled in New Jersey. Joshua G. is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (House) Newbold, and was born in Fayette County, May 12, 1830. He was born a farmer's boy and was reared in the vigorous employment of farm work. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, Pa., where, in the common schools and in a select school or academy, young Newbold received his education. When sixteen years of age he accompanied the family on their return to Fayette County. Here for the following eight years he assisted his father in running a flouring-mill as well as devoting much of his time to teaching school. When about nineteen years of age our subject began the study of medicine, devoting much of his time while teaching to his medical books. He, however, abandoned the idea of becoming a physician and turned his attention to different walks in life.

In the month of March, 1851, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, 25th Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Ala.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Ark., in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ringgold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27, losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta Campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mer-

cantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the 13th, 14th and 15th General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was Chairman of the School Committee in the 14th, and of the committee on appropriations in the 15th General Assembly. In the 15th (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. D. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair Feb. 1, 1877, and vacating it for Gov. Gear in January, 1878.

Gov. Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878, shows painstaking care and a clear, business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to $340,826.56, more than $90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Gov. Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Gov. Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its own personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Gov. Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist Church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pa., their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children and lost two. The names of the living are Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



John H. Gear.

JOHN H. GEAR, the tenth gentleman to occupy the Executive Chair of Iowa, is still a resident of Burlington. He is a native of the Empire State, where in the city of Ithica, April 7, 1825, he was born. Rev. E. G. Gear, his father, was born in New London, Conn., in 1792, and became a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His family had removed with him, while he was still young, to Pittsfield, Mass., and in the year 1816, after his ordination as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, he went to New York and located at Onondaga Hill near the city of Syracuse. Shortly after this settlement, the young minister was united in marriage with Miss Miranda E. Cook. After serving various congregations in Western New York for many years, he determined to become a pioneer in Northern Illinois, which at the time, in the year 1836, was being rapidly settled up. He found a desirable location at Galena where he remained until 1838, when he received the appointment as Chaplain in the United States army while located at Fort Snelling, Minn. He lived a long and active life, doing much good, quitting his labors in the year 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The only son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gear was J. H., afterward the distinguished Governor of Iowa. As above stated the birth occurred in 1825. In 1843, when still a young man, he came West to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside, her most distinguished citizen. Shortly after his arrival in the young city, he embarked in his mercantile career, engaging at the time with the firm of Bridgman & Bros., in the capacity of a clerk. Remaining with this firm for a little over a year, he left them for an engagement with W. F. Coolbaugh, who at one time was President of the Union National Bank, of Chicago, and who at that early period was the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He served Mr. Coolbaugh so faithfully, and with such marked ability for the following five years, that, when desirous of a partner in his business, the wealthy merchant could find no one in whom he could place greater confidence and with whom he could trust his extensive business relations that pleased him better than the young clerk. Accordingly he was associated as a partner under the firm name of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. Under this arrangement the firm did a prosperous business for the following five years, when Mr. Gear purchased the entire business, which he carried on with marked success until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is at present, besides filling other prominent business relations, President of the Rolling Mill Co., of Galesburg,

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected Alderman; in 1863 was elected Mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its President. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the 14th General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the 15th General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives for his courtesy and impartiality, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had presided over that body.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup and 38,928 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated Jan. 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879 by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration occurred in January of the year 1880.

Gov. Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State at a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants out-standing, but not bearing interest, Sept. 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the Executive, Auditor and Treasurer, under the law of the 18th General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the Normal School and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a Board of Health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State Inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Gov. Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of the town of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children two of whom are living.



B. R. Sherman

Buren R. Sherman.



ONE of the most distinguished gentlemen who was ever honored with the position of Chief Executive of the State is Buren R. Sherman, the eleventh Governor of Iowa, who is a native of New York. It was in the town of Phelps, in Ontario County, that he was born to his parents, Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, on the 28th of May, 1836, and was the third son of a distinguished family of children. His parents were likewise natives of the Empire State. Buren R. attended the public schools of his neighborhood, but was subsequently given advantages of the schools at Almira, N. Y., where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the English branches. His father, who was a mechanic, advised him at the close of his studies to [illegible] himself to learn some trade. He accordingly made such arrangements with S. Ayers, of Almira, to learn the trade of a watchmaker. In 1855, however, he left this position and joined his family on their removal to the then new State of Iowa. [illegible] he had on what [illegible] Township, [illegible] County, his father having previously purchased land from the Government. Here Buren R. labored diligently in developing his father's fields, devoting, however, leisure hours which he was granted, to the study of law. Before leaving his Eastern home he had decided upon that profession and began its study while yet in Almira. He soon secured a position as a book-keeper in a neighboring town, and with the wages earned there, materially assisted his father in the development of their home farm. In the meantime he had applied himself diligently to the study of his books, and so studious had he been that in the summer of 1859, he was enabled to pass a creditable examination and to be admitted to the bar. The following spring the young attorney moved to Vinton, hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession. He was associated with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman. The new firm rapidly grew into prominence, building up a prosperous practice, when Mr. Sherman withdrew to tender his services to the Government in defense of her integrity and honor.

[illegible] assaulted the American flag on Sumter, that the [illegible]

Inf., and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use his crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of Clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office of Auditor of State, to which office he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was renominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Browne (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Col. Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his special share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as well as L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000 In his second inaugural Gov. Sherman said:

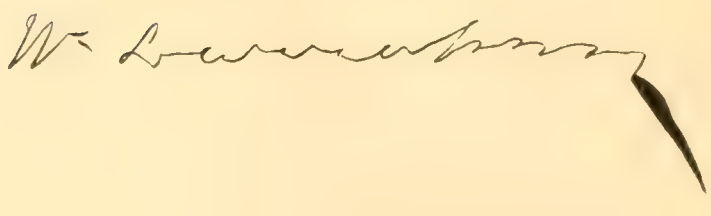
"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate for the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Gov. Sherman's term of office continued until Jan. 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the approval of his fellow-citizens.

He was married, Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. Their union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.







WILLIAM LARRABEE, the present able Governor of Iowa, and the fourth gentleman chosen by the people as the Chief Magistrate of the great Commonwealth, is a native of Connecticut. His ancestors were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century and located in Connecticut. At that time they bore the name of d'Larrabee. Adam Larrabee, the father of William, was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of the West Point Military Academy. He served his country during the War of 1812, with distinction, holding the position of Second Lieutenant, to which he was commissioned March 1, 1811. He was promoted to the Captaincy of his company Feb. 1, 1814, and on the 20th of the following March, at the battle of Lacole Mills, during Gen. Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence River, he was severely wounded in the lung. He eventually recovered from the injury and was united in marriage to Hannah G. Lester. This much esteemed lady was born June 3, 1798, and died on the 15th of March, 1837. Capt. Larrabee lived to an advanced age, dying in 1869, at the age of eighty-two years.

As above mentioned, William, our subject, was born in Connecticut, the town of Ledyard being the place of his birth and Jan. 20, 1832, the date. He was the seventh child in a family of nine children, and passed the early years of his life upon a rugged New England farm, enjoying very meager educational advantages. He attended, during the winter seasons, the neighboring district schools until he reached the age of nineteen years, when, during the following two winters, he filled the position of schoolmaster. He was ambitious to do something in life for himself that would bring fortune and distinction, but in making his plans for the future he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befell him when fourteen years of age. In being trained to the use of firearms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of the sight in the right eye. This consequently unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious young men. The family lived near the seashore, only two miles away, and in that neighborhood it was the custom for at least one son in each family to go upon the sea as a sailor. The two eldest brothers of our subject had chosen this occupation while the third remained in charge of the home farm. William was thus left free to chose for himself and, like many of the youths of that day, he wisely turned his face Westward. The year 1853 found him on this journey toward the setting sun, stopping only when he came to the broad and fertile prairies of the new State of Iowa. He first joined his elder sister, Mrs

E. H. Williams, who was at that time living at Garnaville, Clayton County. It was this circumstance which led the young boy from Connecticut to select his future home in the northeastern portion of Iowa. He resumed his occupation as a pedagogue, teaching, however, but one winter, which was passed at Hardin. The following three years he was employed in the capacity of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874 when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer, he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as Treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally Chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him, he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds, his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Gov. Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights."

Gov. Larrabee was married Sept. 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Capt. G. A. Appelman. Gov. Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.



Horace Bairs

Horace Boies.

HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa, is a lawyer by profession, and a resident of the city of Waterloo, of this State, where he has been in active practice since April, 1867. Governor Boies is a son of Eber and Hettie (Henshaw) Boies, and was born in Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., on the 7th day of December, 1827. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in moderate circumstances, and Horace was reared under the healthful and moral influences of farm life. He attended the public schools, as opportunity afforded, until sixteen years of age, when being inspired with an ambition to see more of the world than had been possible for him within the narrow limits of his native town, with the added variety of an occasional visit to Buffalo, he persuaded his parents to consent to his departure for the West. Passage was secured on a steamer at Buffalo, which was bound up the lakes, and in due time he landed at the little hamlet of Racine, Wis. This was in the spring of 1843, while Wisconsin was a Territory and but sparsely settled. The total cash assets of the youthful emigrant amounted to but seventy-five cents, which necessitated strict economy and immediate employment. Not finding a favorable opening at Racine he struck out on foot in search of work among the farmers, which he secured with a settler near Rochester, and some twenty miles from Racine. His employer proved a hard task-master and kept the boy hard at the laborious work of ditch digging, while he stinted him at meals. After a month spent in a half-starved condition, and over-worked, the subject of our sketch received the sum of $10 for his services, and broken down in health, moved on a few miles, where he luckily fell in with a family that had moved from the neighborhood of his home. They proved true friends and kindly cared for him through a long illness, that was the legitimate consequence of his previous month of hardship and starvation.

On recovering his health, young Boies continued at farm work until a year had elapsed since he had left his home. He then returned to his native town, having learned the useful lesson of self-reliance, which in after years enabled him to more easily overcome the difficulties that beset the way

of him who has to hew out his own road to success.

On his return to Aurora, Mr. Boies pursued a course of study at the Aurora Academy, and later spent one winter in teaching school in Boone County, Ill. Returning to New York, he was married in Aurora, on the 18th of April, 1848, to Miss Adela King, a daughter of Darius and Hannah King. Mrs. Boies was born in Erie County, N. Y. Three children were born of their union, of whom only one is now living, a daughter, Adela, who was the wife of John W. Carson, now deceased. Mrs. Carson resides at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

In 1850 Mr. Boies began the study of law in Aurora and pursued it in that place and also in Boston, of Erie County; and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, at the general term of the Supreme Court in November, 1852. He pursued the practice of his profession in Buffalo and vicinity with marked success, and in the fall of 1857 was chosen to represent his district in the New York House of Representatives, for the session of 1858.

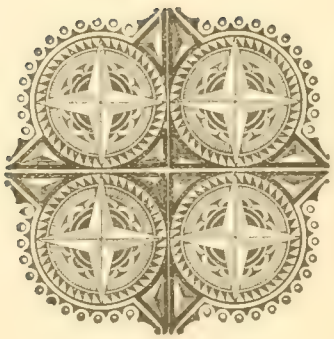
In the autumn of 1855 Mr. Boies was called to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in November, of that year. He was married again in December, 1858, in Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Versalia M. Barber, a daughter of Dr. P. J. Barber. Mrs. Boies was born in Boston, Erie County, N. Y., and had removed to Iowa six months prior to her marriage. She died in April, 1877, leaving three children, a daughter and two sons. Earl L., the eldest, was graduated at Cornell College, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and is now his father's partner. Jessie, the only daughter, is her father's companion and housekeeper. Herbert B., the youngest, is a law student, reading law in his father's office.

Mr. Boies after pursuing the practice of his profession at Buffalo and vicinity for fifteen years, removed to Iowa, and settled at Waterloo, in April, 1867. He at once formed a law partnership with H. B. Allen, and for a time the firm was Boies & Allen, then Carlton F. Couch, the present district judge, was admitted to membership, and the firm name became Boies, Allen & Couch. That connection was continued until 1878, when Mr. Allen, on account of failing health, was obliged to withdraw. The firm continued under the style of Boies & Couch until 1884, when Mr. Couch was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. Mr. Boies was then alone in business for a short time, until joined by his eldest son, E. L. In 1886 Mr. James L. Husted was admitted to membership in the firm, which has since continued under the name of Boies, Husted & Boies, and which is widely known as a leading law firm of Eastern Iowa.

Gov. Boies was a Whig in early life, and on the disruption of that party and the formation of the Republican party, he joined the latter. But he was never ambitious to serve in official positions, and with the exception of one term in the New York Legislature and one term as City Attorney at Waterloo, he held no office of consequence until elected Governor of Iowa in the fall of 1889. He maintained his connection with the Republican party until 1882, since which time he has affiliated with the Democrats. Gov. Boies enjoys the distinction of being the first Governor of Iowa elected by the Democratic party for a period of thirty-five years, and was the only successful candidate of his party on the State ticket at the late election. Considering the fact that the State was carried the year previous in the Presidential election, by a majority of thirty-five thousand in favor of the Republicans, the success of Gov. Boies may be said to have been a marked compliment to him as a man and a leader, without disparaging the splendid campaign work of his party managers, or ignoring the effect of the evident change in popular political sentiment in Iowa.

As a lawyer, Gov. Boies has won prominence by his ability and well-grounded knowledge of law, an earnest and conscientious regard for the interests of his clients, and the confidence and respect he never fails to command in addressing the court or jury. His life has been a busy one, and success has been achieved by indefatigable industry, close study, and strict integrity of character. He is not a politician in the common acceptation of the term, and the nomination for Governor came to him unsought and was only accepted through a sense of duty to the party with whose principles he was in close sympathy. He enters upon the discharge of his official duties under peculiar circumstances, but with the confidence of all parties that his administration will be able, honest and fair.

HISTORICAL



INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.

IN the annals of Monona County, as the changes of but four decades are contemplated, one can scarcely realize or comprehend that these wonderful results of Time's marvel-working hand are the achievements of a period so brief and so recent as to be within the remembrance of the present generation.

Let us turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book, to about forty years ago, and the stranger lingering in this portion of our beautiful State, would have gazed upon a lovely landscape, ground oft selected as a camping ground by the Omahas or the Sioux, with that singular appreciation of the beautiful implanted by Nature in the breast of nearly every savage. The wide-spread, level bottom lands, the alluvial deposit of the turgid Missouri River, and the strange-shaped angular bluffs or rounded knolls, whose formation has puzzled the intelligent and thinking geologist, all clad in their garb of verdure; wide stretches of waving grass, groves and masses of timber, and through the latter streaming the lovely creeks and rivers that marked their devious courses, as with a silver ribbon throughout its length and breadth; tall waving grass, green as the emerald, dotted with myriads of prairie blooms, meets the eye, but no sign of civilization, no token of the white man's presence is visible on either hand. All is in its pristine state, fresh from the hand of Nature. But what a contrast with the present! Now all traces of the primitive are obliterated; in place of the tall, reedy grass and spreading forest, one beholds the rich waving fields of golden grain; the home of the deer, wolf and Indian has become the head of the corn belt of Iowa. In place of the dusky warrior's rude tepee are the substantial and many times elegant dwellings of the thrifty farmers, and the iron horse, swifter than the agile deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the red man. Then the sickle of fire annually cut away the wild herbage, and drove to death the stag, the elk and the bison; now it is the home of the cereals and nourishes upon its broad bosom millions of bushels of the staple products of the great Hawkeye State. Then the storm drove the wild wolf to his lurking place; now the blast forces the herds of the husbandman to the comfortable shelter provided by patient industry for their use. The transformation could not be more complete.

It now becomes the pleasant task of the historian to note down upon the pages of history the trials, the troubles, the conquests of the hardy pioneers who laid the foundation for these metamorphoses. Lessening each year under the relentless hand of death, the early settlers, who first broke the way for civilization, and planted the broad banner of progress on the virgin prairie and among the fertile hills of Monona County, are fast passing away. Therefore it behooves us to gather from their lips the tales of by-gone days which they alone can tell; tales of how they, bold, adventurous pioneers, both men and women, leaving the friendly shelter of the

parental roof-tree, pushed out into this domain of the wild beast and his scarcely less wild brother, the red Indian, and here carved out for themselves new homes and founded the new settlements on the border of civilization.

In many cases their bent forms, furrowed brows and hoary hair tell of the battle with trial and hardship, the fight for life against want and penury; but the bright eye, the firm glance, tell that they have conquered after a long struggle, as only a noble band of heroes could conquer. They, the victors in the struggle, seem spared to sanctify the homes that they have founded in this domain of nature.

Their deeds deserve a niche in history, a tablet that will long outlast the stately monuments of stone or bronze that will sooner or later mark the place where they will "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," and to this end, their words have been gathered from their lips, ere it is too late, that future generations may have the advantages of their example and life.

But forty years ago these now productive acres, these rich grazing lands, these fertile and well-tilled farms, were lying an unbroken wilderness, the hunting, and often the battle grounds of the wild aborigine. But with the coming of the white man the sun of progress dawned upon Monana County, and like the advance of day, its light has grown brighter and lighter and stronger, until the broad noontide of prosperity seems close at hand. As in the life of man, the county had but a feeble existence in its early days, but now, in the bright and lusty strength of young manhood, it rejoices in its might.

The soil was rich and productive, but what sterling nerve and determination was required to make this a suitable habitation for man, and to reclaim to the uses of civilization its unbroken sod! To turn their backs upon the older homes of their race, with slender resources, as did most of these heroic adventurers, was no light task, and to them belongs the crown of victory, for they have conquered Dame Nature in her wildest mood. The present and future generations can hardly repay them for their courage and for their trials and fortitude in opening up this splendid section of country, but they should be honored above men for their acts and deeds of the olden time.

When the Statesman saves the Nation; soldier stands the burning test;
Then the Nation pays them proudly, with a medal at the breast;
But the pioneer with axe and plow clears the way for coming race—
Shall he then be forgotten, dying leave no lasting trace?
His reward? Nor cross nor medal, but all others high above,
They may wear more splendid symbols—they have gained a people's love.

The study of the annals of the past has, at all times and in all climes, claimed a large share of the attention of the intelligent people. To the sage and scholar, poring over some vast and ponderous tome, dusty with age and in an almost forgotten tongue, to the new beginner with his new and comprehensive compilation suited to his earlier years, the pleasure drawn from its perusal is perennial. Men eminent in the domain of letters have divided history into several classes, the most prominent of which are, first, that which treats only of events; the second, that which recognizes men, the living actors in the world's great drama. The former of these is but the dry bones of a fossil age, reft of all life, and is, at best, but a synopsis of the more important actions that have crowded upon the stage of the past, a list of kings, rulers, dynasties and their various parts, and in which the people play but a secondary role. The latter recognizes the people, men in their broad humanity, clothed in the flesh; and the story of their deeds, has, in its relation, all the fascination of romance, enchaining the reader to its pages until the volume is finished and laid aside with a sigh. This form of history, warm and palpitating as it is with the busy lives of men who, like ourselves, have lived and moved upon the world's broad surface, is the model after which it has been the endeavor to compile these pages. No narrow attempt to paint with partisan pen the working of any party or creed, but setting out in broad and comprehensive detail the actions of those brave men and heroic women, who in the early stages of this county's existence, played so well "their parts upon the mighty stage."

But before entering upon a history of man and his doings here, it were well to delineate the stage and its setting that the scene may be familiar to the stranger, as well as him who dwells within the hallowed precinct.

Monona County lies upon the widely-known Missouri River in the western part of the great State of Iowa, being in the fifth tier of counties from both northern and southern boundaries. It is twenty-four miles in breadth, north and south, and an average of thirty miles in length east and west. It embraces fifteen full congressional townships and five that are fractional, containing in all 682 square miles, or 438,480 acres. A large portion of the land lies in the great Missouri River bottom, upwards of 165,000 acres being in the valley in the western part, but a small portion of which is subject to overflow during the periodical high water seasons, and the most of it is susceptible of easy and high culture.

The eastern portion of the county is a high, rolling prairie, well watered and drained by the Maple and Soldier Rivers, Willow Creek and their numerous affluents and tributaries, which meander with silvery course through wide, beautiful and extremely fertile valleys. These uplands end in abrupt bluffs along the Little Sioux River, which traverses the center of the county from north to south, and which display the same uniform height and general characteristics of the Missouri River bluffs. Broken and uneven lands, cut up by ravines, are found among these hills which are of little utility for agricultural purposes, but are used as pasture by the owners, with considerable profit. A more detailed account of the topography and resources of each township in the county is given in this volume further on, in connection with the history thereof, to which the reader is referred.

Generally speaking the soil in the valleys is a deep, black mould or a fine loam. In the Missouri bottoms, low sand ridges are not unfrequently met with, which are the remains of bars formed by the currents when the river occupied the whole width of the valley from bluff to bluff, in pre-historic times. The bottom deposits are quite variable in the character of their component materials, though a fine, dark loam constitutes the greater portion of the surface soil. This is underlaid by sand and gravel, and sometimes by silt and clay containing large quantities of partially decayed wood and other vegetable matter. The uplands are covered with a brown humus-charged soil, with a sub-soil of the light colored bluff deposit. Dr. Charles A. White, the State Geologist, in his report thus speaks of the geology of the country:

"The geological formations thus far known to occur at the surface in Monona County, belong to the post tertiary period. The lower formations of the cretaceous period doubtless once overspread the entire area of Monona and adjacent counties, and may, indeed, still underlie a considerable portion of its area. At Blackburn's, below the mouth of the west fork of the Little Sioux, in digging a well, red clays were found at a depth of about forty-five feet below the bottoms, which possibly belong to the rocks of this series. Of the earlier geological deposits not a vestige is exposed to view within the limits of the county.

"The drift deposits outcrop at irregular elevations in the base of the bluffs on the Missouri bottoms, gradually increasing in elevation from the south northward where they reach the heighth of one hundred feet above the Missouri. These deposits include the blue clay and hard-pan layers, and above these are found the sandy clays and gravel beds of modified drift material.

"No quarries of stone are found in the county. The material for brick making is abundantly supplied by the surface deposits. The local supply of fuel is entirely dependent on the forests, which, though of comparatively limited extent, are amply adequate for the present wants."

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER II.

MONONA county was set off and established as a separate county by an act of the legislature in 1851, prior to which it had formed a part of the county of Benton. In the year mentioned it was joined to the county of Polk, with several others, for judicial election and revenue purposes, and so remained until 1853, when it was similarity attached to Harrison County. The name given it by the General Assembly is of Indian origin.

In the spring of 1854, by order of the county court of Harrison County, steps were taken toward the organization of Monona County. An election was held on the 3d of April, of that year, at which the following named parties were chosen the first officers of the new county, that then started on its brilliant career. Charles B. Thompson, County Judge; George Hinkenlooper, Clerk of the District Court; Johnson F. Lane, Sheriff; Hugh Lytle, Treasurer and Recorder; Guy C. Barnum, Drainage Commissioner; Isaac Ashton, Prosecuting Attorney; and Aaron Cook, Coroner. About twenty ballots were cast at this election. At that time the county embraced one range of townships on the eastward of its present territory, which now forms a part of Crawford County. The result of the first election was canvassed by Richard Humphreys, Horatio Caywood and G. A. Hart, residents of Magnolia Township, Harrison County, appointed for the purpose.

At that period the government of the county, under the State law, was vested in a county court composed of the county judge, clerk of the district court and sheriff, and had most of the authority and stood in the stead of the present Board of Supervisors. Judge Thompson remained in office until the fall of 1855. Of the proceedings of his administration there is no record extant among the books and papers of the county.

John Craig, the second County Judge was elected in August, 1855, and the first term of his court was held in September, of the same year. Several new precincts were organized during his term of office. The first road in the county was laid out in the fall of 1855, W. H. Wiley, being the commissioner to view and locate the same; the second was laid out in the spring of 1856, James H. Sharon acting as commissioner. At the August term of court, 1856, license to conduct a ferry across the Missouri River, was granted to T. H. Hinman, and the rates or tolls fixed by the county judge. Twenty-five cents could be charged a foot passenger; a man and a horse, fifty cents, and a two horse team one dollar and fifty cents.

On the 17th of November, 1856, John Craig resigned the office of county judge, and the office was under the charge of L. Sears until the election and qualification of a successor at the regular spring election.

D. E. Whiting was elected to fill this important position in April, 1857, and at once assumed charge of the county's affairs. During his administration the

county seat was removed to Onawa, from Ashton, as detailed in the annals of the former city, and an attempt made to remove it to Belvidere which proved abortive. At the term of court held on the 5th of October, 1857, a general re-organization of the various townships of the county was effected, at which term there were made eight civil townships: Boyer, Maple, Kennebec, West Fork, Ashton, Franklin, Preparation and Belvidere. The first bridge was built during the fall of the same year by F. A. L. Day for $750, and accepted by the county judge and paid for by a warrant on the Swamp Land Fund Jan. 4, 1858, (at same place now called Stone Bridge, named after Almon Stone).

In the fall of 1859, J. C. Hazlett was duly elected to the office of county judge, and filled that office until the 1st of January, 1861, when the reins of government were transferred to the Board of Supervisors, in accordance with a law of the Eighth General Assembly. The county judge from that time assumed a secondary place in the affairs of the county, all powers being granted to the newly created board then consisting of one member from each election precinct or township.

The first session of the Board of Supervisors of Monona County, was held at Onawa, commencing Jan. 7, 1861. The following gentlemen were duly qualified as representatives from their respective townships: Alexander Allison, from West Fork; J. R. Bouslaugh, Maple; Addison Dimmick, Franklin; F. A. Day, Kennebec; T. H. Flowers, Belvidere; J. A. Goodrich, Ashton, and W. G. Myers, Boyer. D. W. Butts was chosen to represent the township of Preparation, but removing from the county, prior to the organization of the board, Charles Perrin was chosen to fill his place. On taking their seats, the first action of the board was to elect J. R. Bouslaugh chairman of their meetings for the ensuing year. On the 3d of April following T. H. Flowers resigned his position as one of the supervisors and Elijah Walker was chosen to fill the vacancy and represent the township of Belvidere. The latter qualified June 3, 1861. During the fall of the same year the removal of the county seat from Onawa to Belvidere was agitated and [illegible] the Board of Supervisors passed an order submitting the question to the qualified electors of the county, but the measure of re-location was defeated at the polls that fall.

The Board of Supervisors for the year 1862, met on the 6th of January, when the following gentleman appeared and answered roll call: Alexander Allison, of West Fork; J. R. Bouslaugh, Maple; F. A. Day, Kennebec; Thomas Hayes, Ashton; W. G. Myers, Boyer; Elijah Walker, Belvidere; Rowland Cobb, Preparation, and Addison Dimmick, of Franklin. Mr. Bouslaugh was again chosen chairman. January 7, A. Dimmick resigned his seat on the board and was succeeded by Addison Oliver. During the summer of that eventful year, the board in view of the Pike's Peak excitement and the absence of some thirty of the citizens of the county in the Union Army, both of which had drawn from the defense of this section of the State nearly all of the single and many of the married men, and the country being justly alarmed by the accounts of the horrid butcheries perpetrated by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, the Board of Supervisors of Monona County memorialized the Governor of Iowa, Samuel J. Kirkwood. This document demanded in a conciliatory manner, that "the men drafted in this county and vicinity be either discharged or stationed at a suitable point for the defense of this county, or otherwise used for the defense of the Northwest." The next day a petition was likewise sent to Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Nutt for arms and equipments for two hundred men to arm the militia.

January 5, 1863, the new board met for the first time, and consisted of the following named individuals: J. R. Bouslaugh, F. A. Day, Thomas Hayes, Rowland Cobb, C. Dunham, Addison Oliver, James C. Crabb and Alexander Allison. Mr. Bouslaugh was chosen Chairman for the ensuing year. Several changes occurred in this board by resignation—C. E. Whiting taking the place of Mr. Allison, January 6; Adam Myers that of Mr. Crabb, June 1st, and W. L. Erskine that of Mr. Day, in October.

The road from Onawa to the bluffs on the [illegible] Sioux River was [illegible] of this board and a committee appointed to look into its feasibility and desirability, and it was [illegible] established in October, 1863. In November,

by a resolution the board declared: "That in the opinion of this board this county ought to raise its quota of troops, under the late call, by voluntary enlistments and that to this end they deem it expedient to offer a suitable county bounty, and therefore call for a mass meeting of the citizens to be held Dec. 14, 1863, to take the matter into consideration." At the meeting it was determined to offer a bounty of $300, $60 on the acceptance of the recruit and $20 per quarter thereafter until paid, and at the next meeting of the board a special tax of five mills was levied for the bounty fund.

The board that came together Jan. 4, 1864, was composed of the following named gentlemen: J. R. Bouslaugh, H. Erskine, Addison Oliver, F. A. Day, Isaac Ashton, C. E. Whiting, R. Cobb and C. Dunham. Rowland Cobb was elected to the Chair. On organization Mr. Oliver resigned his seat and was succeeded by B. D. Holbrook, as supervisor from Franklin. At the July term of the board it was determined to pay a bounty of $200 for the enlistment of men in the service of the general government engaged in the suppression of the the rebellion, and Messrs. Holbrook and Whiting were made a committee to engage some of the Omaha Indians to take their place in the regiments of the State.

Isaac Ashton, of Ashton; F. A. Day, of Belvidere; H. B. Ernest, Boyer; A. Oliver, Franklin; J. D. Woodward, Kennebec, J. R. Bouslaugh, Maple: R. Cobb, Spring Valley; and C. E. Whiting, of West Fork, formed the board that met for the first time, Jan. 3, 1865. The last named gentleman was chosen chairman. J. D. Woodward resigned his place among the supervisors September 5, and A. Oliver, upon the 16th of October, and were succeeded, the former by H. D. Erskine and the latter by H. E. Colby.

On the 1st of January, 1866, the board that convened consisted of C. E. Whiting, of West Fork; H. E. Colby, Franklin; Rowland Cobb, Spring Valley; J. R. Bouslaugh, Maple; Addison Dimmick, Belvidere; Abraham N. Bullock, Kennebec; and Isaac Ashton, of Ashton. C. E. Whiting was the chairman for the year. During this administration the county was reorganized into townships and several new ones formed, so that at the close of the year there were the civil townships of Spring Valley, Sherman, St. Clair, Belvidere, Franklin Center, Kennebec, Ashton, Lincoln, Maple, Grant, West Fork and Lake.

The first meeting of the board of Supervisors with the representatives of the new townships in its body was convened Jan. 4, 1867, when the following answered to their names: Isaac Ashton of Ashton: A. Dimmick, of Belvidere; J. R. Bouslaugh, Center; B. D. Holbrook, Franklin; J. D. Woodward, Grant; F. A. Day, Kennebec; Joseph Robinson, Lake; Benjamin Herring, Lincoln; W. L. Ring, Maple; Peter Reiley, Sherman; D. W. Butts, Spring Valley; J. L. Swinburne, St. Clair, and C. E. Whiting, of West Fork. The last named was placed in the Chair. The towns of Jordan and Fairview were organized by this board and the name of St. Clair changed to that of Soldier. At the October session J. A. Goodrich succeeded to the place of Isaac Ashton, on the board, the latter gentleman removing from the county that summer.

Jan. 6, 1868, the new board met and contained the following gentlemen: J. T. Baggs, E. H. Bakke, T. H. Flowers, J. A. Goodrich, B. D. Holbrook, Benjamin Herring, J. K. Myers, Joseph Robinson, J. L. Swinburne, J. D. Woodward, C. E. Whiting, Peter Reiley, W. L. Ring, D. W. Butts, and J. R. Bouslaugh. Judge Whiting was again elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

The various Boards of Supervisors for the ensuing years were composed of the following well known gentlemen:

1869—B. D. Holbrook, J. K. Myers, Q. A. Wooster, D. W. Butts, N. W. Harlow, D. T. Cutler, F. F. Roe, J. A. Goodrich, J. T. Baggs, C. E. Whiting, J. L. Swinburne, W. H. Stanley, Joseph Robinson, and B. D. Holbrook. Mr. Goodrich was elected to the Chair Jan. 4. Mr. Swinburne died in October and was succeeded by W. F. Burke.

1870—J. A. Goodrich, James H. Cork, F. F. Roe, B. D. Holbrook, W. H. Stanley, W. G. Kennedy, J. K. Myers, Joseph Robinson, D. T. Cutler, Q. A. Wooster, N. C. Harlow, W. F. Burke, D. W. Butts, and C. E. Whiting. Mr. Wooster was

chosen Chairman for the year. W. F. Burke resigning June 6th, was succeeded on the board by Junius Brown.

1871—The General Assembly had changed the number and mode of election of the members of the Board of Supervisors, from one member from each township to three chosen at large by all the county; the new board that convened, Jan. 2, 1871, was formed of Collins A. Burnham, Willard G. Kennedy and William Pelan. Mr. Kennedy was elected Chairman for the year. At the April session Mr. Pelan, having handed in his resignation as a member of the Board, was succeeded by E. D. Dimmick.

1872—W. G. Kennedy, Chairman; E. D. Dimmick and John Patrick.

1873—The same individuals.

1874—W. G. Kennedy, Chairman; John Patrick and N. B. Olson.

1875—W. G. Kennedy, Chairman; N. B. Olson and George M. Scott.

1876—G. M. Scott, Chairman; N. B. Olson and H. E. Colby.

1877—G. M. Scott, Chairman; H. E. Colby and E. Wilber.

1878—Same board; H. E. Colby, Chairman.

1879—G. M. Scott, Chairman; E. Wilber and S. G. Irish.

1880—E. Wilber, Chairman; G. M. Scott and S. G. Irish.

1881—The same members, G. M. Scott in the Chair.

1882—G. M. Scott, Chairman; E. Wilber, and F. McCausland.

1883—Fred. McCausland, Chairman; G. M. Scott and J. D. Rice.

1884—J. D. Rice, Chairman; F. McCausland and I. U. Riddle.

1885—J. D. Rice, Chairman; I. U. Riddle and J. K. McCaskey.

1886—J. K. McCaskey, Chairman; I. U. Riddle and W. D. Crow.

1887—The same as the preceding year.

1888—I. U. Riddle, Chairman; W. D. Crow and D. A. Pember.

1889—W. D. Crow, Chairman; D. A. Pember and I. U. Riddle.

National, State and County Representation.

CHAPTER III.

WHILE unworthy men, at times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of the officeholders of the country are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number that build up and strengthen a town, a county, or a State. In this chapter it is designed to show who among the inhabitants of the county have represented the people in National, State or county office. First to begin with is:

CONGRESSIONAL.

When Monona County was organized it became a portion of the Second Congressional District, and was represented in the National Council by John P. Cook, in the 33d Congress. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and died at Davenport, in April, 1872. He was succeeded by James Thorington in the 34th Congress, and by Timothy Davis, of Clayton County, in the 35th Congress, from 1857 to 1859.

In the 35th and 36th Congresses, from 1859 to 1862, William Vandever, of Dubuque, represented this, the Second District, in the National Assembly, and gave eminent satisfaction to his constituents.

In 1862, Asahel W. Hubbard, of Sioux City, was elected to Congress. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1817, who came from Indiana in 1857, and settled in what is now the "Corn Palace City." He served through the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses, and was succeeded in 1868 by Charles Pomeroy, of Ft. Dodge. The latter served one term.

The next representative in the National Assembly was Jackson Orr, of Boonsboro, who was elected in 1870. He filled the position with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his supporters in the 41st, 42d and 43d Congresses, the last term of the newly created Ninth District.

The successor of Mr. Orr in Congress was Judge Addison Oliver, one of the early settlers and leading citizens of Monona County, a man whose interests have grown up with the development of this, his home. A sketch of this prominent citizen is given further on, giving in detail his life work in this community. Mr. Oliver represented the Ninth District of Iowa in Congress for four years, and was succeeded by ex-Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Ft. Dodge. He held the office through the 46th and 47th Congresses.

Isaac Struble, of Lemars, the present able representative of this section of the State in the halls of our National Assembly, was elected in 1882, to represent the newly formed Eleventh District, and has been chosen his own successor at each succeeding election.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When this county was first organized, in 1854, it became a part of the Forty second Representative District, and was represented in the Fifth General Assembly, first by Thomas B. Neely, of Harrison

County, but his seat was contested by Green T. Clark, to whom it was adjudged Jan. 4, 1855. This assembly was first convened, Dec. 4, 1854.

The Sixth General Assembly met at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1856, and adjourned Jan. 29, 1857. Monona County, as a part of the Twelfth Senatorial District, was represented in the upper house by James D. Test; in the lower house by N. G. Wyatt. This with the counties of Harrison, Shelby, Woodbury and eighteen others constituted the Sixteenth Representative District.

In the constitutional convention which met at Iowa City Jan. 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5, 1857, this district was represented by Daniel W. Price.

On the 11th of January, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly met at Des Moines, and adjourned March 22 following. This county, then a portion of the Twelfth District, was represented in the Senate by W. H. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs. The Fourteenth Representative District was represented by Samuel H. Casady.

The Eighth General Assembly met on the 8th of January, 1860, and contained in the Senate W. H. M. Pusey as Senator, and J. W. Dennison as Representative from this district. The members of the legislative district had changed its number to that of Forty-fifth.

John F. Duncombe, of Ft. Dodge, in the Senate and William W. Fuller, in the House, represented this district in the Ninth General Assembly, which was convened for the first time Jan. 13, 1862. The senatorial district was then known as the Thirty-second, and the representative as the Sixty-fourth.

The Tenth General Assembly, which convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1864, and continued in session until March 29, following, contained among its members George W. Bassett, in the Senate, and Addison Oliver, of Onawa, in the House, as representatives of this district.

Addison Oliver, of Monona County, in the Senate, and S. J. Comfort, in the House, represented the interests of this district in the Eleventh General Assembly, which met in conclave at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, the same year.

The Twelfth General Assembly, which convened in Des Moines Jan. 13, 1868, and remained in session until April 8 following, found Addison Oliver still representing the Forty-sixth District, of which Monona County formed a part, and Stephen Tillson the member of the Sixty-third District in the Chamber of Representatives.

Jan. 10, 1870, witnessed the assembling of the Thirteenth General Assembly, and among the delegates Charles Atkins, of Onawa, in the Senate, and J. D. Miracle, in the Lower House, represented the interests of the district of which Monona County formed a part.

The Fourteenth General Assembly which convened Jan. 8, 1872, remained in session until April 23, 1872. Charles Atkins continued to fill the post of Senator from this district, the Forty-eighth, and Charles G. Perkins, of Onawa, was the Representative from the Fortieth Legislative District, composed of the counties of Monona, Audubon, Shelby and Crawford.

The Fifteenth General Assembly met on the 12th of January, 1874, and adjourned March 18 following. Monona County was represented in the Senate by George D. Perkins, the editor of the Sioux City *Journal*, and in the Lower House by Edmund B. [illegible].

George D. Perkins in the Senate and George Rae in the House, represented this district in the Sixteenth General Assembly, which convened Jan. 10, 1876, and adjourned March 16 following.

Jan. 10, 1878, the Seventeenth General Assembly met, and Monona County was duly represented by A. W. Ford in the Senate and Elijah Peake, of Onawa, in the House of Representatives.

The Eighteenth General Assembly which convened at Des Moines, Jan. 12, 1880, contained as the representatives of the district of which Monona County formed a part, A. W. Ford in the Senate and Henry C. Laub in the House.

The Nineteenth General Assembly that convened in January, 1882, contained as the representatives of this district, T. M. C. Logan in the Senate and Robert T. Shearer in the lower chamber.

Charles E. Whiting, of Monona County, represented the interests of the district in the Senate and Daniel Campbell in the House, in the Twentieth General Assembly, which convened Jan. 13, 1884.

and continued in session until April 2 of the same year. The Senatorial district, which was known as the Forty-sixth, consisted of the counties of Monona, Woodbury and Crawford, Monona County alone constituted the Seventy-third Representative District.

The Twenty-first General Assembly convened in January, 1886, and contained as Senator from this district C. E. Whiting, and in the House, W. F. Wiley.

The Twenty-second General Assembly of the State of Iowa convened at Des Moines in January, 1888, and this district was represented therein by C. M. Whiting in the Senate and by F. F. Roe in the House of Representatives.

COUNTY JUDGE.

This office was the most important in the gift of the people of the county, in an early day, it embracing the duties now devolving to a great extent upon the Board of Supervisors, Auditor and Court of Probate, together with the granting of marriage licenses and other business.

The first to occupy this responsible position was Charles B. Thompson, of Preparation, a history of whom appears in the annals of that township. It would seem that he kept no record of the transactions of his court, for nothing of the kind is among the county records. He was succeeded in August, 1854, by John Craig, who occupied the office until Nov. 1856, when he resigned, and the place was filled by L. Sears until the election, in April, 1857, of Charles E. Whiting. Judge Whiting assumed the control of the affairs of the county immediately after his election, and found the matters of the county in considerable confusion, but soon straightened them out. He continued at the helm of government until the fall of 1859, when he was succeeded by John C. Hazlett. The latter was the last county judge under the law that made him the head of the local government, the office being shorn of many of its duties, and superseded, Jan. 1, 1861, by the Board of Supervisors. For some time after this the office continued, and had jurisdiction in all probate matters and some kindred business.

The first under this law was J. R. Bouslaugh, who fulfilled its duties until, at the end of his two years' term, he was succeeded by Stephen Tillson, afterwards one of the leading men of the district. In 1865 C. C. Bisbee was elected to this office, and served for two years. Elijah Peake was chosen to fill this position in 1867, and performed its duties until Nov. 10, 1868, when, resigning, he was replaced by Herbert E. Morrison. The latter gentlemen, appointed by the board Nov. 28, filled the position until the 1st of January, 1869, when the probate matters having been transferred to the circuit court, the office was abolished. The county judge at the time of the change in the law was made *ex officio*

COUNTY AUDITOR.

And thus H. E. Morrison became the first to occupy that responsible office. He remained in this capacity until the 1st of January, 1870, when he was succeeded by John K. McCaskey, who was re-elected his own successor in 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879 and 1881, occupying the office for fourteen consecutive years, well and faithfully performing all the multifarious duties pertaining thereto. On the 1st of January, 1884, George A. Douglas, the present Auditor, was inducted into the office, and was re-elected to the same position in 1885 and 1887,

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

At the time that the county was organized, by a law of the State these two offices were discharged by one and the same person, and so continued for several years. The first to occupy the dual office was Hugh Lytle, who was chosen at the first election in the spring of 1854, and re-elected at the regular election in August, 1855. He evidently resigned the office, for in April, 1856, William Burton was elected to fill the vacancy, and in August, 1857, was re-elected for a full term.

C. H. Holbrook was Mr. Burton's successor, having been chosen in the fall of 1859, and being re-elected his own successor in 1861, served four years. James Armstrong was elected to the double office in 1863, and held it for about a year, when the two offices became separated, after which he served out the term in the most responsible and important of the two, that of

COUNTY TREASURER.

John E. Selleck was chosen by the qualified

voters of the county to fill the position of Treasurer in 1865, and assumed the duties of the same at the beginning of the following year. He served four years. James Armstrong, in 1869, was again elected to this office, and being re-elected in 1871, was in office for a term of four years. W. L. Ring, elected in 1873, next served one term, and was succeeded Jan. 1, 1876, by G. H. Bryant. The latter gentleman, a great favorite with the people, was chosen his own successor in 1877, 1879 and 1881, thus serving them in this office for eight years.

H. N. Scott filled the office of Treasurer of Monona County for two years from January, 1884, and was succeeded in 1886 by George E. Warner, the present incumbent, who has continued to manage the finances of the county with ability and to the satisfaction of the people ever since.

COUNTY RECORDER.

On the separation of this office from that of treasurer in 1864, the people of Monona County chose E. D. Dimmick to fill the position, and that gentleman fulfilled the official duties of the place for two years. John E. Selleck, at that time County Treasurer, was elected to fill the office in 1866, and again in 1868, and filled both positions at the same time. In 1870 C. G. Perkins was elected to this office and filled it until January 4, 1872, or one year, when he resigned it, and the board of supervisors placed it in the hands of James Armstrong, then serving as treasurer. June 4, the same year, the latter gentleman in turn handed in his resignation and C. G. Perkins was re installed in the office by appointment of the board.

M. W. Bacon was chosen by the people of the county at the regular election in the fall of 1872 and entered upon his official duties January 1, 1873. In 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880 the qualified electors endorsed his action in this onerous office by re-electing him thereunto, he thus serving in this capacity for ten years.

At the annual election in the fall of 1882, L. D. Bearce was chosen by the people to fill the vacancy then existing in the office of County Recorder, and for the succeeding full term. Faithful in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him, Mr. Bearce has been chosen at the expiration of every term of his office his own successor and is the present incumbent of the position.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

The first Clerk of the Courts, of Monona County, was George Hinkenlooper, as appears by the records, who was elected at the organization of the county in April, 1854. He seems never to have served, or at least transacted but little business, as his successor, Andrew Hall, was elected in August of the same year. Of neither of them is there much in the records, which are incomplete and unsatisfactory for that period. In April, 1855, Andrew G. Jackson was elected to this office and apparently continued therein until the spring of 1857, when he was succeeded by H. J. Hawley. The latter gentleman remained in this position for three years and was succeeded in the fall of 1859 by Charles Atkins, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hawley. Mr. Atkins, one of Onawa's first and leading merchants, was re-elected to the same official dignity in November, 1860, and served in all some three years.

W. H. Wiley, elected Clerk of the Courts in the autumn of 1862, served one term of two years and was succeeded by T. Elliott. At the general election of 1866 Mr. Elliott and H. E. Morrison each received the same number of votes, and according to the law for such cases made and provided, drew lots before the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Morrison won and was duly inducted into the office, but only served two years.

J. K. McCaskey was elected to fill the office in 1868, and in 1870, and 1872, although at the time discharging the duties of the office of County Auditor, was re-elected to the position of Clerk of the Courts. At the annual fall election in the year 1874, W. R. Hanscom was elected to this office and was re-elected to the same in 1878. On the 2nd of August, 1879, while still in the discharge of his duties, he was called away to "the land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns," carrying with him the regrets of the whole community. The Board of Supervisors appointed Charles H. Aldridge to fill the vacancy, a choice which was indorsed by the people of the county at the fall election. Mr. Aldridge continued in this office by the

will of his fellow-citizens for over seven years, but in January, 1887, was succeeded by W. J. Maughlin, the present Clerk, a young man of remarkable ability and promise.

SHERIFF.

At the primary election, on the organization of the county, in April, 1854, the records disclose the fact that Johnson F. Lane was chosen Sheriff of the infant county. In August, 1855, Guy C. Barnum, a well-known character of those days, was placed in this office but did not occupy it long. At the election in April, 1858, Francis C. Case was chosen Sheriff, but in the few days intervening between that time and the installation of officers, died, and E. R. Pierce was appointed to fill the vacancy, and held the office until the election, in October following, of John A. Hittle, his successor. The latter named gentleman continued in office until 1866, when he in turn gave way to E. R. Pierce, who was succeeded two years later by W. A. Grow. In 1869 Mr. Pierce was again elected Sheriff and served another term of two years. J. K. Myers, elected Sheriff in 1871, filled the office until October 20, 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by James Walker, who was appointed by the board to fill the vacancy. At the election of 1875 this choice was justified by the people, who re-elected Mr. Walker to the same office in 1877, 1879, 1881 and 1883.

L. D. Kittle, the present Sheriff of Monona County, was first chosen to fill that office in 1885, and again in 1887.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Prior to the institution of County Superintendents some of the affairs of the educational department of the Government were entrusted to an officer known as the School Fund Commissioner. The first to fill this position in the county was Isaac Davis, who was elected in 1856. Timothy Elliott was chosen to discharge the duties of the office in 1857.

The office of Superintendent was created in 1858, and the work and duties made the same as at the present day, visiting schools, holding examinations and looking after educational matters generally. The first to fulfill the functions of the office was C. C. Bisbee, whose term commenced in April, 1858. Hugh Lytle was elected the successor of Mr. Bisbee and served two years from the fall of 1859. Richard Stebbins was the next incumbent of the office, then of more honor than profit, serving from 1861 to 1864. At the election of 1863 W. L. Ring was elected Superintendent, but not qualifying. the Board of Supervisors appointed H. L. Erskine to fill the vacancy, which he did until the following January, when he was succeeded by C. C. Bisbee. This gentleman served three years. W. A. Dorward was chosen at the election of 1865, but he not having been fully naturalized at the time was incapacitated from holding the office, and J. S. Maughlin was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1867 Elder Maughlin was duly elected to fill the same office by the people of the county, and advanced the cause of education perceptibly during his four years' occupancy of the position. W. A. Greene, now the senior editor of the *Sentinel*, was elected to this office in 1869 and served two years. His successor was Miss Sarah Fulton, who was first elected in 1871 and re-elected in 1873, and filled the office acceptably for four years. Rev. C. N. Lyman, the Pastor then as now of the Onawa Congregational Church, was the next incumbent of this very important office, being first elected in 1875 and again in 1877. J. G. Iddings, elected in 1879 and in 1881, served four years as Superintendent and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Lyman. F. P. Fisher was chosen by the people to fill this office in 1885 and after two years of service was succeeded Jan. 1, 1888, by B. F. Ross, the present efficient and energetic Superintendent of the Common Schools of Monona County.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

J. H. Wagner was elected county surveyor in August, 1854, thus being the first to fill that office in this county. He was succeeded by Samuel Scott, who served for two years. J. H. Sharon was elected in 1857, and two years later was followed by Joseph Dungan. 1861 witnessed the election of Levi Smith, who was followed the next year by C. C. Bisbee. C. H. Holbrook was the next incumbent of this office, first being elected in 1863, and re-

elected in 1865 and 1867. Joseph Dungan served during the year 1870 and 1871. George Atkins was chosen in the fall of 1871 to fill this position, and held it until September 3, 1873, when he resigned and was succeeded by J. B. P. Day. At the fall election following C. H. Holbrook was elected to this office again, but was succeeded Jan. 1, 1876, by Mr. Day. George Atkins was again the occupant of the office in 1878 and 1879, and J. B. P. Day of the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, resigning the latter part of the last named year. George Atkins was chosen to fill the vacancy. C. W. Bisbee was Surveyor for 1884 and 1885, and F. E. Colby during the years 1886 and 1887. C. W. Bisbee, the present County Surveyor, was elected this time in the fall of 1887.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

The following named gentlemen have filled the office of drainage commissioner—an office abolished in 1871; Guy C. Barnum, from 1854 to 1857; James H. Strom, two years; James Armstrong, four years, J. A. Scott, in 1864 and 1865, James Armstrong in 1866 and 1867; D. M. Dimmick, two years; and John Jeffcoat, two years.

COUNTY CORONER.

The first to be elected to this office, important in many respects, was Aaron Cook, in April, 1854; H. C. Hoyt, chosen in 1854, served two years; George Erb, one year; N. G. Wyatt, one year; J. A. Scott, several years, and F. F. Roe, two years. In the fall of 1867 Dr. R. Stebbins was elected to this office and continued to hold it by the will of the people for ten years. D. Handel, D. H. McKown, H. Noble, D. H. McKown, and D. Rust, each served one term, and were succeeded in 1886 by C. M. Smith, the present incumbent of the office.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

An office created in 1886, has been filled—first, by H. Crissman, and at the present by C. E. Underhill, the latter elected in 1888.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTERS.

CHAPTER IV.

GROUPED together in this chapter will be found various items of information and interest gathered from the county records, and from other widely scattered sources, that seem to fill no special niche in history, but which left untold would sadly mar the completeness of the whole.

POPULATION.

In 1854, the first year of this county's existence, there were 202 inhabitants credited to it in the State census, as then constituted, of whom 109 were males and ninety-three of the gentler sex. In 1860 there were 832; in 1865, 1,096; in 1870, 3,654; in 1875, 5,967; in 1880, 9,055, and in 1885 there were no less than 12,147 inhabitants in the county, by the State census. If the same percentage of increase has been made in the five years succeeding the last enumeration, which is not unreasonable, Monona County has at the present writing upward of 18,000 people, an extremely large portion of whom are American born, only 657 being of foreign birth at the time of the enumeration of the census of 1885, while 10,521 were native born.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

By the laws of this State a license to marry has always been required, and a record kept of the contracting parties. Probably some within the limits of the county were united in matrimony previous to the organization of the county, but such will be found to have been mentioned in the proper connection.

In those early days young men and maidens were not married in the grand style that characterizes the marriages of the present time. Times were different, and there was no waiting for the arrival of riches before assuming the matrimonial responsibilities. Old folks were plain, economical and hospitable, and the young people were imbued with the same spirit as their parents. They were willing to go to housekeeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

There are many amusing anecdotes connected with some of the earlier weddings; one of these, which has been called to mind by an old resident of the county, is worthy of recital. It is said that upon one occasion, in the "early fifties," a young and unsophisticated couple sought out, in one of the incipient villages of this locality, the party authorized to tie the hymeneal knot. A well known citizen, a wag, by way of a practical joke, referred them to the Postmaster, saying that the government authorized that official to act upon such occasions. When the custodian of the mails was interviewed by the embarrassed pair, he disclaimed any knowledge of such authority, but added, that as he had not been long in the employment of the government, was not quite "up to snuff"; but if the gentleman who sent them there said that he could, he supposed it was true. Accordingly the

blushing couple were ranged up in front of the Postmaster, a young and gay bachelor, who in the most approved style impressed them with the solemnity of the occasion, warned them to "let no man put asunder what he had j'ined," and in closing pronounced them Mr. and Mrs., etc., according to the postal laws of the United States. "And you may now go in peace—only $1 apiece, please."

The first marriage of which there is any record is found in the journal of the county court. The license was issued Nov. 6, 1855, to Gabriel Lang and Hannah Isabel Van Dorn, and the parties were united in marriage the same day by John Craig, the county judge.

The second license was issued Nov. 13, 1855, to Robert Jamison and Emily Folck, and the ceremony performed the same day by the county judge.

Next followed licenses granted to the following parties:

Charles Cobb and Louisa Smith, Dec. 5, 1855, married the same day by "his honor."

Albert Clemmons and Matilda Lane, Jan. 9, 1856; united the same day by the judge.

Thomas Gwin and Catherine Sumner, Jan. 9, 1856; married the same day by Judge Craig.

Franklin W. Brooks and Martha Roberts, Jan. 9, 1856, the ceremony being performed by the same official.

Ivan Lytle and Nancy E. Younger; marriage ceremony performed Jan. 11, 1856, by W. H. Wilsey, Justice of the Peace.

Samuel King and Louisa Morrell, May 4, 1856; married the same day by W. H. Wilsey, Justice of the Peace.

Francis C. Case and Esther Davis, Dec. 22, 1856; ceremony performed Christmas day, by L. Sears, Justice of the Peace.

William Bower and Maria Craney, July 10, 1856; married the same day by John Craig, County Judge.

L. D. Wellington and Elizabeth Lee, Dec. 24, 1856; married the same day by Timothy Elliott.

William Burton and S. M. Van Dorn, Dec. 30, 1856.

Licenses for the year 1857 were granted to the following named couples upon the dates mentioned:

J. B. Gard and M. A. Kratz, Jan. 26.

Abel Perry and Nancy Porter, March 2.

John C. Watts and Rachel Vanzant, Sept. 17.

Homer G. Kelsey and Mary A. Goodhue, Dec. 26.

This comprises all the marriages for that year, and the number rather decreased the next year, for we find that in 1858 the following only were licensed to wed:

John A. Hittle and Caroline Ashton, April 9, the ceremony being performed by C. E. Whiting, County Judge, April 11.

John Jones and Sarah J. Cook, June 21, the same party officiating, on the 22nd.

Conrad Engleman and Virginia C. Williams, August 5, married on the same day by the Judge.

James H. Sharon and Amanda VanDorn, married by Otis Warren, August 21, the license being dated the same day.

Thomas Chapman and Nellie A. Billings and Richard Stebbins and Mary I. Billings were united in marriage, at the court-house, January 17, 1859, by George G. Rice, the license being granted the same day.

The only other license issued that year was one to Stephen Tillson and Esther R. Case, January 4, the ceremony being performed on the 5th, Timothy Elliott officiating.

The licenses for the year 1860 were granted on the dates mentioned to the following-mentioned candidates for matrimony:

Edwin Berge and Frances Burgot, January 24.

Joseph Dungan and Ruth Morgan, March 3.

James C. Crabb and Anna C. Lytle, May 5.

Daniel W. Sampson and Hannah F. Oliver, May 24.

C.W. Metcalf and Helen L. Hathaway, August 18.

George M. Scott and Maria H. Cobb, September 14.

Samuel Heisler and Mary Merrill, November 16.

John Rounds, Jr., and Amy W. Jordan, November 24.

Charles Atkins and Mary R. Sears, December 1.

James Armstrong and Margaret L. Cleghorn, December 1.

Seth Smith and Hannah Bayliss, December 8.

Licenses were granted in 1861 to

Dennis Butts and Julia Nutt, January 5.

Joseph Robinson and Margaret Fegenbush, January 7.

Henry Heisler and Mary Elizabeth Maynard, January 7.

Edward Winegar and Mary Jane Anderson, February 19.

Mosiah Winegar and Martha D. Outhouse, March 7.

Rockwell Jewell and Mahala Folck, May 15.

C. H. Holbrook and Jane Fairchild, June 12.

John A. Heisler and Clarissa Wilsey, June 15.

Jacob Chopper and Caroline Cooley, July 16.

John Q. Adams and Eliza J. McCleery, August 13.

M. V. B. Nute and Margaret Bouslaugh, September 9.

Joshua Lane and Emma M. Younger, October 17.

Hart D. Warren and Mary J. Ayers, October 18.

Hiram B. Ernst and Hannah Jordan, November 9.

Joseph B. P. Day and Sophia E. Thomas, November 20.

But five licenses were granted during the year 1862, the absence of the younger men from the county serving with the Union Army, and the general depressed state of everything, affecting the matrimonial market. The following is the record of that year:

Robert McCleery and Elizabeth F. Doud; Daniel Folck and Eliza A. Case; Mosiah Winegar and Catherine Gwinn; Omer Lytle and Frances Lane, and Luther M. Morton and Tempty A. Folck. The marriage of Mosiah Winegar and Catherine Gwinn was performed January 21, 1863, by John Thomas, who signed himself "Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints," the only time this denomination is so recognized upon the records.

These names are sufficient. Most of them will be recognized as those of prominent early settlers, and those who have taken a considerable part in the developement of Monona County. Herewith is appended a table showing the number of marriages during each year that has elapsed since the beginning of the record:

1855	3	1872	40
1856	9	1873	52
1857	4	1874	49
1858	4	1875	68
1859	3	1876	81
1860	11	1877	68
1861	15	1878	82
1862	5	1879	75
1863	9	1880	107
1864	6	1881	87
1865	19	1882	110
1866	26	1883	114
1867	25	1884	111
1868	26	1885	113
1869	19	1886	131
1870	41	1887	127
1871	37	1888	133

Total.....1,810

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

Monona County is divided into twenty civil townships, bearing the following names: Ashton, Belvidere, Center, Cooper, Fairview, Franklin, Grant, Jordan, Kennebec, Lake, Lincoln, Maple, Onawa City, St. Clair, Sherman, Sioux, Soldier, Spring Valley, West Fork and Willow. A detailed history of each of these, together with the town and village therein contained, will be given further on in this volume.

SURVEYS.

As an item of little known interest, the date of the various Government surveys made in the county are here given, and are authoritative and authentic.

The south line of the county was surveyed July 11, 12 and 13, 1851.

Townships 82, 83, 84 and 85, ranges 42 and 43, had their outer lines run from July 13, to Aug. 7, 1851.

Townships 82, 83, 84 and 85, ranges 44, 45, 46 and 47, were laid out as such by surveys between Nov. 13 and 30, 1851.

Between Oct. 19 and Nov. 13, 1852, the section lines in townships 83, 84 and 85, range 45 were surveyed. From March 29 to April 5, 1853, the surveyors were busy running the section lines in township 85, range 45, township 82, range 42, and townships 82, 83 and 84, range 43, had the section lines run between May 9 and June 12, 1853. Township 85, range 43, and townships 83, 84 and

85, range 44 were surveyed into sections between Dec. 14, 1852, and Feb. 3, 1853. The section lines of township 82, ranges 44 and 45, were run between the 27th of January, and the 17th of February, 1853. 82, 83, 84 and 85, range 46, and 84 and 85, range 47, were divided into sections between Oct. 28, and Dec. 16, 1852. And the section lines that divide townships 83, 84 and 85, range 42, were run between Sept. 20, and Oct. 20, 1855.

Through some error in the survey of townships 83 and 84, range 44, they had to be surveyed over, and are known as the "Lost Townships." By this means, when the balance of the county, except Cooper, Soldier and St. Clair, were placed on the market, the Lost Township settlers could not purchase at private sale, and could only be reached through pre-emptions until June, 1858, when they were at last opened for sale. At the same time the towns of Soldier, St. Clair and Cooper were opened for settlement. The land office was at Council Bluffs, and thither the pioneers were compelled to go to file and prove up their claims.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER V.

IN no way can the political history of Monona County be more fully and authentically laid before the reader, than by the presentation of a full and complete abstract of the vote of the people for the various years since the organization of the county up to and including the present one. These are each taken from the various official records of the county, and are therefore correct, and their arrangement for convenience of reference will, no doubt, be appreciated.

On the 3d of April, 1854, an election was held for the purpose of organizing the county, of which there is no official record of the vote, which was, doubtless quite small. The following were elected county officers: Charles B. Thompson, County Judge; George Hickenlooper, Clerk of the District Court; Johnson F. Lane, Sheriff; Hugh Lytle, Treasurer and Recorder; Guy C. Barnum, Drainage Commissioner; Isaac Ashton, Prosecuting Attorney; and Aaron Cook, Coroner. In Ashton Township, Josiah Sumner, Isaac Ashton and J. B. Gard were chosen as Trustees; L. D. Driggs and J. B. Gard, Justices of the Peace; Aaron Cook, Clerk; L. D. Driggs, Assessor; and Josiah Sumner and Marion Owens, Constables. Andrew Hall and Nelson Messenger, were at the same time elected Justices of the Peace in and for the precinct of Preparation.

ELECTION, AUGUST 7, 1854.

Clerk District Court.

Andrew Hall, no opposition....26— 26

Prosecuting Attorney.

Amos S. Chase.....24— 22
Jehial Savage,..... 2

County Surveyor,

J. H. Wagner.....33— 33

Coroner,

H. C. Hoyt.....25— 25

ELECTION, APRIL 2, 1855.

Clerk District Court,

Andrew G. Jackson, no opposition
.....37— 37

Prosecuting Attorney,

Jehial Savage.....25— 6
Horace J. Hawley,.....18
H. B. Hawley..... 1

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1855.

County Judge,

John Craig.....31— 7
Isaac Ashton.....24

Sheriff,

Guy C. Barnum .....31— 7
John Thomas..... 1
Francis S. Case..... 13

Treasurer and Recorder,

Hugh Lytle.....31— 7
Lorenzo D. Driggs.....24

Coroner,

Homer C. Hoyt.....31— 7
Josiah Sumner.....24

County Surveyor,

Samuel Scott.....31— 10
H. J. Hawley.....21

ELECTION, APRIL, 1856.

Treasurer and Recorder,

William Burton.....53— 28
J. H. Pearce.....24
Daniel Laland..... 1

School Fund Commissioner,

Isaac Davis.....48— 19
C. B. Thompson.....29

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1856.

This was the first presidential election held. The voting place was a little log cabin, southwest quarter section 7, 84, 44. The ballots were cast in a tin match box.

Fremont.....47
Buchanan.....58—11
Fillmore.....13

ELECTION, APRIL 6, 1857.

County Judge,

C. E. Whiting, no opposition.134— 134

Drainage Commissioner.

J. B. P. Day.....40
James H. Sharon.....80— 31
J. H. Kelsey..... 9

School Fund Commissioner,

Timothy Elliott.....109— 86
J. Wiley.....21
Daniel Laland..... 1
—— More..... 1

Assessor.

S. S. Pearce.....18
Joseph Dungan.....86— 38

On the question of passing the Hog Law:

For the Hog Law.....82— 76
Against the Hog Law..... 6

ELECTION, AUGUST 3, 1857.

County Judge,

Leonard Sears.....60
C. E. Whiting.....73— 13
N. G. Wyatt.....45
N. G. Weyatt..... 1

Treasurer and Recorder,

William Burton.....96— 27
D. G. Benner.....67
John A. Hittle..... 2

Sheriff,

Hugh Lytle.....105— 32
John A. Hittle..... 73

Coroner,

George Erb.....102— 32
Isaac Ashton..... 34
Hugh Lytle..... 31
Timothy Elliott..... 1
Theodore Smith..... 4

County Surveyor,

James H. Sharon.....167— 166
M. Olmsted..... 1

ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph P. Lowe.....102—30
Ben M. Samuels..... 72

Lieutenant Governor.

Orrin Faville.....103—29
George Gillaspy..... 74

On the question of increasing salary of Treasurer:

For such increase..... 73—48
Against..... 25

ELECTION, APRIL 5, 1858.

On the question of relocating the county seat:

For Onawa.....131—31
For Ashton.....99

Sheriff.

Francis C. Case.....134—41
John A. Hittle..... 93

For Superintendent of Schools

Chas. H. Bishop.....215

Coroner.

N. G. Wyatt.....203—201
Daniel Laland..... 1
H. E. Colby..... 1

ELECTION, JUNE 28, 1858.

On the adoption of a general State Banking law:
For the adoption of the law.....39—14
Against.....25

On the question of establishing the State Bank of Iowa:
In favor of the bank.....61—49
Against.....12

On the question of appropriating $3,000 of the Swamp Land Fund for building roads and bridges:
In favor of the appropriation....44—22
Against.....22

ELECTION, OCTOBER 12, 1858.

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, R..... 77—
Samuel Douglas, D..... 79— 2

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones, R..... 77—17
Samuel L. Lorah, D..... 60

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell, R..... 77—11
T. S. Parvin, D..... 66

Commissioner, Des Moines River Improvement.

William E. Deake, R..... 77
Charles Baldwin, D..... 80— 3

Register, State Land Office.

Amos B. Miller, R..... 78
James M. Reid, D..... 79— 1

Attorney General.

Samuel A. Rice, R..... 81—20
J. M. Elwood, D..... 61

Representative in Congress.

W. E. Leffingwell, D..... 81— 3
Wm. Vandeveer, R..... 78

Judge, District Court.

A. W. Hubbard, R..... 66
N. G. Wyatt, D..... 88—22

District Attorney.

O. C. Howe..... 79—
E. D. Thompson..... 79

Member Board of Education.

J. S. Cole.....106—54
D. E. Brainard..... 52

Clerk of District Court.

H. J. Hawley..... 95—44
Charles Atkins..... 46
Theodore Smith..... 4
F. A. Day..... 1

Sheriff.

John A. Hittle..... 70—27 pl.
E. R. Pierce..... 43
F. W. Snow..... 41
F. A. Day..... 1

On the question of increasing salaries of County Judge, Clerk of the Court and Treasurer:
For the increase..... 95—39
Against..... 56

On question of re-deeding to Isaac Ashton unsold lots in Ashton:
For re-deeding.....151—151
Against..... 0

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, R..... 99
Augustus C. Dodge, D.....113—14

Lieutenant Governor.

N. J. Rusch, R..... 99
L. W. Babbitt, D.....113—14

Representative, Legislative.

V. B. Crooks..... 98
J. W. Dennison.....112—13
Scattering..... 1

Clerk of District Court.

Charles Atkins.....150—97
John A. Forgens..... 52
—— Kratz..... 1

Sheriff.

John A. Hittle.....117—37
T. H. Flowers..... 72
Scattering..... 8

County Judge.

C. E. Whiting..... 29
J. C. Hazlett..... 111—12

Drainage Commissioner.

J. Armstrong.....156—103
F. W. Day..... 54
J. C. Armstrong..... 1
J. C. Hazlett..... 1

County Surveyor.

Joseph Dungan.....131—52
C. C. Bisbee..... 77
Thomas Dungan..... 1
H. Lytle..... 1

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1859.

Coroner.

James A. Scott.....185—171
Amasa Briggs..... 11
Scattering..... 3

Treasurer and Recorder.

C. H. Holbrook.....117—27
S. Tillson..... 48
William Wing..... 8
W. Wing..... 3
W. S. Wing..... 2
William L. Wing..... 24
C. Holbrook..... 3
C. C. Holbrook..... 1
Tillson..... 1

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Hugh Lytle.....111—27
A. R. Wright..... 82
Scattering..... 5

On the question of the repeal of the hog law:

For repeal..... 31
Against.....45—14

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, R.....109— 18
Stephen A. Douglas, U. D..... 89
John C. Breckenridge, S. D... 2

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, R.....109— 18
John M. Corse, D..... 91

Auditor of State.

J. W. Cattell, R.....109— 18
George W. Maxfield, D..... 91

Treasurer of State.

John W. Jones, R.....109— 18
John M. Ellis, D..... 91

Attorney General.

C. C. Nourse, R.....109— 18
William McClintock, D..... 91

Register State Land Office.

A. B. Miller, R..... 98
Patrick Robb, D.....102— 4

Judge of Supreme Court.

G. G. Wright, R.....109— 18
Daniel F. Miller, D..... 91

Member of Congress.

William Vandeveer, R.....109— 20
Ben M. Samuels, D..... 89

Clerk District Court.

Charles Atkins.....155—111
James C. Crabb..... 38
Scattering..... 6

On the Question of Repealing the Hog Law.

For repeal..... 74
Against.....77— 3
For repeal in twelve months... 16

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

For Governor.

S. J. Kirkwood, R.....135— 49
W. H. Merritt, D..... 80
Scattering..... 6

Lieutenant Governor.

J. R. Needham, R.....136— 50
Lauren Dewey, D..... 86

Judge Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe, R.....136— 3
J. M. Elwood, D..... 83
Reuben Noble, D.....
J. M. Merrill..... 1

Member Legislature.

J. C. Hazlett.....102— 1
W. W. Fuller.....101
C. Dugman.....15

On the Question of Relocating the County Seat at Belvidere.

In favor of locating it at Belvidere..104
In favor of leaving it at Onawa....119— 15

County Judge.

J. R. Bouslaugh.....112— 12
C. C. Bisbee..... 96
Scattering..... 4

Treasurer and Recorder.

C. H. Holbrook.....149— 70
J. B. P. Day..... 62
J. Crabb..... 12
J. P. Day..... 5

Drainage Commissioner.

James Armstrong.....139— 52
A. A. Davis..... 87

Sheriff.

J. A. Hittle.....120— 24
J. M. Kelsey..... 85
Scattering..... 11

County Surveyor.

Levi Smith..... 87— 11
J. Dungan..... 60
Scattering..... 16

Coroner.

James A. Scott, no opposition..204—204

Superintendent Common Schools.

Richard Stebbins.....106— 1
F. F. Roe.....103
Scattering..... 2

On Question of Repealing the Hog Law.

For repeal.....107— 15
Against..... 92

ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

Secretary of State.

R. H. Sylvester, D.....101
James Wright, R.....126— 25

Auditor of State.

John Brown, D.....103
J. W. Cattell, R.....125— 22

Treasurer of State.

Samuel L. Lorah, D.....103
W. H. Holmes, R.....125— 22

Attorney General.

Benton J. Hall, D.....103
C. C. Nourse, R.....125— 22

Register State Land Office.

Fred. Gottschalk, D.....102
J. A. Harvey, R.....125— 23

Member of Congress.

John F. Duncombe, D..... 71
A. W. Hubbard.....155— 84

Judge of District Court.

John Currier, D.....100
Isaac Pendleton, R.....128— 28

District Attorney.

H. C. Crauford..... 38
Henry Ford.....148—106
Jacob Smith..... 4

Member of Board of Education.

W. J. Wagoner.....102—101
Cornelius Dunham..... 1

Clerk of District Court.

W. H. Wiley.....168—140
Jno. Craig..... 13
George Erb..... 1
Chas. Atkins..... 1
J. A. Heisler..... 13

County Surveyor.

C. C. Bisbee..... 68— 67
Joseph Dungan..... 1

On the Question of Removing the County Seat to Arcola.

For removal.....100
Against Removal.....123— 23

On the Question of Making a Hog Law.

For the law.....135— 57
Against the law..... 88

On Ratification of Swamp Land Contract.

For ratification.....162—106
Against..... 56

On Question of Increase of County Tax.

For increase..... 13
Against increase.....166—153

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1863.

Coroner.

W. M. Stone, R. . . . . 99— 1
James M. Tuttle, D. 95

Lieutenant Governor.

E. W. Eastman, R. . . . . 102— 14
John F. Duncombe, D. 88

Judge Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon, R. . . . . 96— 11
Charles Mason, D. 85

State Senator.

George W. Basset, R. 94
Chas. E. Whiting, D. . . . . 99 — 5

Representative, State Legislature.

S. E. Dow, D. 84
Addison Oliver, R. . . . . 105— 21

County Judge.

Stephen Tillson, R. . . . . .

Sheriff.

J. A. Hittle. . . . . .

County Superintendent Schools.

W. L. Ring. . . . . .

County Surveyor.

C. H. Holbrook. . . . . .

Treasurer and Recorder.

James Armstrong. . . . . .

Drainage Commissioner.

James A. Scott. . . . . .

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, R. . . . . 122—34
George B. McClellan, D. 88

Secretary of State.

James Wright, R. . . . . 123—34
John H. Wallace, D. 89

Treasurer of State.

William H. Holmes, R. . . . . 123—34
J. B. Lash, D. 89

Auditor of State.

E. C. Hendershott, R. . . . . 123—34
John A. Elliott, D. 89

Register State Land Office.

Josiah A. Harvey, R. . . . . 113—18
B. D. Holbrook, D. 95

Attorney General.

I. L. Allen, R. . . . . 123—34
C. M. Dunbar, D. 89

Judge Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole, R. . . . . 123—34
T. M. Monroe, D. 89

Member of Congress.

Asahel W. Hubbard, R. . . . . 125—39
Leander Chapman, D. 86

Clerk of District Court.

Timothy Elliott . . . . . 116—16
W. H. Wiley. 96
Charles Atkins. 4

County Recorder.

E. D. Dimmick. . . . . 121—26
J. B. Ira. 95

Superintendent of Schools.

C. C. Bisbee. . . . . 130—110
John Elwell. 2
W. L. Phillips. 2
J. A. Goodrich. 16

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1865.

Coroner.

William M. Stone, R. 115
Thomas H. Benton, D. . . . . 138—22
G. S. Baily. 1

Lieutenant Governor.

B. F. Gue, R. . . . . 130—8
W. W. Hamilton, D. 121
L. W. Babbitt. 1

Judge Supreme Court.

George G. Wright, R. . . . . 131—9
H. H. Trimble, D. 122

State Senator.

Addison Oliver (no opposition) 205—205

Representative, General Assembly.

W. J. Waggoner. 98
S. J. Comfort. . . . . 143—45

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Orin Faville, R.....131—10
J. W. Sennett, D.....121

County Judge.

A. Dimmick.....112
C. C. Bisbee.....124—11
M. Adams..... 1

Treasurer.

John E. Selleck.....221—230
Addison Dimmick..... 1

Sheriff.

John A. Hittle.....102
E. R. Pierce.....120—18

County Surveyor.

C. H. Holbrook.....147—48
J. B. P. Day..... 99

Superintendent of Common Schools.

W. A. Dorward.....122—4
J. B. Goodrich.....118

Coroner.

W. A. Dorward..... 1
F. F. Roe.....179—178

Drainage Commissioner.

James Armstrong.....177—176
W. A. Dorward..... 1

On the question of the division of the county by detaching the eastern range of townships:

For Division.....129—10
Against.....119

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, R.....266—129
Charles Mason, D.....137

Lieutenant Governor.

John Scott, R.....267—132
D. M. Harris, D.....135

Judge, Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck, R.....268—134
John H. Craig, D.....134

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor, R.....268—134
W. P. Barker, D.....134

State Superintendent, Public Instruction.

D. Franklin Wells, R.....269—136
Maturin L. Fisher, D.....133

Representative, Legislature.

Stephen Tillson, R.....269—138
J. M. Butler, D.....131

County Judge.

Elijah Peake.....187—2
C. E. Whiting.....185

County Treasurer.

John E. Selleck.....303—208
W. L. Ring..... 95

Sheriff.

William A. Grow..... 206—17
I. A. Hittle..... 188
E. R. Pierce..... 1

County Surveyor.

C. H. Holbrook..... 205—14
J. L. Swinburne..... 179
Jas. Armstrong..... 2

Drainage Commissioner.

D. M. Dimmick..... 254—139
T. H. Flowers..... 115

Superintendent of Schools.

Joseph S. Maughlin..... 296—194
D. W. Butts.....102

Coroner.

Richard Stebbins..... 290—178
J. Butts..... 111
T. H. Flowers..... 1

ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1868.

President.

Ulysses Grant, R..... 372—207
Horatio Seymour, D..... 165

On the adoption of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth amendments to the State Constitution:

For adoption..... 300—78
Against adoption..... 222

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, R..... 369—202
David Hammer, D..... 167

Treasurer of State.

S. E. Rankin, R. . . . . 369—202
L. McCarty, D. 167

Auditor of State.

John A. Elliott, R. . . . . 369—202
H. Dunlavey, D. 167

Register, State Land Office.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, R. . . . . 368—201
A. D. Anderson, D. 167

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor, R. . . . . 368—200
J. E. Williamson, D. 168

Representative in Congress.

Charles Pomeroy, R. . . . . 370—205
C. A. L. Rozell, D. 165

State Senator.

J. W. Moorhead, R. . . . . 457—405
S. T. Davis, D. 51
R. McGovern 1

Judge, Circuit Court

Addison Oliver, R. . . . . 365—199
S. J. Comfort, D. 166

Clerk of Court.

J. K. McCaskey . . . . . 371—206
P. J. Kimball 165

County Recorder.

John E. Selleck . . . . . 386—240
W. S. Lacy 146

ELECTION, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, R. . . . . 364—211
George Gillaspy, D. 53

Lieutenant Governor.

Madison M. Walden, R. . . . . 364—211
A. P. Richardson, D. 153

Judge, Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon, R. . . . . 364—211
W. F. Bauman, D. 153

Superintendent Public Instruction.

(to fill vacancy.)

A. S. Kissell, R. . . . . 364—253
Edmund Jaeger, D. 111

Superintendent Public Instruction.

(full term.)

A. S. Kissell, R. . . . . 364—224
Edmund Jaeger, D. 140

State Senator

Charles Atkins . . . . . 294—203
L. R. Bolter 88
Scattering 3

Member of Legislature.

J. D. Miricle . . . . . 290—76
H. C. Lamb 214

County Auditor

John K. McCaskey, R. . . . . 330—314
C. A. Burnham 79

Sheriff.

E. R. Pierce . . . . . 254—8
William Burton 246

County Treasurer.

James Armstrong . . . . . 350—224
P. J. Kimball 103
John E. Selleck 23

Superintendent of Schools.

W. A. Greene, R. . . . . 261—28
William Pelan 233

County Surveyor.

Joseph Dungan . . . . . 256—148
C. H. Holbrook 6
G. A. Douglas 1
Charles Campbell 1

Coroner.

Richard Stebbins . . . . . 385—297
J. D. Butts 88

Drainage Commissioner.

John Jefferson . . . . . 371—289
Peter Reiber 72

For the adoption of the Hog Law.

For restraint . . . . . 271—162
Against 109

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Justice, Supreme Court.

(full term.)

Chester C. Cole, R. . . . . 451—326
J. C. Knapp, D. 125

Judge, Supreme Court.
(to fill vacancy.)

W. E. Miller, R. . . . . 452—328
Reuben Noble, D. 124

Judge, Supreme Court.
(to fill vacancy.)

James G. Day, R. . . . . 403—231
P. H. Smyth, D. 123
James E. Day 49

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright, R. . . . . 452—328
Charles Doerr, D. 124

State Auditor.

John Russell, R. . . . . 452—328
W. W. Garner, D. 124

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin, R. . . . . 452—328
W. C. James, D. 124

Register, State Land Office.

Aaron Brown, R. . . . . 452—328
D. F. Ellsworth, D. 102
F. D. Ellsworth 22

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor, R. . . . . 452—328
Hugh M. Martin, D 124

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. W. Stiles, R. . . . . 452—330
C. H. Bane, D. 122

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Charles Lindermann, R. . . . . 452—328
William McLellan, D. 124

On the proposition "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and revise the same":

For Convention 132
Against . . . . . 175—43

Member of Congress.

Jackson Orr, R. . . . . 452—328
C. C. Smetzer, D 112
Scattering 12

Judge, District Court.

Henry Ford, (no opposition.) . . 483—483

District Attorney.

C. H. Lewis, R. . . . . 455—333
T. E. Brannen, D. 122

Judge, Circuit Court.

Addison Oliver . . . . . 471—468
Scattering 3

Clerk of Courts.

J. K. McCaskey . . . . . 537—535
Josiah Morgan 2

Recorder.

Charles G. Perkins . . . . . 493—358
Scattering 35

County Supervisors.

W. G. Kennedy . . . . . 390—236
William Pelan . . . . . 370—119
F. B. Smith 154
C. E. Whiting 275
G. P. Morehead 251
C. A. Burnham . . . . . 358—83
Scattering 4

On the question, "Shall the road be completed:"

For completion 267
Against . . . . . 324—57

On the question, "Shall the number of Supervisors be increased to five:"

For increase 51
Against . . . . . 542—491

On the question, "Shall stock be restrained from running at large:"

For restraint 43
Against . . . . . 562—519

ELECTION, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, R. . . . . 477—452
J. C. Knapp, D. 17
Scattering 8

Lieutenant Governor.

H. C. Bulis, R. . . . . 474—450
M. M. Ham, D. 17
Joe Smith 7

Judge, Supreme Court.

J. G. Day, R. . . . . 470—449
John F. Duncombe, D 14
William Gray 6
Walter Pulsifer 1

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, R. . . . . 475—454
E. M. Mumm, D. 44
Walter Pulsifer 2
William Gray 1

Representative Legislature.

C. G. Perkins, R. . . . . 456—448
Asa Landon, D. 7

County Auditor.

J. R. McCaskey . . . . . 557—549
Miss Sarah Fulton 1

County Treasurer.

James Armstrong . . . . . 546—546

Sheriff.

J. K. Myers . . . . . 423—406
L. R. Pierce 217

Superintendent of Schools.

Miss Sarah Fulton . . . . . 487—69
A. S. Condon 218

County Surveyor.

George Atkins . . . . . 542—536
Scattering 6

Coroner.

Richard Stebbins . . . . . 551—551

County Supervisor. (to fill vacancy)

E. D. Dominick 542

County Supervisor. (full term)

John Patrick . . . . . 544—540

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

President.

Ulysses Grant, R. . . . . 575—355
Horace Greeley, I. D. 216
Charles O'Conner S. D. 3

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, R. . . . . 575—360
E. A. Guilbert, D. 179
I. S. Parvin 36

Auditor of State.

John Russell, R. . . . . 575—361
J. P. Cassedy, D. 214

Treasurer of State.

William Christie, R. . . . . 575—361
M. J. Rohlfs 179
D. B. Beers 35

Register, State Land Office.

Aaron Brown, R. . . . . 570—351
Jacob B. Orr, D. 160
David Sherwood 33

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, R. . . . . 570—374
A. G. Case, D. 201

Attorney General. (to fill vacancy)

M. E. Cutts, R. . . . . 318—117
A. G. Case, D. 204

Representative in Congress.

Jackson Orr, R. . . . . 575—349
John F. Duncombe, D. 226

Judge Circuit Court.

Addison Oliver . . . . . 615—615

Clerk of the Courts.

John K. McCaskey . . . . . 482—133
James Walker 195
D. E. Kinney 157
Scattering 4

Recorder.

M. W. Baron . . . . . 280—130 pl
W. R. Hasseman 270
C. H. Holbrook 138
Scattering 6

County Supervisor.

W. G. Kennedy . . . . . 377—160 pl
C. E. Whiting 270
Lorenzo Herring 200
Scattering 2

Coroner.

Richard Stebbins . . . . . 326—326

Voting Question (No Question Stated).

For the tax 22
Against . . . . . 597—575

ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1873.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, R. . . . . 470—44

Jacob Vale, D. 334
Jacob G. Vale 8
Whiting 1

Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Dysart, R. 354
C. E. Whiting, D. ....437—82
John Elwell 1

Judge Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, R. ....456—109
B. J. Hall, D. 34

Superintendent, Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, R. ....457—110
D. W. Prindle, D. 347

State Senator.

George D. Perkins, R. 353
L. Kellogg, D. and G. B. ....430—77

Representative to the Legislature.

G. W. McMillan. 340
E. B. Baird. ....457—112
Scattering 5

County Auditor.

J. K. McCaskey ..... 347—88
L. D. Kittle 352
McCasky 7

County Treasurer.

James Armstrong 340
W. L. Ring ..... 464—120
Scattering 4

Sheriff.

J. K. Myers ..... 428—37
C. S. Robbins 382
Myers 4

Supervisor.

B. Ingersoll 378
N. B. Olson ..... 425—41
Ingersoll 6

County Surveyor.

George Atkins 397
C. H. Holbrook ..... 399—2 pl.
Scattering 2

Superintendent of Common Schools.

S. B. Martin 312
Miss Sarah Fulton ..... 461—141
Scattering 8

Coroner.

R. Stebbins 381
Omar Irish ..... 418—37

ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, R. 469
Daniel Morgan, D. ..... 515—46

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman, R. 468
James M. King, D. ..... 516—48

Treasurer of State.

William Christy, R. 469
H. C. Harges, D. ..... 515—46

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, R. 467
R. H. Roderamel, D. ..... 517—50

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, R. 470
John H. Keatley, D. ..... 513—43

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, R. 468
G. W. Ball, D. ..... 516—48

Representative in Congress.

Addison Oliver, R. 448
C. E. Whiting, D. ..... 511—63

Judge of District Court.

C. H. Lewis, R. 481
P. D. Mickel, D. ..... 501—20

Judge Circuit Court.

J. R. Zuver 473
J. E. Chamberlain ..... 511—38

District Attorney.

George B. McCarthy 471
M. Wakefield ..... 515—44

Clerk of the Courts.

E. M. Cassady 465
W. R. Hanscom ..... 527—62

Recorder.

M. W. Bacon ..... 520—54
C. A. Danforth 466

County Supervisor.

E. Wilbur 456
Geo. M. Scott ..... 536—80

On the question of restraining stock from running at large from December 1 to May 1.

For restraint..... 301
Against..... 450—149

On the question of restraining stock from running at large between sunset and sunrise, from May 1 to December 1.

For restraint..... 258
Against..... 509—251

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood R.....566—194
Shepherd Leffler, D.....263
J. H. Lozier..... 9

Lieutenant Governor.

Joshua G. Newbold, R.....565—194
E. B. Woodward, D.....371

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, R.....569—201
William J. Knight, D.....368

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, R.....570—203
Isaiah Doane, D.....367

Representative, State Legislature.

George Rae, R.....508—71
R. W. Luther, D.....438

County Auditor.

John K. McCaskey.....616—279
S. R. Bassett.....337

County Treasurer.

G. H. Bryant.....491—32
W. L. Ring.....459

Sheriff.

James Walker.....627—302
Neal McNeill.....325

Coroner.

Dr. D. Handel.....511—510
D. D. Handel..... 1

Superintendent of Schools.

J. E. Sanders.....407
Rev. C. N. Lyman.....561—65
Scattering..... 52

Surveyor.

J. P. B. Day, R.....442—44
C. H. Holbrook, D.....458

Supervisor.

H. E. Colby.....556—119
Peter Rol.....414
Scattering..... 6

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, R.....713—109
Samuel J. Tilden, D.....304
Peter Cooper, G. B.....300

Member of Congress.

Addison Oliver.....745—150
Samuel Rees.....294
H. A. Pierce.....291
B. D. Holbrook..... 1

Judge of Supreme Court (full term).

W. H. Seevers, R.....633
Walter I. Hayes, D.....263
Charles Negus, G. B.....281

Judge, Supreme Court.
(to fill vacancy.)

James H. Rothrock, R.....707—100
William Graham, D.....292
O. R. Jones, G. B.....313

Judge, Supreme Court.
(to fill vacancy.)

W. H. Seevers, R.....707—312
W. I. Hayes, D.....293
Charles Negus, G. B.....202

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, R.....706—193
J. H. Stubenrauch, D.....289
A. McCready, G. B.....324

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman, R.....708—198
William Greene, D.....294
Leonard Brown, G. B.....317

Treasurer of State.

George W. Bemis, R.....707—196
Wesley Jones, D.....511
George C. Fry, G. B.....511

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, R.....708—197
N. C. Robinson, D.....294
C. M. Walker, G. B.....317

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin, R.....708—415
J. S. Cook.....293

Superintendent Public Instruction.
(to fill vacancy).

Carl W. von Coelln, R.....705—386
J. A. Nash.....319

Judge, Circuit Court.

J. R. Zuver, R.....709—422
M. B. Davis.....287

Clerk of Courts.

W. R. Hanscom.....664—36
W. Mack Easton.....279
B. F. Ross.....342
— Marr.....6
— McCaskey.....1

County Recorder.

M. W. Bacon, R.....1041—785
George Underhill, D.....253
Scattering.....3

Supervisor.

E. Wilber.....704—136
Joseph Robinson.....146
Q. A. Wooster.....420
— Easton.....1

ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, R.....580—21
John P. Irish, D.....119
Daniel P. Stubbs, G. B.....131
Elias Jessup, P.....9

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, R.....590—141
W. C. James, D.....117
A. McCready, G. B.....132

Judge, Supreme Court.

James G. Day, R.....594—18
H. E. J. Boardman, D.....118
John Porter, G. B.....128

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln, R.....596—52
G. D. Collison, D.....116
S. T. Ballard, G. B.....428

State Senator.

A. W. Ford.....602—109
Phineas Caldwell.....487
Scattering.....4

Representative, State Legislature.

Elijah Peake.....520
D. D. Harkness.....522—pl. 2
Scattering.....14

County Auditor.

John K. McCaskey, R.....712—91
W. L. Rice.....118
Scattering.....3

County Treasurer.

G. H. Bryant.....714—295
John Jeffcoat.....116
Scattering.....3

Sheriff.

James Walker.....838—536
Omar Irish.....296
Scattering.....6

Coroner.

D. H. McKown.....585—93
E. H. Banks.....483
Scattering.....9

Superintendent of Schools.

J. E. Sanders.....402
Rev. C. N. Lyman.....422—pl. 20
Peter Inman.....292

County Surveyor.

George Atkins.....688—249
C. W. Bisbee.....430
Scattering.....9

Surveyor.

Joseph Robinson.....526
G. M. Scott.....463
Scattering.....6

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, R.....553

E. M. Farnsworth, F. ... 560—36
T. E. Walker, D. ... 1

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman, R. ... 558
Joseph Ellwood, F. ... 586—28
Rev. G. V. Swearingen, G. B. ... 10

Treasurer of State.

George W. Bemis, R. ... 554
M. L. Devine, F. ... 592—37
E. D. Ferris, D. ... 1

Register State Land Office.

J. K. Powers, R. ... 554
M. Farrington, F. ... 592—37
T. S. Bardwell, D. ... 1

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin, R. ... 554
John Gibbons, F. ... 585—21
C. H. Jackson, G. B. ... 10

Judge, Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock, R. ... 554
J. C. Knapp, F. ... 594—40

Clerk Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, R. ... 554
N. V. Gammon, D. ... 1
A. Runyon, F. ... 595—40

Reporter Supreme Court.

J. S. Runnells, R. ... 554
J. B. Elliott, F. ... 584—20
G. W. Rutherford, D. ... 10

Judge, District Court.

C. H. Lewis. ... 563
J. C. Rhe[illegible] ... 587—24

District Attorney.
(to fill vacancy.)

S. M. Marsh, no opposition. ... 560—560

District Attorney.
(full term.)

S. M. M[illegible] ... 560—560

Member of Congress.

C. C. Carpenter, R. ... 556
L. Q. Hoggatt, D. ... 584—32
W. H. Brown. ... 1

Clerk of the Courts.

W. R. Hanscom ... 601—44
W. E. Cod[illegible] ... 557

Judge [illegible]

M. W. Bacon, ... 598—33
George S. Bis[illegible] ... 64
Charles Bish[illegible] ... 1

Supervisor.

Samuel Harrison. ... 568
S. G. Irish. ... 588—18
H. E. Colby ... 2

ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, R. ... 831—133
H. H. Trim[illegible] ... 209
Daniel Campbell, G. B. ... 489

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, R. ... 834—140
J. A. O. Yeoman, D. ... 205
M. H. Moore, G. B. ... 489

Judge Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck, R. ... 830—132
Reuben Noble, D. ... 207
M. H. Jones, G. B. ... 491

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln, R. ... 831—130
Erwin Baker, D. ... 204
J. A. Nash, G. B. ... 491

Representative State Legislature.

H. C. Lamb, R. ... 711—124 pl.
L. E. Dow, D. ... 142
Q. A. Worcester, G. B. ... 647

County Auditor.

John K. M[illegible] ... 840—[illegible]
H. B. Sco[illegible] ... 184
E. F. R[illegible] ... 185
W. L. R[illegible] ... 1

County Treasurer.

C. H. Bryant ... 807—265
P. J. Kimball ... 145
W. L. Rup[illegible] ... 489

Clerk of the Courts

C. H. Aldridge. ... 882—242

W. E. Cody.....639
J. T. Baggs..... 1

Sheriff.

James Walker.....963—397
Peter Reily.....110
J. T. Burke.....456

Superintendent of Schools.

Rev. C. N. Lyman.....724
J. G. Iddings.....764— 39
Joseph Cartwright..... 1

County Surveyor.

J. B. P. Day.....863—205
C. H. Holbrook.....207
C. R. Searle.....447
George Atkins..... 3
—— Burke..... 1

Coroner.

H. Noble.....837—151
J. Butts.....194
W. F. Davis.....491
D. Handel..... 1

Supervisor.

E. Wilber.....794— 74
S. A. McMaster.....290
John Jeffcoat.....430

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

President.

Winfield Scott Hancock, D....331
James Abram Garfield, R.....943—252
James B. Weaver, G. B.....360

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, R.....942—245
A. B. Keith, D.....324
G. M. Walker, G. B.....373

Auditor of State.

W. V. Lucas, R.....943—261
Charles Barker, D.....320
Rev. G. V. Swearingen, G. B..362

Treasurer of State.

E. H. Conger, R.....943—260
Martin Blum, D.....322
Mathew Farrington, G. B.....361

Register State Land Office.

James K. Powers, R.....943—260
Daniel Dougherty, D.....322
Thomas Hooker, G. B.....361

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson, R.....943—259
C. A. Clark, D.....322
W. A. Spurrier.....362

Judge Circuit Court.

J. R. Zuver.....946—572
Pendleton Hubbard.....368
Scattering..... 6

Member of Congress.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, R.....936—250
P. M. Guthrie, D.....305
Daniel Campbell.....381

On the proposition, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the State Constitution and amend the same;"

In favor of Convention.....463
Against.....509— 46

On the proposition to amend the Constitution as follows: "Strike out the words "Free White" from the third line of section 4, of article 3, of the State Constitution."

In favor of the amendment....515—204
Against.....311

Clerk of Courts.

C. H. Aldridge.....983—343
George Underhill.....296
William Hawthorn.....342
——— Bacon..... 2

County Recorder.

M. W. Bacon.....965—307
G. M. Wells.....291
Miss A. M. Norwood.....365
C. H. Aldridge..... 2

Supervisor.

George M. Scott.....934—271
Benjamin Chamberlain.....663

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, R.....640—178
Linus G. Kinne, D.....176
D. M. Clark, G. B.....286

Lieutenant Governor.

O. H. Manning, R. . . . . 642—180
J. M. Walker, D. 178
J. M. Holland, G. B. 284

Judge Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, R. . . . . 642—180
H. B. Hendershott, D 178
W. W. Williamson, G. B. 284

Superintendent, Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, R. . . . . 646—194
W. H. Butler, D. 179
Mrs. A. M. Swain, G. B. 272
John W. Swain 1

State Senator.

T. M. C. Logan, R. 127
C. E. Whiting . . . . . 12[illegible]pl 2
Phineas Cadwell 242
Abner Graves 15
A. Oliver 1

Representative, State Legislature.

R. T. Shearin, R. . . . . 618—138
Charles Bullock, D. 221
F. F. Roe, G. B. 259

County Auditor.

John K. McCaskey, R . . . . . 705—338
L. D. Kittle 367

County Treasurer.

G. H. Bryant . . . . . 726—385
Ivory Leach 338
Scattering 3

Sheriff.

James Walker . . . . . 808—550
Frank Leet 255
Scattering 3

Superintendent of Schools.

W. H. Dorward, R 449
J. G. Iddings . . . . . 611—158
Scattering 4

Coroner.

D. H. McKown . . . . . 689—342
D. Backus 346
John Douglas 1

County Surveyor.

J. P. B. Day . . . . . 663—291
C. W. Bisbee 369
Scattering 3

Supervisor.

Fred McCausland . . . . . 728—409
J. H. Penny 317
Scattering 2

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1882.

Upon amending the State Constitution by adding the clause, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, etc., of all intoxicating beverages.

For the amendment . . . . . 853—152
Against 699
Blank 2

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

Member of Congress.

Isaac S. Strubel, R. . . . . 727—137
John P. Allison, D. 258
J. R. Sovereign, G. B. 331
Addison Oliver 1

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, R . . . . . 748—177
T. O. Walker, D. 237
William Gaston, G. B. 334

Auditor of State.

John L. Brown, R. . . . . 721—123
William Thompson, D. 237
G. A. Wyant, G. B. 336
Edwin H. Conger 25

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson, R. . . . . 748—177
J. H. Bremerman, D. 237
James A. Rice, G. B. 334

Judge Supreme Court.

William H. Seevers, R . . . . . 748—177
Charles E. Brunson, D. 237
W. A. Jones, G. B. 335

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Gilbert B. Pray, R. . . . . 748—177
H. F. B., D. 237
L. G. Clark 334

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. C. Ellerslie, R.....747—176
L. A. Palmer, D.....237
E. A. Clark.....10
J. H. Williamson.....324

Judge, District Court.

C. H. Lewis, R.....776—776

District Attorney.

S. M. Marsh, no opposition....764—764

Clerk of Courts.

C. H. Aldridge, R.....740—162
W. F. Davis.....244
B. F. Roe.....333
J. Easton.....1

County Recorder—(full term.)

L. D. Bearce, R.....635—pl 235
G. A. Douglas, D.....239
James Easton, G. B.....429
W. F. Davis.....1

County Recorder—(to fill vacancy.)

L. D. Bearce, R.....635—336
G. A. Douglas, D.....215
James Easton, G. B.....84

Supervisor.

J. D. Rice.....680—50
G. M. Wells.....205
Lewis Iddings.....[illegible]
Scattering.....[illegible]

Supervisor—(To fill vacancy.)

J. D. Rice.....661—395
G. M. Wells.....211
Lewis Iddings.....[illegible]

County Surveyor—(To fill vacancy.)

George Atkins.....722—119
C. H. Holbrook.....218
C. W. Bisbee.....355

On the question of a Poor farm and levy of tax to pay for the same.

For the poor farm.....372
Against.....652—280

ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1883.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman R.....1073—390 pl.
Linus G. Kinne, D.....683
James B. Weaver, G. B.....464

Lieutenant Governor.

O. H. Manning, R.....1084—393 pl.
Justus Clark, D.....691
Sanford Kirkpatrick, G. B...447

Judge, Supreme Court.

Joseph R. Reed, R.....1083—389 pl.
Walter I. Hayes, D.....694
Daniel W. Church, G. B.....441

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, R.....1082—389 pl.
Edgar P. Farr, D.....693
Abbie G. Canfield, G. B.....445

State Senator.

Addison Oliver, R.....[illegible]
C. E. Whiting, F.....[illegible]—196

Representative, Legislature.

G. H. Bryant, R.....1054
Daniel Campbell, F.....1170—116

County Auditor.

John K. McCaskey, R.....964
George A. Douglas, F.....1258—294

County Treasurer.

H. N. Scott, R.....1146—100
Q. A. Wooster, F.....1015
G. A. Douglas.....1

Sheriff.

James Walker, R.....1182—162
S. F. Sears, F.....1020

Superintendent of Schools.

Rev. C. N. Lyman, R.....1112—33
J. G. Iddings, F.....1078
H. N. Scott.....1

Supervisor.

James L. Bartholemew.....[illegible]
I. U. Riddle.....1121—26

Coroner.

J. M. Oliver,.....1035
D. Rust.....1178—143

County Surveyor.

J. B. P. Day.....1048
C. W. Bisbee.....1079—31

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

President.

James G. Blaine, R.....1331—103
Grover Cleveland, D.....1218
John P. St. John, P..... 10

Representative in Congress.

Isaac S. Struble, R.....1338—135
Thomas F. Barbee 1203

Secretary of State.

Frank D. Jackson, R.....1332—121
James Dooley, D.....1211

Auditor of State.

John L. Brown.....1331—110
J. E. Henriques.....1221

Treasurer of State.

V. P. Twombly, R.....1332—120
George Derr, D.....1212

Attorney-General.

A. J. Baker, R.....1332—110
M. V. Gannon, D.....1222

Judge, Supreme Court.

James Rothrock, R.....1330—105
E. L. Benton, D.....1225

On the amendment No. 1.
For the amendment..... 547—109
Against " 438

On the amendment No. 2.
For the amendment..... 246
Against " ..... 348—102

On the amendment No. 3.
For the amendment..... 439—285
Against " 154

On the amendment No. 4.
For the amendment..... 222
Against " ..... 391—169

Clerk of the Courts.

C. H. Aldridge.....1497—267
John R. Rhodes.....1028
Scattering..... 2

County Recorder.

L. D. Bearce.....1485—334
B. F. Roe.....1051
C. H. Aldridge..... 1

Supervisor.

J. K. McCreary.....1425—309
W. A. Gray.....1116
L. D. Bearce..... 1

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

Governor.

William Larabee, R.....1178
C. E. Whiting, F.....1275—94
James O. Mc[illegible]..... 3

Lieutenant Governor.

John A. T. Hull, R.....1230
L. H. Gillette, F.....1267—4
W. H. S[illegible]..... 3

Judge, Supreme Court.

W. F. Brannan, F.....1237—2
J. M. Beck, R.....1232
Jacob Rogers..... 3

Representative State Legislature.

Daniel Campbell, F.....1225
W. F. Wiley, R.....1246—21

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

F. W. Moore, F.....1236—pl. 1.
John W. Akers, R.....1235
W. H. Lo[illegible]..... 2
T. F. Thickstine 1

County Auditor.

George A. Douglas, D.....1393—317
C. H. Cobleigh, R.....1075
B. Chamberlain..... 1

Treasurer.

George E. Warner, R.....1180—pl.78.
E. Chamberlain, D.....1102
John Jeffcoat, G. B 184

Sheriff.

L. D. Ri[illegible].....1297—120
E. D. French.....1165
Scattering..... 6

Superintendent of Common Schools.

I. P. Dun[illegible].....121[illegible]—42
J. C. Hodges.....12[illegible]
Scattering..... 2

Supervisor.

W. D. Crow.....1304—145
F. W. Elmore.....1158
J. G. Iddings..... 1

County Surveyor.

F. E. Colby.....1252— 45
C. W. Bisbee.....1207

Coroner.

C. M. Smith.....1274— 78
L. E. St. John.....1196

On the proposition, "Shall a tax of $7,500 be levied on the taxable property of Monona County, to buy a poor farm and erect buildings thereon."

For the Tax..... 524
Against.....1734–1210

On the question of restraining stock from running at large.

For Restraint..... 533
Against "..... .1713–1180

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

Secretary of State.

Frank D. Jackson, R.....1027— 95
Cato Sells, D..... 932

Treasuer of State.

Voltaire P. Twombly, R.....1013— 62
Daniel Campbell, D..... 951

Auditor of State.

James A. Lyon, R.....1031— 99
Paul Guelich, D..... 932

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Gilbert B. Pray, R.....1031— 97
William Theophilus, D.....934

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Ezra C. Ebersole, R.....1030—97
Frank P. Bradley, D..... 933

Attorney General.

A. J. Baker, R.....1032—
C. H. Mackey, D..... 930

Representative in Congress.

Isaac S. Struble, R.....1030— 97
E. C. Palmer, D..... 933

Judges, District Court.

C. H. Lewis.....1080—175
G. W. Wakefield.....1030—113
Scott M. Ladd.....1021—100
M. B. Davis..... 905
J. D. F. Smith..... 917
D. D. McCallum..... 921
Henry Ford..... 3

Clerk of Courts.

W. J. Maughlin.....747- pl.44
George Underhill..... 703
B. F. Ross..... 512

County Recorder.

L. D. Bearce.....1754- 1751
Scattering..... 3

County Attorney.

H. Chrissman.....1082— 224
A. E. Wheeler.....858

Supervisor.

I. U. Riddle.....982— 26
J. L. Bartholemew.....956

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

Governor.

William Larabee, R.....1106— 36
Thomas J. Anderson, D.....719
M. J. Cain, G. B.....351

Lieutenant Governor.

John A. T. Hull, R..... .1113— 55
James M. Elder, D.....707
J. M. Sovereign, G. B.....351

Judge, Supreme Court.

Gifford S. Robinson, R.....1113— 50
Charles S. Fogg, D.....710
M. H. Jones, G. B.....353

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Henry Sabin, R.....1124— 89
H. W. Sawyer, D.....709
S. L. Tipton, G. B.....326

Representative State Legislature.

James L. Bartholemew.....1083
F. F. Roe.....1089— 6

County Auditor.

Ned Jenness.....965
George A. Douglas.....1205— 240

County Treasurer.

George E. Warner, R.....1099— 37
W. H. Leathers, D.....1061
G. A. Douglas.....1

Sheriff.

S. Ary.....1006
L. D. Kittle.....1157— 157

Coroner.

C. M. Smith.....1141— 109
T. W. John.....1032

Superintendent of Common Schools.

F. P. Fisher.....1066
B. F. Ross.....1084— 18

County Surveyor.

F. E. Colby.....1082
C. W. Bisbee.....1086— 4

Supervisor.

D. A. Pember.....1137— 101
T. B. Skidmore.....1036

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

President.

Benjamin Harrison, R.....1590— 193
Grover Cleveland, D.....1088

Secretary of State.

F. D. Jackson, R.....1590— 209
Walter McHenry, D.....1085
J. B. Van Court, U. L..... 293
James Micklewait, P..... 3

Auditor of State.

James A. Lyons, R.....1590 — 211
Daniel J. Ockerson, D.....1086
E. M. Farnsworth, U. L..... 293

Treasurer of State.

V. P. Twombly, R.....1590— 211
Amos Case, D.....1086
James Rice, U. L..... 293

Judge Supreme Court.

C. T. Granger, R.....1585— 201
P. A. Smythe, D.....1091
M. H. Jones, U. L..... 293

Attorney General.

John Y. Stone, R.....1596— 216
J. C. Mitchell, D.....1088
J. H. Williamson, U. L..... 292

Railroad Commissioners.

Spencer Smith.....1382—
John Mahin.....1441
Frank T. Campbell.....1977—
Peter A. Day.....1514—
C. L. Lund..... 920
H. E. Wills..... 926

Member of Congress.

Isaac S. Struble, R.....1591—200
M. A. Kelso, D.....1063
G. W. Lee..... 304
Wilmot Whitfield..... 24

County Attorney.

C. E. Underhill.....1506— 83
H. Chrissman.....1423

County Recorder.

L. D. Bearce, R.....1820—1134
W. S. Pershing, U. L..... 686

Clerk, District Court.

W. H. Maughlin, R.....1507— 46
H. W. Cunningham, D.....1121
Jerome Lawrence, U. L..... 340

Sheriff.

W. D. Crow.....1539—103
C. A. Miller.....1436

On the proposition "Shall stock be restrained from running at large."

For restraint..... 990
Against.....1[illegible]—2[illegible]

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

Governor.

J. G. Hutchinson, R.....1[illegible]— 55
Horace Boies, D.....1121
S. B. Downing, U. L..... 238
[illegible] P.....11

Railroad Commissioner.

Spencer Smith.....1880—761
Morgan.....1119

State Senator.

Romans, R.....1713—283
L. R. Bolter, D.....1430

Representative, General Assembly.

James L. Bartholemew, R....1574
F. F. Roe, D.....1575— 1

County Treasurer.

Frank Dorward, R.....1885—645
H. E. Morrison, D.....1240

County Auditor.

Ezra Mason, R.....1540
George A. Douglas, D.....1614— 74

Sheriff.

Dell Howard, R.....1485
L. D. Kittle, D.....1670—185

County Supervisor.

Peter Reily, R.....1414
I. U. Riddle, D.....1724—310

County Superintendent of Schools.

B. F. Ross.....1682—218
F. B. Kessling.....1464

County Surveyor.

C. C. Bisbee.....1577— 25
J. B. P. Day.....1552

Coroner.

L. E. St. John.....1448
Wright.....1710—462

On the question "Shall the county-seat be removed to East Mapleton."

In favor of removal to East Mapleton.....1427

In favor of retaining it at Onawa.....1682—255

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VI.

GROUPED together in this chapter will be found many items of interest that do not fit in any where in particular, but which properly hold a very important place in the annals of the county. Among the most prominent, and one that has produced the most excitement and discussion is that known as the disposal of the

SWAMP LANDS.

The Congress of the United States, by an act on the 28th of September, 1850, gave to the various States, with some few exceptions, all the swamp or overflowed land lying within their limits, and after the usual preliminaries patented to them the same for the purpose of reclaiming or draining them and for public improvements. The State of Iowa, in furtherance of this object deeded the land in each county to the same, commissioners being appointed to select the said swamp lands. By this time the county of Monona became the owner of a large tract of land. Some of it was sold to private parties and the proceeds, forming the Swamp Land Fund, used for the construction of bridges, roads, and other public improvements. In the summer of 1862 the American Emigrant Company, by their agent, T. E. Brown, made a proposition to the Board of Supervisors of Monona County, to purchase all the remaining swamp lands and overflowed lands belonging to the county, and all of the claims against the United States Government for the unpatented lands of that character, agreeing in consideration thereof to construct at the company's cost any building or public improvement that the said swamp lands could be devoted to, the same to be designated by the Board of Supervisors, the cost of which was not to exceed $2,000, the work to be finished within two years from August 1, 1863. The company further agreed to take the land subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress, of Sept. 28, 1850, and to construct ditches to drain the land and to bind all purchasers of the land to make settlement in good faith. They, as a further incentive to the board agreed to bring here and locate two hundred persons, young and old, one-third of whom were to be of American birth and all of them white. This they were also to do within the two years. The closing agreement was that the American Emigrant Company should also, take up and pay all warrants outstanding on the Swamp Land Fund.

After discussion it was agreed to enter into the contract with the company, subject to the ratification of the grateful electors of the county at the next general election, without which it was to be null and void. As so much has been said in regard to this matter it would be well to mention that the board (all of whom with the exception of the last named, voted to submit this question to the people of the county, the real owners of the lands in question) was composed of the following named gentlemen: J. R. Bouslough, Chairman; Alexander

Allison, F. A. Day, Thomas Hayes, W. G. Myers, Elijah Walker, Rowland Cobb, and Addison Oliver.

At the general election, held on the 14th of October, 1862, the question of ratifying the contract made between the board and the American Emigrant Company, came before the people, and the vote stood as follows: In favor of the ratification of the contract, 162; against the measure, 56; a clear majority of 106 in its favor.

In accordance with this resolution thus ratified, the Board of Supervisors had a contract drawn up and signed by all of the members of the board with the exception of C. E. Whiting, and by T. E. Brown for the American Emigrant Company. The company, in 1865, or about that time, sent to this county, J. S. Maughlin to settle the contracted settlers, which he faithfully did, and to attend to the other business of the company. Between $8,000 and $10,000 worth of the Swamp Land warrants which were outstanding were taken up by them, paid for and cancelled, and the honorable Board of Supervisors, deeming it best for the material interests of the county, instead of having the company expend the $2,000 in the stipulated improvements, asked for and received the same in money.

In the summer of 1874, the American Emigrant Company, having failed to comply with some of the other parts of the contract the board ordered a suit brought against the company for the cancellation of the contract, which was done, November 12, of that year. The contest was carried on for about two years, when, while the case was in the United States Circuit Court, on the 6th of January, 1876, George H. Warner, the Secretary and Vice President of the company appeared before the board to to effect a compromise. The supervisors submitted a proposition that was not accepted by the company, who in their turn offered the following terms: The American Emigrant Company, for the sake of quieting their title and settling the suit would pay to Monona County the sum of $5,250 and all taxable costs, if the latter would agree to the entering of a decree on the company's cross bill establishing its right and title to all lands interested and that the county would, also, transfer all the so-called Scrip Lands, and other swamp lands not heretofore deeded, according to the terms of the original contract. On this being submitted a vote was taken on the proposition and N. B. Olson, G. M. Scott and H. E. Colby voted in the affirmative; negative there were none. With the fulfillment of this new agreement ended the complications that had arisen over this matter, and the county received a fair price for the lands besides bringing them under the operation of the tax law of the county.

HOMESTEAD CASES.

It has ever been the policy of our Government to foster the building of railroads throughout the country, at the expense of the public lands that should have been reserved for actual settlers. Under the act of May 15, 1856, Congress granted certain lands, part of which lay within the limits of Monona County, to the Iowa Central Air-Line Railroad, a paper road, later the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railway Company. This grant was modified and increased by Congress June 2, 1864. Many actual settlers came here, took up their homesteads upon land that appeared to belong to the Government, made the proper entry, broke the land and made such improvements as their means afforded, and proving up their claim under the law, receiving their patents. In 1876 the announcement was made to them that their claim was held for cancellation, and suit was brought by the railroad company for possession of the land. In most parts of the country those similarly placed gave up the property quietly, or were worsted in the courts on attempting to obtain redress, but the settlers of Monona County were made of sterner stuff. Meetings were held to determine upon their course, and finally, Jan. 19, 1877, a number of the defendants in the homestead cases, and others interested in the matter, met at the court house in Onawa to organize an association to fight the matter in the courts. The meeting organized by electing Benjamin Herring chairman, and G. H. Bryant secretary. Q. A. Wooster reported the proceedings of a similar meeting in Mapleton, held the 17th of the same month, at which it was resolved to contest the railway suits. A committee, consisting of B. D. Holbrook, J. P. B. Day, D. Green-

street, W. T. Boyd and Q. A. Wooster was appointed to prepare a plan of action, who reported immediately the following recommendations:

"That the defendants in the suits brought by the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad form an association for mutual defense and assistance of which all persons paying the required sums shall be members.

"That an executive committee, consisting of five persons, shall be authorized to procure counsel to conduct the suits on the part of the defendants, and this committee shall have full power in the management of the suits.

"That for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to carry on the defense of said suits, the executive committee shall be authorized to assess the defendants in each suit to a sum not exceeding $50, of which $5 shall be paid before an appearance is made by this organization; and that the balance, in such sums not exceeding $10 at any one time, as may be deemed necessary by said committee. And the said committee shall be authorized to abandon the defense of any suit in which the amount assessed shall not be paid within thirty days after an assessment.

"Assessments shall not be made by the executive committee oftener than once in sixty days.

"The executive committee are requested to procure assistance from persons not members of this association, but interested in the questions involved.

"The executive committee may be changed at any meeting of the association, on a vote of a majority of all members who shall have paid, at the time of voting, all assessments made against them."

Under the rules which were adopted, the following named gentlemen were chosen as the executive committee: B. D. Holbrook, Chairman; Q. A. Wooster, Benjamin Herring, A. J. Hathaway and Lewis Iddings. The chair also appointed the following individuals to solicit membership and subscriptions in their respective townships: J. Smith, Ashton; Victor Dubois, Fairview; Anderson Jewell, Franklin; M. Miller, Grant; A. J. Hathaway, Kennebec; W. T. Boyd, Lincoln; David Chapman, Maple; and J. H. Morris, Sherman. On the adjournment of the meeting the executive committee organized the same day, all being present, appointing Q. A. Wooster secretary, and A. J. Hathaway treasurer, and enacted a set of rules for their guidance. Platt Smith, of Dubuque, and John S. Monk were retained as attorneys in the case. A bitter fight in the courts ensued, and, to use the words of the committee, it was "no boy's play to defeat a wealthy corporation, who, with almost every apparent advantage, felt confident of success." Platt Smith, who was to carry on the cases to a finish for some $1,800, on account of ill health, threw the burden of the work upon John S. Monk, of Onawa, and after a time dropped out of the contest entirely, but the suits were carried on for near eight years, up to the Supreme Court of the United States, who finally decided in favor of the settlers in January, 1884, and the same committee appointed at the above meeting carried on the management to the end. This is said to have been the first victory ever gained by the settlers under similar circumstances, and reflected great credit upon Mr. Monk's energy and ability. Some eighty suits were defended. From the defendants, their friends and from other sources was gathered the sum of $2,825, and from the plaintiffs as costs $380.70 making a total of $3,205.70. Of this money there was paid out $22.05 for postage, printing, etc.; traveling expenses of committee, $13.90; legal services, Platt Smith $800, Monk & Selleck $1,000; attorney's expenses, $1,025.46; transcripts, etc., $72.25; making a total expenditure of $3,058.86.

While singularly free from the gyrating, deadly cyclone, the bewildering numbing blizzard or destroying tornado, still Monona County has had some experience with the fiercer elements in their Homeric strife. The first of these was in the winter of 1856-7. The early part of the season had been warm and pleasant and the ground was still unfrozen on the morning of December 1, and the wind blew a gentle zephyr from the south. Calm and peaceful as the summer morn was that most beautiful day, but with darkness came another scene. The wind veering into the north blew strongly, banking up the heavy

gray clouds in the northern horizon, and these soon on the backs of hurricane steeds swept down the valley, a mighty invincible army flinging wide over the landscape their white and flashing banners of snow. About half-past eight o'clock the flakes, large and heavy, began to fall, while the temperature grew colder and colder. Harder blew the gale and harder and finer and finer grew the white drifting snow that soon wreathed everything in an immense winding sheet, until about midnight when the storm had reached its height. Above shrieked and wailed the wind, "as if fiends fought in upper air" while upon the earth with many an eddy and many a whirl played the soft covering loaned by the Arctic shores, and brought to our doors by Boreas, the rude. For eight and forty hours the storm raged and when it had ceased the few settlers, nestling down in their cabins beheld stretching around them a vast sea of bright, sheeny snow three or four feet deep, while here and there, over some little obstruction, were scattered huge and impassable drifts, that towered up above the surrounding desolation. The darkness of the storm, when one could not see six feet from him through the thick of the snow, had cleared off, and the sun shown with resplendent magnificence on the snowy expanse, fairly blinding the onlooker. Says Hon. C. E. Whiting, in writing of this elemental strife, in the *Gazette* of January 5, 1877:

"When the citizens of to-day are told that there was not a plastered or papered house in the county; that a dreary waste of snow from four to five feet deep, with impassable drifts, and so crusted over that a team could not move a single foot until the crust was broken with spades and shovels, lay for seventy-five miles between us and Council Bluffs, our nearest depot of supplies, they may form some little idea of the hardships endured by the men and women of that time."

Nor was this all, from that time on, all that winter the snow clouds cast their burden continually upon the earth, until among the pioneers of the entire State it is known as "the winter of the deep snow." In the spring, in consequence of the presence of so much snow, which melted beneath the fervid beams of the sun and poured its waters into the streams, the Missouri River attained a height never known before or since, running through Badger Lake, the western part of the Whiting settlement, Ashton Grove, west and south of Onawa, and north of William Jewell's and southeast to the Little Sioux country.

The *Gazette* of July 27, 1872, has an account of the great hail and wind storm that swept over a portion of this county on the 19th of that month. The following is from the columns of that sheet:

"The severest part of the storm could not have lasted over fifteen or twenty minutes and came mainly from the northwest. As far as we can learn it started near the neighborhood of Ingham & Anderson's mill, some nine miles northwest of Onawa, in Lincoln Township, and was confined to a belt of country five or six miles wide extending as far south of the county seat as the Jewell settlement. It blew down some houses and moved others off the foundation, tore down fences, and worst of all, utterly ruined hundreds of acres of as fine wheat, oats and corn as ever grew. Many of our farmers lost their entire crop, thus placing some of them in a most embarrassing condition, financially, as well as in point of obtaining something to eat during the coming winter. In many fields there is nothing left but stubble and corn stalks, the wheat heads having been beaten off into the ground and that which before the storm gave such abundant promise of a glorious yield of fine large corn, was entirely stripped and broken down. The hailstones ranged from the proportion of a common sized buckshot to those of a hen's egg and larger. The windows of almost every house in Onawa, except those which were protected by blinds, were smashed from nearly every direction, the storm being at times more of a whirlwind than anything else, and driving the hail in from all points of the compass.

"John S. Monk's house in the south part of town was blown from its foundation. His wife and baby were in it at the time but fortunately were uninjured. The floral hall on the Fair Ground, north of town, was blown over and mashed and twisted up considerably. The high board fence on the west side of the same was also flattened to the ground.

"Of the real damage sustained on account of

the storm, we presume it would be a difficult matter to make anything like a correct estimate. Many of the wheat fields would have averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre, while others would have yielded more, and yet others not so much. And so with corn, fifty bushels, frequently more, being the common average. The yield of oats also varies. We present below the names of many of the farmers who, unfortunately, came within the range of the storm and suffered loss more or less, however we are quite sure that we have not been able to procure all the names of those who suffered from the storm.

"S. D. Hinsdale, Addison Oliver, G. and F. G. Oliver, James Merrill, C. Town, John Kelsey, H. W. Cunningham, D. W. Sampson, J. White, D. M. Dimmick, E. D. Dimmick, L. Swetfair, J. E. Morrison, John Donner, W. B. Bailey, William Gantz, Lewis Gantz, P. J. Kimball, J. B. Walworth, H. E. Colby, G. W. Chapman, C. H. Campbell, Dingman & Mosher, Thomas Cody, R. G. Fairchild, William Tone, B. Ingersoll, Neal McNeil, Delia Sears, S. F. Sears, T. Murphy, S. Tillson, Elijah Peake, L. Morton, E. R. Pierce, A. T. Fessenden, Mrs. Grow, A. J. Erb, William Burton, G. Reed, G. W. Riggs, Fred McCausland, Isaac Riggs, E. J. Selleck, H. W. Cowles, Johnson Cleghorn, John Hague, John R. Murphy, E. R. McNeil, Moses Adams, Andrew Adams, Walter Burgess, Henry Kramer, D. T. Cutler, Frank Brooks, G. W. Ballard, Benjamin Herring, G. W. Boyd, Captain Burnham, and Messrs. Joslin, Smith, Jepson, Bishop, Rablin, Duncan and Ellison.

Another storm in later years was much more destructive in the county, and should be mentioned in this connection.

On the afternoon of Sunday, April 21, 1878, a tornado entered Monona County at the southwest corner, and after traversing it diagonally, swept on over the county line near Mapleton. The path of the cyclone was but narrow, varying from ten to three hundred rods in width, but within its way it spared nothing. In appearance it seemed a gigantic cloud rolling with corkscrew motion along, one end resting upon the ground, and was accompanied by rain and the fall of hail. In Sherman Township, where it first struck the county, it passed over the farm of James Cook and then between the farms of J. R. Thurston and Mrs. Reiley, tearing away the kitchen at the latter place, and demolishing the stables, fences, etc. At Mr. Thurston's the kitchen was torn from the main building and demolished, while the rest of the house was moved from the foundation and turned one-third round. William Thurston, then a young man of twenty years, with two of his smaller brothers and two Morris boys, who were standing watching the oncoming storm, ran into the kitchen which in a few seconds was torn from around them and although thrown away from it escaped without injury of moment. It next tore the log house on the Hughes place to pieces, but the family were absent from home. The Davis school-house was lifted from its foundation and badly racked, and from there the storm swept on, bearing wreck and ruin to fence, stable or crib in its path until it reached the house of John White, about two miles southeast of Onawa, where the havoc was complete. Seeing the approach of the storm the family took refuge in a cyclone cellar, and from that haven of safety, saw the mighty whirlwind first tear off the roof of their house and then pick it up and utterly demolish it. The furniture was all utterly destroyed or carried away, pieces from the wreck being afterwards found miles away. The trees of the grove were twisted and denuded of leaves and the havoc wrought was complete. On swept the storm-king and in his path soon found the little hamlet of Arcola, where considerable damage was done, and thence scattering destruction in its path, crashed through the timber into the Maple Valley, pausing only long enough to wreck the Jones and Updike mill. The dwelling of W. R. Harris, four miles from Day's store, was utterly destroyed, as were barns, stables, sheds, fences, etc., on his place. Nothing was left. On reaching Mapleton, by one of those vagaries that seem to possess these storms, it leaped, so to speak, entirely over the town, doing but little damage. A small dwelling occupied by a Mr. Harney was overturned, and the contents of a large kettle of boiling water thrown on his child, from the effects of which it died. A Mr. Klingenfield had all the trees in his orchard twisted off close to the ground

On the evening of Friday June 12, 1885, another storm swept over this county, doing a large amount of damage. From eyewitnesses and from the newspaper reports of the time is gathered the following account of its horrors:

The day had been intensely hot, the thermometer attaining a height of 102° in the shade in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock dark clouds commenced to form on the western horizon. Darker and darker yet piled up the fearful forces of the storm cloud until the entire heavens were completely overcast with their sable covering. About 6:30 a black and somber column of heavy clouds was hurled athwart the cloudy expanse and from this proceeded the death and destruction so unparalleled in the annals of this county.

Rolling along like an immense tidal wave, within a few feet of the ground it first struck the ground in Fairview Township, and when it had lifted, left behind it devastation and ruin. Victor Dubois had a large barn torn to pieces and two wind-mills destroyed and one mule killed. His son lost a wind-mill also. James Barley had his house and its contents, barns, fences and everything swept away but himself, his family and live stock. W. J. Hudgel had his cattle sheds destroyed, wind-mill blown down, and barn wrecked. Dr. Samuel Polly's two barns were scattered to the four quarters of the section and he sustained other damage. George Gullickson had part of his house wrested away and Nels Solen had his blacksmith shop twisted out of shape and his barn unroofed. Other losses would make the storm a destroyer of several thousand dollars in Fairview Township.

South of there it was still worse. C. M. Dean's horse barn was the first to suffer from the billowy, funnel-shaped mass, that with long-hanging rope-like appendages swept over the land, it being blown down upon his three horses. James Larkin's next felt its fury his house being completely wrecked. John Crossley's residence was the next to go. The family were at supper when their attention was called to the coming cyclone, and all started for the cave. A young man living with Mr. Larkin was the first to reach the door, to whom that gentleman handed the child and turned to help his wife, but at that moment the full fury of the storm struck the house and in an instant it was demolished. The woman, thrown among the debris, was seriously hurt.

Nicholas Hite, two miles northeast of the last place was the next to feel its fury and here the destruction was more complete than anywhere in the county. His barn, 34x18, with the shed, 14x32 attached was so badly demolished that only about one-third of the lumber was left on the place; buggy house, 14x18, nothing left; outhouse, 14x18, only a few boards left to mark the spot. The dwelling house, a handsome two-story building, torn from its foundation, twisted around and wrecked badly, while cultivators, plows and other agricultural tools were hurled through the air wounding stock and scattered promiscuously over the farm. Fortunately no one here was injured.

Andrew Packwood's house was next demolished, his wife's arm broken and the gentleman himself caught under some of the fallen timbers and badly crushed, and an infant child, but ten days old, carried through the air some fifty yards and deposited in the mud, all right. Bridges and groves all through that part of the county were demolished.

At Maple Landing several of the citizens lost parts of their houses, and some stock was killed.

In West Fork the storm lost none of its fury. J. L. Davenport's house was torn to pieces, he and his family, consisting of his wife and six children and his hired man, being carried along in the debris. His eldest girl, a young lady of seventeen, and a boy three years old were badly hurt. The loss here will foot up some $800. The Dailey school-house was blown from its foundation and badly demoralized. Ira Brown's house was lifted from its foundation, his outbuildings demolished and things generally about the place shaken up. Theodore Sanderson, Ole Eberson, A. Gunsolly, E. M. Casady, Frank and W. Konkle and the Slater school-house also came in for damages more or less, and a vacant house near the river utterly destroyed. All through the path swept by the destroyer, its trace is plainly discernable, wreck and ruin, trees twisted off and turned over, fences and crops laid low or whirled rods away and few, if any structures left standing, and those only in a

dismantled condition. The loss was put at some $15,000 in this county, by conservative men.

The Sunday night succeeding the country was again shaken up by another storm, but which did not here develop any cyclonic tendencies, but did much damage to the crops generally throughout the county. Several houses were twisted from their foundations and chimneys demolished, but the county escaped the destruction that was so wrought by the storm which occasioned the loss of millions of dollars through Western and Northwestern Iowa.

While but few crimes of any magnitude have been enacted in Monona County in all the years since its first settlement, still it is to be expected there are some, and one of the most dastardly occurred within the limits of this precinct.

It was upon the night of Jan. 2, 1885, about a quarter before midnight, that three men approached the house of Dr. W. W. Ordway, on section 13, and rapping upon the door, attracted that gentleman's attention. On being asked what they wanted one of them replied that he wanted some medicine for a child of John Potts, whom they represented to have an attack of the croup. Ever ready to attend to calls of that nature, the doctor arose and let one of them in and invited him to take a chair, while he proceeded to put on his pants. Having done so he prepared to light a lamp. He struck a match and lit the wick, but before he could get the globe on a shot was fired through the north window, and a load of buckshot hurtled through the air, five of the missiles striking the doctor in the face. As he half fell he grasped the stove with one hand and held on to it until it was blistered. By almost superhuman exertions he raised up and staggered through the door, and passing through another room, hardly realizing what he was doing, but blindly trying to get his gun. As he passed through the door the man who had come in the house picked up a trunk containing very valuable papers, and as he passed out of the house called for the fellow outside to "finish him," meaning the doctor. The latter by this time had reached a hall that still separated him from his weapon, and just as he crossed it the miscreant fired another shot, but fortunately missed his aim. The plucky doctor then made a rush for him, when the fellow again essayed to fire his piece but it missed fire, and closing with him the two had a desperate battle clear out of the house and three or four rods from the door; and had Dr. Ordway had his boots on it is his opinion that he could have made a sad looking corpse of the rascal, as the fellow did not find so easy a man to handle as he supposed, even if he was sorely wounded. The men got away, however, but the doctor secured the man's gun, mitten and cap, and returned to the house and had Dr. Harman, of Onawa, brought out in the morning to dress the painful wound that he had received. This laid the doctor up for some ten weeks, and left a scar that will last for life. The miscreants broke open the trunk, which contained about $100,000 worth of valuable papers, which they attempted to burn, but the blast was so strong that many of them were strewn around over the snow.

A Reminiscence of War Times.

BY ANOTHER SCRIBE.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!

The Monona Union Guards will meet for drill on Saturday, the 8th of June, 1861. By order of the Captain. *J. A. Scott, Sergeant.*

Such was the notice that appeared in The Monona *Cordon*, Onawa's weekly paper, edited by A. Dimmick.

On Saturday, April 30, the *Cordon* came out in heavy black lines of mourning, announcing that civil war had commenced. A column of editorial matter gave a summary of the awful state of affairs in the nation. A pargraph in the same issue said: "Don't forget the military company meeting to organize next Saturday. Let us have a full turnout; War is upon us." Another item read as follows: "It is rumored that some white men, somewhere above Smithland, shot an Indian, and after lodging seven or eight balls in his body, he ran away with the swiftness of a deer." Who can blame the Indian for retiring as rapidly as possible under the circumstances?

President Lincoln's Proclamation calling for 75,000 men appeared in the same issue, and the

greatest excitement and rousing the patriotism of the North to fever heat. The first man in Onawa, if my memory serves me right, that left his home to join the United States army, was Albert Fairchild. He went to Council Bluffs early in July, 1861, to enroll himself among the nation's defenders. His body now lies in the Onawa cemetery —buried before the war closed.

In July fifty United States cavalrymen passed through the town on their way to the northern frontier, and fifty more were reported as following. A courier arrived one day at noon about that time who had ridden from Sioux City, forty miles in three hours, with the exciting news that a massacre had taken place at Sioux City; two soldiers of the local company had been killed by the Indians in a field while peaceably engaged in hoeing potatoes. After dinner, mounted on a fresh horse, he set out in hot haste for Council Bluffs, where he arrived at midnight—100 miles from Sioux City in fifteen hours over bad roads. The courier had been dispatched from Sioux City by Judge Hubbard, and the result was a company of volunteer infantry from Harrison County that reached Onawa at midnight, rousing the citizens from their slumbers by their sudden and noisy invasion, and causing a panic in many a household under the impression that the Indians had come to kill, and burn the town. As soon as it was known that they were friends instead of foes, the ladies began to prepare coffee and other refreshments and gave them a royal welcome. The company bivouacked in and around the court house. At early bugle call they took up their onward march toward Sioux City, where they fraternized with the local volunteers in the protection of the people from savage foes.

On the day following the arrival of the courier from Sioux City, a meeting of citizens was called at the school house to consider the propriety of forming a military company for home protection. The meeting was organized by calling T. Elliott to take the chair, and T. R. Chapman to act as secretary. After considerable discussion A. Oliver was appointed a committee to confer with Judge Hubbard, whereupon the meeting adjourned. This was on Wednesday. On the following Sunday sixteen good and true men of Monona County left Onawa on horseback for the frontier. The best way to protect the town was to send men to the front.

I may say by way of explanation that the redoubtable Monona Union Guards had quietly melted away in the hot July sun to come to life again, however, in 1864 under the head of Capt. Charles Atkins, and armed with real muskets. Of their valiant deeds in keeping the hostile Sioux Indians at bay, I may have a word to say at the proper time. The last drill of the Guards of 1861 took place in the shade of a small building on Iowa avenue, where Mr. Stark's store now stands. It was a limp affair. The heat was too great to permit a promenade as far as the Court House, where the Guards usually assembled for the display of their marvelous serpentine line of beauty and the execution of their eccentric evolutions.

The roll-call of the names of the immortal sixteen heroes that left Onawa on the first day of the week in July, 1861, is as follows:

T. R. Chapman,	B. D. Holbrook,
Seneca Morgan,	Frank Milam,
Thomas M. Flowers,	Thos. Powers,
Marion Perry,	W. C. Lanyon,
Wm. Haley,	Adam Miers,
John Craig,	J. H. Overacker,
Wm. Sherman,	Omer Lytle,
Daniel Howard,	O. J. Goodenough.

A large crowd assembled to witness their departure from the Onawa House and showered blessings upon them. Three rousing cheers were given them as mounted upon spirited horses of their own they wheeled and shot out of town at a rattling gait. By noon they reached Shipman's tavern where they took dinner, and a little after dark entered Sioux City. The next day they were enrolled in Capt. Tripp's company and went into camp. The first week in August some members returned on furlough and reported seeing more elk than Indians—in fact they hadn't caught sight of a "single red." All were in good health. T. R. Chapman, after several weeks' service in Capt. Tripp's company, returned home and reported with military brevity, "Hard work, poor pay and no Indians."

EXPERIENCE OF D. T. HAWTHORNE IN THE WINTER OF THE DEEP SNOW.

In the fall of 1856, prairie fires destroyed a large amount of hay in this and adjoining counties, and Elijah Adams, Bayliss of Woodbury, Thomas Flowers, John Truman and Frederick D. Winegar hired Edward Young and D. T. Hawthorne to herd their cattle on the rush-beds on the banks of the Missouri River in Franklin township. This was the "winter of the deep snow," as it is known throughout the whole West. December, 1, 2 and 3, witnessed the first great fall of snow, that laid the earth under a snowy mantle some four feet deep, with drifts and hillocks twice as high. Being hemmed in and storm-bound, and provisions running short for both man and beast, the snow covering the forage of the rush-beds, the two men sat down and played a game of eucher to decide which of them should struggle through to make their condition known, and the fates, luck or skill decided that Young should make the attempt. With an early start he succeeded, after a hard and desperate struggle, in reaching the cabin of Mr. Hays, some four miles distant, by nightfall. Resting there that night, he reached Ashton the next day and notified Mr. Flowers. It was some two weeks before the latter could get back to Hawthorne on horseback,and had at that time a hard and desperate battle with the drifts ere he reached him. Getting word to the other parties who owned the cattle, they started to drive out what had not died of cold, exposure and hunger, or had been killed by wolves, and succeeded in rounding up all but nine head that had sheltered themselves in some willows, in an out-of-the-way place, and succeeded in driving them through to food and shelter. Hawthorne returned for the balance, shortly after, between Christmas and New Years, being storm-stayed at Ashton one day on the way. The next day he found the kine he sought and started them though the huge drifts in the right direction, intending to make a camp where the main herd had been, that night, but in wading through the snow the matches in his pocket had become wet, so he was forced to go on. About 2 o'clock in the morning, after incredible hardship he reached the cabin of a man by the name of Miller, where he sought and found shelter. Next morning he hired a boy to help him drive the cattle, and being unable in that neighborhood to get any hay, drove them through to Ashton. There he paid $2.50 for a bushel of corn to feed the animals, and as there was no hay to be bought, to use the expression of the pioneer, "he came Indian on it" for that necessary article. Early the next morning, with the thermometer standing some 40 ° below zero he started the cattle for Smithland, but another storm coming up he was compelled to leave them at Fairchild's haystack, on the West Fork of the Little Sioux River, and go on to his destination alone. The next morning in company with a man by the name of Allison he started back to look for the cattle. Being nearly frozen with the cold and exhausted with fatigue, Allison gave up several times and laid down in the snow vowing that he could go no further. Hawthorne by persuasion and sometimes by gentle force, urged him on however, knowing it was death for him if he was left there, and after incredible hardships finally about midnight reached the cabin of F. D. Winegar, who with the hearty hospitality of the time took in the perishing men. There being but enough beds in the house to supply the family, Allison was put into two of the boys' bed, while they and Hawthorne sat up the balance of the night and told stories and ate corn bread until the dawn. Allison who was completely worn out was, also, badly frost bitten about the face. The next morning, finding the cattle they were driven through to Smithland. Allison followed along in the track broken by the herd. Mr. Hawthorne is still a resident of Monona County, living on section 8, Center Township.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN MONONA.

During the winter of 1858-9 parties in Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and towns between, organized the Council Bluffs & Sioux City Railroad Company. Monona County was represented by A. Dimmick, Director, and J. C. Hazelett, Engineer. The scheme was well talked up and plans concocted until on January 22, 1859, a mass convention was held at Onawa to consider the subject, and it was resolved by a large majority to have an election ordered on

the question of issuing $75,000 in bonds guaranteed by 140,000 acres of swamp lands, the idea being that the lands would meet the interest for the time placed, and eventually pay off the bonds. Although the day was stormy and cold people came out and a decided opposition led by Leonard Sears, F. A. Day and C. C. Bisbee, grew into such a cloud that the projectors of this plan to place $75,000 bonds to the credit of an irresponsible company deemed it wise to back down and out of the first bonding job of Monona and no election was ordered.

HOW WE CAME TO MONONA IN '55.

By J. B. P. Day

On the 25th of October, 1855, Preston Day and his brother Joe started to navigate two yoke of oxen and a heavily loaded wagon from St. Charles, Ill., to Monona, a distance of over 500 miles by the routes then traveled. Neither of the boys had ever yoked up or drove cattle and it was only a matter of course that the first hard pull found them stuck. A kind carpenter going their way helped drive a mile or two until a hill was reached that proved too much for the team and they were "stuck" for good. A snow storm two days before had wet the ground thoroughly and it was soft and nasty as Illinois mud can be at short notice. The carpenter went ahead a mile and sent a farmer's boy back with a yoke of steers, with which help the outfit soon reached the farmer's yard and it was determined to buy the steers and hire the boy to drive to Davenport and instruct his employers in the science of handling oxen. The next day they went off nicely until about four o'clock the wheels went down to the hubs in a slough and the load had to come off which job was repeated four times on the trip. The boys lived wholly out of doors, having an old cow hitched on behind that furnished a good share of the living. During some 3,000 miles traveled in the ensuing year they never slept in a house but once and had good reason to repent of that rash act. The trip down the Rock River and to Davenport was over good roads and the boys had learned how to swing the long whip in artistic style. At the Mississippi River the boy Dan started back. He had written instructions how to reach home by the railroads but it was afterward learned that he footed it back over the old trail and saved his fare; not going to trust himself on the roundabout railroads. On November 4, just as they approached the Cedar River at Moscow, then the terminus of the Rock Island Road, the only railroad in Iowa, they were overtaken by F. A. Day, Frank L. Day and wife, who were traveling with horses. Iowa City was passed November 7, and on November 14 the wagon was capsized in the timber in East DesMoines and made a diversion for awhile. The river at DesMoines was forded and it did not take many minutes to pass through the little village which has since developed into the beautiful Capital City of Iowa. The gate posts of old Ft. DesMoines were still standing in what is now the heart of the city. On the 16th they camped about five miles west of Adel and woke next morning to find eight inches of snow on the ground. They were camped near a widow's cabin, an old lady, a native of Virginia, who saw Alexandria burned by the British. At first she did not like the looks of these moustached fellows, but as they sat around her big open fireplace and told stories, her heart seemed to warm up and she tendered some of her good things to help out the supper. Before the snow storm was over she was earnestly persuading the whole crowd to winter with her and go on in the spring. It was rather a blue outlook when they started out with over a foot of snow and took up the trail anew. At the ford of the Coon, near Wiscotta, the leaders of the team balked in mid-stream and Joe off with his boots and waded in to straighten them out. This cool bath with rocky bottom was a tough job especially on coming out into the snow, resulting afterward in an ugly stone bruise. The 21st was a severe cold day and they made the drive from Bear Grove to Turkey Creek at Morrison's, now the site of the village of Anita. This drive of twenty-five miles without a house was the hardest day of the entire trip having to dine on frozen bread and milk and when they came into the stage station they found people waiting for them and a good supper ready, it being half-past ten. As the night before they had stayed with the ugliest woman met on the road, this unexpected reception was all the more appreciated, and the kindness of the Morrisons will never be forgot-

ten. The next day being Thanksgiving they laid by and celebrated their first one on the Missouri Slope, having crossed the divide the day before. This was a stormy day and our host went out in the afternoon hunting for deer, killing three before night. As there were lots of passengers on the route that day the good people were kept busy getting up corn cakes and venison steaks which were duly appreciated. From this point westward the snow grew less and the weather milder until on the 29th they went out of the snow and came in sight of the Missouri Valley, camping at noon at the mouth of Mosquito Valley and reaching Council Bluffs in the afternoon. The warm weather and dusty roads seemed to welcome them to the Big Valley of the West that was to be their home. On December 1 passed where Missouri Valley now is, and were overtaken that afternoon by Uncle Sammy King and his family on their way out from Indiana. On the eve of December 2, camped at Larpenteurs and the next morning crossed the Sioux and were in Monona at noon, camping that night with John B. Gard, where they met a hearty welcome. On December 11, F. A. Day, Frank L. and Joe B. P. went to Smithland, where they met Dr. Ordway who had lately been robbed of a large sum of money and some notes and everybody was talking about it. On the 13th Frank L. and Joe B. P. pitched a tent just in the bend above the Kennebec bridge, where they were joined by the rest of the party on the 15th and they settled down for the winter in two nine foot tents joined at the ends. A big camp fire was built that was not allowed to go out for over a month, as the weather was the coldest ever known in the West—snow never melted on the sunny side of a tree from December 17 until the middle of January and several mornings the mercury was chilled. Yet in spite of the weather the emigrants kept at work on a cabin until they moved on March 1, and camp life was ended. The old cabin in which the Days lived nine years was a familiar place with many old settlers who have often tripped the light fantastic to the music of the first piano in Northwestern Iowa, brought across from Iowa City in the summer of '56. The cabin was divided in '65, and Edwin Pritchard took one-half to his homestead at Ticonia where it was burnt, and the other half was moved to J. B. P. Day's farm near Castana, where it was occupied until the fall of '89, when it was torn down.

The writer hereof visited O. B. Smith one day in order to save some items of history in which Monona County people will be interested and which are herein noted.

O. B. Smith, founder of Smithland, Woodbury County, Iowa, and known to the old settlers as Buckskin Smith (in consequence of his always wearing buckskin suits in the pioneer days, like his brother pioneers Boone, Crockett and others), was born in Preston, Chenango Co., N. Y., and had lots of brothers and sisters. At sixteen he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and drifted down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, then to Texas and back to Natchez, then a noted gambling town and there Smith lost in some game, all he had, then worked up the river and settled in Ogle County, Ill., at Kilbuck. He joined the California emigration in 1851, coming to Council Bluffs where he rested and when the city was organized, took out a license as auctioneer. In 1851-52 the place was full of people bound for Salt Lake or California. As this was the last of settlements and steamer communications, many found themselves overloaded with goods and the surplus was generally sold for a song. Many a good English-woman bound for Zion or Utah, saw her nice feather beds sold at auction for one dollar and other things at similar prices. Smith made the first entry in the Bluffs' Land Office on April 22, 1853. He had to buy out eleven Mormon cabins that were on the tract which was after occupied by L. W. Babbitt. In the fall of 1852 in company with Ed. M. Smith and John Hurley he came up into Monona, crossing the Sioux at Larpenteurs' Ford and camping that night on the Missouri below Cooks. As they drove up to the timbers a big flock of turkeys surrounded them and Smith shot fourteen without getting off the wagon. They went thence by Oliver Lake's to a bridge on West Fork, built by Curtis Lamb and William White, who lived up the Sioux and traded with the Indians. They found Wm. White at Smithland Grove where he lived several years and had a ferry on the Sioux until a bridge was built

when he moved to Silver Lake near Whiting, where he was drowned years ago. Lamb lived above Smithland and went to Newport, Neb.

On this trip Smith purchased of Josiah Sumner his claim in the Smithland Grove for $100 in gold and in February, 1853, he moved Eli Lee up to his claim. In June he came up with some goods as far as Larpenteur's and found the bottoms under water, so hired Wm. Townsley, who was tenting near by, to go and help haul his load through the hills, and paid him fifty cents per day and all the whiskey he could drink, and had whiskey been the present prices it would have been a dear bargain. He crossed over to the Soldier and went up between Jordan and Beaver Creeks, crossing the Maple near Norcross Bridge heading the Wiley Creek. While building a bridge over the Maple the cattle ran off and Townsley had to go back to the Beaver being gone all day. Smith left his cattle at Smithland and returned to the Bluffs and in July with five teams moved his family, Seth Smith helping him this trip. As they came up the Soldier Valley they found two wagons in camp at Preparation and this was the advance location committee of the colony that settled there, Barnum, Condit and three others. From the Soldier, Smith came over the trail to the Beaver at mouth of Miers Creek, crossed near Howe's Bridge on a beaver dam and named the creek Beaver. They bridged the Maple in Lake Park just below Castana. While building this bridge Smith noticed an ox track in the bend and after getting over he started the teams up the bluff near Old Castana and he followed that ox trail up the valley to the Wiley Creek near Norcross Bridge, where he met an old white ox he had left at Smithland in June. The fellow had been tormented by flies, mosquitoes and solitude until he was well worn out and he capered around Smith, bellowed and tore up the ground in his joy, following Smith like a dog, licking his hands in his glee. In the meantime the teams had tried the divide back of the valley and found it so rough they came back to the valley and Smith met them near the King Place; they went up that creek just before sunset and Smith shot three deer before supper. The next day they went over the divide to the Sioux. While on the divide they saw the bones of a man bleached and old, and Seth Smith always insisted that this was the remains of Moses who stood where he could look over into the Maple Valley—"The Promised Land." Seth Smith afterward located on the site of Rodney, and lived in Monona until his death.

In 1855, Smith with Eli Lee, Ed. M. Smith, Wm. Townsley and Joe Bowers built a bridge at Ida Grove, completing the trail to Ft. Dodge that was used for years by the Ft. Dodge & Sioux City stage line and was the road to the Northwest, and it is fitting that those pioneers have credit for their gratuitous work in opening this trail. Ed. Smith built a cabin on the old town site of Ida that summer and here his daughter Ida was born, the first white child of Ida County. William Townsley put up a cabin just south of the grove at Ida in 1855. This bridge party shot a wagon load of wild hogs, deer and turkeys about the grove, and elk were plenty all around that vicinity at that time.

During the summer of 1855, Smith conceived the idea of building a town in Monona County, and made arrangements with some of the Preparation settlers (who were getting uneasy under Thompson's yoke) to pre-empt and purchase the location known as Belvidere Beach and a number of families left Preparation in August and located at Belvidere, which at one time was quite a little village, with store, blacksmith, shoemaker, cooper-shop and saw mill. The parties who were in possession finally froze Smith out of the job and others took a hand in it; but in the county seat election of 1861, Smith worked hard for Onawa and claims his influence turned the scale and gave him his revenge.

In the summer of 1859, J. B. Gard, William Townsley, John Dingman, Abe Mosher, Doc. Conklin, A. J. Hathaway, James Roberts and O. B. Smith, went over the plains and located on head of Cherry Creek, Colo., building a cabin on the Sante Fe Trail, where they spent the winter of 1859-60, and after laying in a supply of game secured on a trip to Pikes Peak, Smith hauled timber and built a larger double log cabin on the site of West Denver, being the first house in Denver. The next season Col. Laramie laid out Denver on the other side of the creek and Smith built a store on Blake street.

Mr. Smith is one of the most entertaining old settlers in the county to meet and is full of stories covering fifty years of the history of the West. He was a splendid specimen of athletic manhood, has been a great hunter and counts deer-slaying up into the thousands, was a match for any Indian in trailing and scouting and has been the indirect means of locating hundreds of Monona's settlers. He is now settled at Smithland and bids fair to be with us for many years.

BUCK GRASS.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER VII.

THIS beautiful sub-division of the county in which is situated the county seat, embraces all of Congressional Township 83, range 45, and the fractional town 83, range 46. The surface is extremely level, and is, to a large extent, brought under cultivation. The soil is a dark, rich, alluvial loam, with just the right admixture of sand to make crops spring up quickly and mature early.

Franklin lies in the western part of the county, its western boundary being washed by the rapid Missouri, that separates it from Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by the town of Ashton and Lincoln; on the south by Sherman, and on the east by Belvidere. The population is about 1,000, the census of 1885 showing it to have then 809 inhabitants, 677 of whom were of American birth.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the county was made in what is now the township of Franklin, in the summer of 1851. Aaron W. Cook, and his son, James, a lad of fourteen years, and Josiah Sumner, residing at the time in Pottawattamie County, this State, started from their home with a wagon and ox-team, up the Missouri bottom in search of bee trees. In the course of time they arrived in the timber on the bank of the river west of where Onawa now stands, and there found three shanties, on what is now section 30, town 83, range 45, deserted by their former occupants, probably Indian traders, standing in a triangle, about eight rods apart. Here they took up their lodging and remained three weeks or thereabouts prosecuting their search for honey, and then returned to their homes with some twenty-five or thirty gallons of the sweets of the woodland grove.

While here they discussed the question as to their returning here and making a permanent settlement, the timber being so handy to the river, that they could supply all boats passing up and down the river. Besides this, they observed that there were large beds of rushes along the river bottom, where cattle could feed all winter long. Filled with these ideas, they reached their homes. Collecting a herd of some 150 head of cattle from their neighbors, which they agreed to winter for twenty-five cents a head per month, in the latter part of October, 1851, again came to their old camping place. On their arrival at the shanties, they found one of them occupied by an Indian trader by the name of Rose, who had filled up the cabin with a lot of supplies to sell to the Indians, and presumably a quantity of whisky, that being the most saleable article. Mr. Cook settled his family, whom he had brought with him in the shanty toward the south, and Mr. Sumner's family occupied the northern one. Rose, the trader, having the cows, which he used to draw his outfit, stolen by Indians, during the winter, sold out to Messrs. Cook and Sumner, for forty cords of wood to be delivered on the river bank in the spring, and finally left here in February, 1852. On the open-

ing of navigation the following spring he returned on the boat of the American Fur Company, to whom he had sold the wood, and Cook and Sumner, in performance of their part of the contract, delivered the forty cords. This boat was sent up the Missouri River every spring with supplies for the French and Indian employes of that great corporation, and to bring back to St. Louis, the furs, the result of their winter's work. These latter were usually brought down in a Mackinaw boat, a craft 30x10 feet in size built of planks, that was dismantled on arrival at its destination. The wood cut by Cook and Sumner could always be disposed of to these traders, and a short time afterward other boats ran up the river to Sergeants Bluffs, and later to Sioux City, and these, also, became customers for wood. The partnership between the two men, Cook and Sumner, existed for two years, during which, in addition to the wood business, they brought up herds of cattle to winter here, the care of which devolved upon the boy, James Cook, as well as much of the hard work, his father not being a very robust man. In the summer of 1852, the families of Cook and Sumner removed to two hewn log cabins which they had built about half a mile further south.

In 1853 Mr. Sumner removed to the vicinity of Smithland, Woodbury County, but after remaining there for about a year, returned to Franklin Township, Monona County, and settled about 1 mile west of the present site of Onawa, and opened a farm. There he resided until his death. In the summer of 1853, Mr. Cook lived so close to the river that three different times he was compelled to move his house to keep it from being engulfed in the Missouri, [illegible] keep eating away the banks, and which took all of his little clearing of ten acres and the crops therein. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Cook moved to what is now known as the "Sears' place", on section 17, which he sold to Leonard Sears the following year, when he removed to Sherman Township, to a place that he had opened in 1854, and there he died, Jan. 1, 1856. James Cook, his son, is a resident of the county still, the oldest living settler.

At the time they came here, all this Territory was claimed by the Yanktonais Sioux Indians, who, by threats, tried to intimidate all white people from settling on the bottom. These threats they never carried out, their only depredations being confined to stealing horses, which the first settlers obviated by only using cattle.

The next to make a settlement, was John Brookfield Gard, who came here with his family in February, 1853. He located on section 20, in what is now Franklin Township, where he afterward entered a large tract of land. He had with him his wife and eight children, and erected a log cabin on his place, in which he installed his family. Here he remained until 1858, when he removed to Onawa, having erected the dwelling in which J. E. Selleck now lives, but the next year returned to his farm. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, and is now a resident of the State of Colorado.

With him came John Dingman, who helped put up his house, and who remained here until the following April. He returned to this county in 1857, and is a resident of Onawa.

Francis C. Case, Sr., came to Monona County in 1853, and settled in Franklin Township on section 5, where he lived until his death in April, 1858. He was one of the prominent citizens of those early times, and was elected to fill the office of Sheriff, but died previous to qualification for that position.

Robert Jamison made a settlement in this town in the fall of 1854, and made his home on a claim until about 1862, when, his wife having died several years before, he removed to somewhere in this State between this and Des Moines.

On the 1st of November, 1854, Mrs. Catherine (Hoak) Folck, a native of Switzerland, came to Monona County, and located on forty acres of land which is now included in the town site of Onawa, and which she sold in 1857 to the Monona Land Company. Her house, a small log cabin, was standing on the ground when the town was laid out. For several years thereafter she made her home in the little village, but spent the last days of her life with her daughter, Mrs. R. Jewell, in this township, dying [illegible] coming here, with a family of children. A sketch of her life appears in the biographical department of this work further on.

George Erb, with his family came to this county during this same year, and settled in what is now Franklin Township, east of the city of Onawa. Here the head of the family made his home until Sept. 13, 1865, when he died. Two sons, Philip and George, are still residents of the county, the former living near Onawa, and the latter at the village of Moorhead.

William Jewell, a native of the "Empire State," settled in Monona County in the summer of 1855, locating on section 28, this town, where he died Dec. 2, 1880. His son, Rockwell Jewell, a boy of fifteen when he came here with his parents, is still a resident of the township. With the Jewell family came Frank Richardson, who for several years made his home on the Davis place. He is still a resident of the county.

Isaac and Mahlon Davis and their sister Esther, were the next to make a settlement in this locality, coming from Lee County, this State, in April, 1855. Isaac purchased a piece of government land, on section 34, Franklin Township, where he is still living. His sister Esther, now the widow of Hon. Stephen Tillson, is a resident also, living near Onawa. Mahlon located on section 33, now owned by U. U. Comfort, upon which he made improvements, and there resided until 1859, when, during the excitement at that time prevalent, he removed to Pike's Peak.

Leonard Sears came to the county in 1855, and entered some 1,300 acres of land, building his house on section 8, of this township. Here he made his home until called hence by death, Feb. 2, 1859. He held several important positions in political circles, among others that of County Judge.

Stephen Tillson, afterward one of the prominent political leaders of the county, made a settlement on section 5, in February, 1856. He died in this county, one of its most prominent citizens.

Another of the settlers of this year was Thomas Gwinn. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but died on the way thither.

Lewis Partridge settled on section 25, in the year 1856. The following year he sold out to Franklin Oliver, and after two or three years more residence in the county returned to his former home in Geneva, Kane Co., Ill.

About the same time the farm now known as the Butcher place was taken up by Frank Mosier, who remained in this town until the spring of 1859, when, during the Pike's Peak excitement, he moved to that new Eldorado, with others from this locality.

John Philip Kratz, one of the early pioneers of the county, came to this town in 1856, and made a settlement on section 20, where he made his home until the Angel of Death carried him over the dark river, an event that took place in January, 1866.

Harry E. Colby made his appearance here on the 1st of June, 1856, and settled on a farm on section 24, this town. About eighteen months later he removed to Onawa, but in 1861 returned to a farm on section 16 where he resided until 1888. He now lives in Onawa. With him came George P. Buffington, who was so identified with the early history of the county, and who also settled on a farm in this town.

James and David McWilliams came to this county in the spring of 1857, and settled, the first just east of the young village of Onawa, the latter on the southwest quarter of section 31. James is still a resident of the county, but David makes his home in Dennison.

George W. Oliver, who had been living in Ashton and Onawa, since July, 1857, moved on his farm in section 25, this township in April, 1858, where he has since made his home.

Timothy Murphy, and his son, John R., came here in October, 1857, and settled on a farm on section 20; from there he removed to section 12, where the elder Mr. Murphy died in 1879. John R. is a prominent resident of Ashton Township at the present writing.

A. R. Wright came to this county during this same year and taught the first school in Onawa, living on what is now the Miller farm. Five or six years later he removed to Sergeant's Bluff, Woodbury County, where he is still living.

Parker J. Kimball came to Monana County in April, 1858, and remained until the following spring, when he started for Pike's Peak. On the road he changed his mind and went to California. In the spring of 1864, after serving in the army, he returned to this county and settled on a farm on section 16, where he now lives.

Moses Adams was another pioneer of the year 1858, coming here in April of that year. Later on he settled on a farm on section 16, in this town, upon which he made his home until 1882, at which date he retired to Onawa, and there is taking his rest after an active and useful life.

Uriah U. Comfort, one of the leading citizens of the town at the present time came to this town from Steuben County, N. Y., in the year 1859, and located upon a piece of land on section 32. He has materially added to his farm but still makes his home on the old homestead. This was not his first experience as a pioneer, he having resided for some four years in Michigan previous to coming here.

Neal McNeill, one of the largest landowners and most extensive farmers of the county, settled on the southwest quarter of section 16, in the summer of 1859, having come to the county about June 1, of the previous year. On his place he put up, the same year, the first brick residence in the county, as shown elsewhere.

D. W. Sampson came to this town in 1860, and settled down to farm life during the year 1860. Here he continued to live until about 1884, when he removed to the city of Onawa, where he now resides.

Frank G. Oliver, a carpenter who had been working at his trade at Onawa, and a settler of the year 1857, removed to his farm on section 25, in July, 1861, and is still residing on the same.

John Dingman and A. Z. Mosher, came to Franklin Township in 1862 for the second time and settled on some two hundred acres of the "Gard Farm," and have remained in the county ever since.

Larkin Packwood, now of Lake Township, settled here in 1862, working a part of the J. B. Gard farm. Two years later he settled on section 17, but in 1867 removed to his present location in the north part of the county.

Jonathan E. Morrison located on his farm on section 16, this township, in the year 1864, having been engaged in hotel-keeping in Ashton and Onawa, previously, and remained on it until 1874, when he retired to Onawa.

Charles Gantz came to this town in the spring of 1861, from Powesheik County, Iowa, and rented a farm. The next year he purchased a place on section 11, where he lived until killed by a team running away, Dec. 24, 1879. His son, William, lives on the old homestead in township 83, range 46.

Louis Schwardfaher located here about the same period and took up his home upon a farm. Three or four years ago he rented his place and removed to Onawa, where he now lives.

S. D. Hinsdale, who has a fine farm on section 24, settled in the county in 1865, purchasing his place the same year. He made his home in Onawa until 1867, working his land in the meantime, and then removed to his farm, where he has since lived.

William Gentz, a prominent German citizen of this township, settled here in 1865.

Alfred Hanscom came here from Lake Township this same year and made his home until 1877, during which time he removed to the town of Sioux.

Edmund Butcher and his young wife came to Monona County, February 17, 1865, and settled on a farm in section 32. He is still a resident of Franklin.

W. B. Bailey came to Monona County in February, 1866, and went to work in the Watts & VanDorn sawmill. He is now one of the prosperous farmers of this township, living on section 11.

John Donner, one of the prominent German citizens of this township, located here in the fall of 1866.

John Butler settled in this part of the county Dec. 28, 1867, on section 29, where he died July 29, 1870. His two sons, Richard J. and John M., came with their parents and now carry on the old homestead.

Henry W. Cunningham, now of Onawa, moved on his farm on section 14, in 1868, where he made his home for many years.

Thomas Cody, one of the leading farmers of Franklin Township, living on section 21, made a settlement there in 1869.

William Kraft, now residing on his farm on section 14, came to the county the same year, although he did not locate on it until 1871.

John C. Moorhead located upon his farm with his brother, Hardy, in the fall of 1869, coming from Onawa, where they had been engaged in busi-

iness since the spring of the previous year. They still reside on section 29, where they first settled.

Robert Scholes the same year made a settlement upon section 28, where he still makes his home.

John Kelsey, also, settled on the farm on section 35, where he now lives, in the spring of 1869.

John Gray came to Monona County, from the environs of London, Canada, May 13, 1871, and located on a farm on sections 12 and 13, in what is known as the "Blue Lake Circle," in this township, and is still a resident.

R. W. Cooper settled on his farm in this township in 1871. He came here first in 1867 and remained about eight months.

Christian Gantz settled in Franklin Township in the summer of 1872, working for three years thereafter in the sawmill. In 1882 he located where he now lives on section 13, town 83, range 46.

Ernest Gantz located here the same year. He, too, went to work in a sawmill and followed that business for a livelihood for two years and then devoted himself to farming. He is still a resident of the township.

Almon L. Adams, one of the settlers of this year, is still a resident of the town, living on section 28.

Harvey M. Chapman, living on section 35, settled in this township the same year.

The same year Charles Otto, now residing on section 15, came to this township, where he has since made his home.

Ernest Strautz also settled here the same time.

Robert G. Fairchild, one of the earliest settlers in the county, located on his farm on section 17 in the spring of 1873. He had been in the county since 1856, settling first at Ashton, in the history of which will be found an account of his business transactions at the old county-seat.

W. F. Rice now living on section 12, first settled on section 14, this township, on the 4th of December, 1875.

William Hatt, now living on section 14, settled here in April, 1877. His father, Frederick Hatt, came to the township in the fall following, and here still makes his home.

Christian Wilkens settled in this township in the spring of 1878, coming here from the state of New York, and still makes this his home.

Edward Monk, an enterprising farmer, living on section 32, came here the same year, and for several years earned his living by working for others.

Perry Allen settled on section 21, in 1879 and has since then made it his home. He came to the county in March, 1870, and settled in Kennebec; from there went to Onawa, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1874 he returned to Illinois, but came back to the county as above stated.

Francis Dungan came to the township the same year and found a home on section 29, the old Cook farm, where he has lived ever since.

With the latter came Francis M. Barnett, his step-son, who has made this town his home from that date. He is now a resident of section 20.

The same year saw the settlement of William Miller, now living on section 14.

Lawrence Jacobson, a native of Norway, settled in this part of the county in September, 1881, and is still a resident.

In April, 1885, Horace A. Hanscom, the first white child born in Onawa, came to this township from that village and settled on a farm on section 35, where he now lives.

Wentworth Barnum, was one of the settlers of the year 1886.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in what is now Franklin township was that of David C., the son of Aaron W. and Nancy Cook, who was born November 1, 1853, and was the second event of that character in the county.

The first death was that of a man by the name of Carr, who was burned to death early in the spring of 1856.

The first marriage was that of Robert Jamison and Emily Folck, which took place in the office of the county judge, November 13, 1855.

The first school district in the township, outside of Onawa, known as District No. 1, was organized in March, 1862, the first meeting being held in the residence of U. U. Comfort. At that time, owing to the paucity of settlers in the townships outside of the county seat, school facilities were but poor and the prospect of bettering them but faint. Many of the people living here determined to re-

turn East that their children might have the advantages of education, but Messrs. Comfort, William Jewell, and others interviewed the inhabitants of Onawa, and that community donated to the newly formed district the school house then standing at Ashton, which they had purchased. The building was accepted and removed to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28, where the first term of school was taught by Mrs. Martha Pearce, the wife of Darius Pearce, of Onawa. This building was used for school purposes for many years, until replaced by the present structure, and then turned into a dwelling house.

The first religious services held in the southern part of the township were conducted by the Mormons, Elder Jehial Savage, presiding. They were held in the school house mentioned above, in June, 1862, and continued for some time, preaching being had every alternate Sunday.

The first school in the Oliver neighborhood was taught by Mrs. Hannah Sampson at the residence of her husband, D. W. Sampson, on section 25, in the summer of 1865. The school house was erected the next year in which Miss Susan Smith taught some eight scholars. Henry W. Cunningham taught the first term in the present building in 1875.

ORGANIC.

On the 1st of February, 1856, in response to a petition signed by Francis C. Case and others, which was presented to the court, County Judge John Craig issued the warrant for the organization of a new civil township to be known then as Franklin. It was to embrace all the territory comprised in Congressional Townships 82 and 83, range 45, and a fractional part of township 83, range 46. The first election was held at the house of John Brookfield Gard, in April of that year. The officers elected were: J. B. Gard, Assessor.

At the time of the first reorganization of the various townships, ordered October 5, 1857, the town of Franklin was made to consist of townships 82 and 83, ranges 45 and 46, and sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of township 83, range 44, and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30 and 31, of township 82, range 44. No change was made in its boundaries until at the second reorganization of the precincts by the Board of Supervisors, April 3, 1866, when the following was marked out as the territory under its jurisdiction: All of Congressional Township 83, range 45; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and the west half of sections 4 and 9, in town 83, range 44; and sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, of township 83, range 46. At this last time Fred W. Snow was designated to act as judge of the first election and Delos Dimmick as clerk. The west half of section 4, township 83, range 44, was cut off from Franklin, June 5, 1867; section 5, 83, 44, September 4, 1864; the other parts of the township and range, later.

ASHTON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE civil town of Ashton, lying in the western part of the county, embraces all of Congressional Township 84, range 45, and the eastern tier of sections in town 84, range 46, comprising some 26,880 acres. The surface, it lying entirely in the bottoms of the Missouri and Little Sioux Rivers, is perfectly level, and throughout its whole extent is covered to a great depth with the rich, warm, dark, sandy loam, filled with finely comminuted organic matter that is so conducive to fertility and productiveness. For the raising of corn and for pasturing it has no superior in the world. The little Sioux River and its principal affluent, Wolf Creek, in the eastern part of the township, afford ample drainage, and a fine supply of pure running water for all stock purposes.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad crosses the township in a northwesterly direction, and one of the principal stations upon that road, Whiting, is located on section 1, town 84, range 46, in this civil sub-division of the county. The population in 1885 was set down at 606, of whom 531 were of native birth, a number which has largely increased since then.

The honor of being the first settler within the limits of what is now Ashton Township belongs to Isaac Ashton. Dec. 31, 1851, he came to this locality with a Frenchman, Charles Rulo ,carrying a load of provisions to Sergeant's Bluff, and on his arrival at the grove on section 32, that now bears his name, he thought it the loveliest spot he had ever seen, although it was in the depth of winter, and determined that here he would make a claim. His companion went on, but the next day, Jan. 1, 1852, Mr. Ashton cut four logs and with them laid the foundation for a cabin. He then went back to Harrison County, where he had been living, but in the latter part of the same month returned here with his brother-in-law, Levando White, and with his assistance erected a comfortable log cabin, which was finished the same month. Here he brought his family about the middle of February, his brother-in-law returning to Harrison County. This house stood on the northeast quarter of section 32. Mr. Ashton broke up some ten acres of land, which he planted with corn the following spring. fenced the place in with rails and set out the first orchard in the county.

Lorenzo D. Driggs settled four miles north of Onawa, near Silver Lake, in 1854, and there made a home until 1861, during which year he removed to Harrison County. In 1869 he returned to Monona County, locating at the county seat, where for a year he lived. He then removed to Spring Valley Township, and later to Sioux, and while a resident of the latter paid the debt of nature, Jan. 27, 1880. His son, Lorenzo, who accompanied his father on his first settlement in the county, and in Sioux Township, is still a resident of the latter. When Mr. Driggs first came here he built a sod or dirt house that has become historical, being the first

home of his family, those of C. E. Whiting, Edward Clark, Alfred Hanscom and others, in this county. The building was made of some kind of cheap lumber, and covered with sod from the surrounding prairie.

James Roberts, an Englishman, settled at the county seat about the same time and made his home, following carpentering for some three or four years, when he went West. He is now a prosperous farmer of Harrison County.

William Burton came to Monona County in 1855, arriving here on the 5th of October. He located at the then county seat, Ashton, entering at the same time some 480 acres of land. In 1858 he removed to the new seat of justice of the county, Onawa, where he now makes his home.

James Armstrong and James H. Sharon came to Monona County in the fall of 1855 and put up a sawmill south of Ashton Grove, one of the first in the county. He is now engaged in business in Onawa.

Tobias Fegenbush, now living in Lake Township, came to this county in November, 1855, on a prospecting tour and remained about three weeks, returning to Tama County, this State.

In April, 1856, he brought his family here, and settled in the dirt house on the shore of Silver Lake. In the fall of 1857 he removed to Lake Township.

Charles Cleghorn and his two sons, John and Johnston, appeared in Ashton Township in October, 1856, and took up land on section 30. There the father died in 1871, his wife following him some three years after. John is now a resident of Onawa. Johnston Cleghorn died at Whiting in 1885.

John Hagur came to Monona County in May, 1861, and settled on a part of section 25, where he still makes his home.

The same year John T. Smith and James Williams came here. The former settled on section 12, where he still lives. The latter, soon growing discouraged, left the county, going back to Dubuque.

Patrick G. Dundon came to the county in 1861, locating in Fairview Township, and two years later settled on section 6, this township, where he still lives.

James McWilliams, now a resident of this township, settled in the town of Franklin in 1857, whence he came here in 1867, and settled on section 19, where he now lives.

E. R. McNeill located on section 20, this township, where he now lives, on coming to the county in August, 1868.

Fred. McCausland, who had been living in Onawa for some two years, came to this township in the spring of 1869, locating on a farm on sections 13 and 24. There he remained until 1879. In 1882 he removed to Whiting, where he now lives.

William Riggs came to this township in November, 1869, and made his home here on rented land until 1881, when he removed to Lincoln.

John R. Murphy, a veteran of our Civil War, and a settler in the county of 1857, came to this township in January, 1870, and located on section 29, where he still lives.

Alexander F. Gray made his first appearance in the county in 1871, and located on section 28, where he now lives, in 1874.

Charles E. Ross made his appearance here about the same time, and lived on a rented farm for about a year, after which he removed to the town of Lincoln.

The settlement of James McNeill in this township was made in 1872, and since that time he has made his home here.

George R. Chapman located here the same year, and made this his home until 1887, when he sold out and returned to New York City, where he is now living.

John Templeton, who settled on the farm on section 21, where he now lives, in May, 1883, came to Monona County in the year 1874, and for several years was engaged in school teaching.

W. C. Carmichael settled in this township in 1875, on section 32, and moved to his present residence on section 22 in 1885.

The settlement of William A. Parks in this county was made in the fall of 1877.

[illegible] about five years settled where his present home is located on section 24.

James Martin located on the farm on section 22,

where he now lives, in 1870, and has since that time made his home there.

W. J. Rains settled in this town in March, 1887.

FIRST BIRTHS.

The first child born in the township, and in fact the county, was Molinda, the daughter of Isaac Ashton, whose birth took place June 11, 1852.

The first marriage was that of Gabriel Lang and Isabel Van Dorn, which took place Nov. 6, 1855, Judge Craig performing the ceremony.

The first mass or celebration of the religious services of the Roman Catholic Church was held at the residence of Patrick Dundon, on section 6, in August, 1883, the Rev. Father Barron, of Salix, being the celebrant.

The first school was that taught in the village of Ashton in the summer of 1856, by Miss Mary Neeley.

The first term of the District Court held in the county commenced its session on the 17th of November, 1856, at Ashton, with Hon. Samuel H. Riddle on the bench. A grand jury was empannelled consisting of the following named gentlemen: Franklin Mosher, Rowland Cobb, Albert Clemmens, R. G. Fairchild, William A. Rigg, George Erb. William Bayliss, F. C. Case, Franklin A. Day, James H. Sharon, James Armstrong, Robert Manett, John Southers, Robert Jamison and L. D.. Driggs. The record of the court does not show any indictments returned by this jury nor any important action taken by it. R. G. Fairchild was the foreman.

VILLAGE OF ASHTON.

In the summer of 1354, the commissioners appointed for the purpose, located the seat of justice in and for the county, at a point on sections 28 and 29, in this township, to which was given the name of Bloomfield. Shortly after, another place in the State bearing that name, it was changed to that of Ashton. Although the county seat was established here that season, still no efforts looking to the survey of a town were made until the following spring. James D. Test, Enos Lowe, Joseph D. Bayliss, Addison Cochrane, Joseph H. Wagoner and Truman H. Hinman, of Pottawattamie County, and Isaac Ashton, of this, the owners of the land in question, on sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, in township 84, range 45, was laid out and dedicated by deed, May 18, 1855, the plat of which was filed for record, with its several additions. July 10, 1856.

The proprietor of that portion of the town site, Mr. Ashton, for they seemed to have divided it at once, donated to Monona County, for Court House and other purposes, all of blocks 23 to 28 inclusive, and portions of blocks 3, 4, 5, 19, 20 and 21. Portions of these blocks were sold by the County Court, but when the seat of Government was transferred to Onawa, by the unanimous vote of the people of the county, all the unsold lots were deeded back to Isaac Ashton, who turned the town site into a farm.

The new county officers came to the infant village the summer of 1855, and took up their residence. Andrew Jackson, Clerk of the Court; John Craig, County Judge; Hugh Lytle, Treasurer and Recorder; and Samuel Scott, Surveyor, were the principal ones. William Burton, now of Onawa, located here about the same time as did the others, putting up a dwelling, and the place began to seem as if it would grow to be a town of some importance. But alas for the dreams of its founders; the city that they, in future saw, with busy crowds, and large and palatial stores and manufacturing establishments, has come to naught. The streets that were to be lined with stately structures, are covered with nodding corn and golden grain, and instead of the hum of busy industry, re-echoes to the low of homing cattle, or the whistle of the cheery plow boy. But one store graced the place during its brief existence. In April, 1856, Robert G. Fairchild came here and commenced the erection of a building in which, on the 6th of June following, he opened a small stock of general merchandise, suited to the wants of the pioneers. He continued to represent the mercantile circles of the village, until the spring of 1858, when he removed, building, stock and all, to Onawa.

John Sauhers about the same time started a blacksmith shop and carried on that business until 1858, when he, too, removed to Onawa, whose rising glories, as the new county seat, overshadowed its late rival.

James Armstrong, James H. Sharon, and a man

by the name of Olmsted put up a steam saw-mill which was operated for about two years and then removed to Franklin Township on the river.

Timothy Elliott located here on first coming to the county in 1856. He had been to this place the previous year, and brought his family with him on his second trip and still resides in the county.

J. S. Merrill, now living near Whiting, settled here in 1865, also.

Among the others that settled here previous to the removal of the county seat, the most prominent were: F. H. Hinman, J. D. Bayliss, J. H. Wagner, Leonard Sears, John Bustard, John Craig, William Craig, John A. Hittle, Philip Ashton, Thomas Driggs, Lorenzo D. Driggs, Henry Allen, Nicholas Murray, Andrew G. Jackson, Israel May, James A. Scott, H. J. Hawley, Thomas Smith, L. B. Fletcher, W. L. Philips, W. S. Burke, Charles and George Atkins, George W. Oliver, C. H. Holbrook, Franklin Oliver, B. D. Holbrook, C. E. Whiting, J. E. Morrison, and many others, who, for a shorter or longer time, made their home in the little hamlet, but eventually moved away, the buildings either being torn down or removed to Onawa.

A good school house was built here the summer of 1856, the first session of school in which was taught by Miss Mary Neeley. This building, at a later date, was purchased by some of the citizens of Onawa, and presented to the people of School District No. 1, Franklin, who removed it to their neighborhood, and used it for school purposes for several years.

A hotel was put up by Isaac Ashton in the newly started village in 1853 and run by him. He carried on the house until about 1862, when the building was cut into two pieces, and brought to Onawa, and still serves as dwelling houses. In this hotel, the Ashton House, was held the first religious services in the town or township, in the fall of 1856, by a Rev. Mr. Black, an itinerant Methodist clergyman.

A court house was started also, which was never completed, being neither plastered within or sheeted without, which, when the county seat was removed to Onawa, was given to Mr. Ashton, who used it for a dwelling house.

John A. Hittle put up a building and ran a grocery and saloon which he carried on for some time.

The first election in the western part of the county was held in the spring of 1853, at the tavern kept by Isaac Ashton, in what was the village of Ashton, at which there were present the following named: Isaac Ashton, Aaron Cook, John Brookfield Gard, Marion Owens and Mr. Bowles. Isaac Ashton was chairman of the meeting, and Aaron W. Cook, Clerk.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER IX.

THIS forms one of Monona County's western tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Fairview and Lake; on the east by Ashton and Franklin; on the south by Sherman and the State of Nebraska, the latter also bounding it on the west, from which it is separated by the Missouri River. It embraces the fractional townships of 83 and 84, range 46, and the small fractional part of town 84, range 47. The surface is level and beautiful, and along the river and covering a great part of its western territory, where not cleared by the hand of man, is clothed in heavy timber. In early days this part of the county was the paradise of sawmills and lumbermen, but although much has been cut off, still much remains. Part of Blue Lake is in this town, and with other smaller bodies of water, the great Missouri along its side, the fields of bending corn, or deeply green with indigenous grasses, and the deep and shady forest make up a beauty of landscape, often sought but seldom found, and seem to be "but just touches of harmony."

Lincoln has no railroad passing through it, but its close proximity to Onawa and Whiting affords to all a ready market and excellent trading places. In 1867 it had a population of but 170, and in 1885 this had increased to 1,064, being the largest populated of any of the towns outside of the village of Onawa.

The first to settle within the limits of what is Lincoln Township and open up a farm therein was a Mr. Hayes, who located at the head of Blue Lake about 1860, and resided there until 1867.

In the spring of 1865, Benjamin Herring, a veteran of the late war, came to Monona County and settled on section 20, this township. Here he lived until the spring of 1889, when he left the county on a long visit.

The same spring William Cook located on section 28, 84, 46, where he now lives. Thomas Jepson settled here about the same time.

In May of this year Elijah W. Brooks made a settlement on section 20, 84, 46, where he resided until 1876, at which time he removed to Maple Landing and purchased the store of George Case, who had opened the first store in the place. This he ran about a year and then returned to his farm where he now lives.

In the fall of 1866 Conrad Kramer and his son Henry came from their home in Germany and settled on section 10, 83, 46, where they still make their home.

Lorenzo Grow came to Monona County in July, 1865, and after remaining in Onawa until the fall removed to a farm he had purchased on section 16, town 84, range 46. In 1869 he removed to Franklin Township, and in 1871 to Onawa. He made his home there for a time, and for a few years again in Lincoln, but is now in San Bernardino County, Cal. His son, Wallace, now resides on the old homestead on section 16.

Robert Moore, in 1865, came to this town from

Springfield, Ill., bringing with him the machinery for a sawmill, having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad to saw ties for them from the cottonwood timber that abounds here, the company furnishing the raw material. Around the mill, which gave employment to a number of hands, grew up quite a settlement, which was known as Tieville. Most of the inhabitants were homesteaders from Nebraska, who eked out their income by work a part of the year at the mill. The latter was run for about three years by Mr. Moore and then sold to a man by the name of Crewel, of Decatur, who ran it for a time but finally abandoned it and it rotted down. Mr. Moore engaged in the stock business here for twelve years, and then removed East, to the Atlantic Coast, where he died. At one time there were as many as forty families at Tieville, but now there is nothing; at one time there was a post-office here and William Bell had a store.

Jacob Robinet and a man by the name of Milligan and a boy, Lucien L. Garrett, came here about the same time. Mr. Garrett, a prominent farmer of Lincoln Township, is still living here.

Guilford Dudley and his son Alton made a settlement on section 9 in 1865, also.

John D. Robbins and his family located at what is called Tieville, in September, 1865. Two years later they removed to section 17, 84, 46, where Mr. and Mrs. Robbins died, the former Sept. 28, 1869. J. Wesley Robbins, his son, is still a resident of the township.

W. T. Boyd settled at the head of Blue Lake, on what is now the Rablin farm, in 1866. Some time after he took up a homestead on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 28, which he sold to James English in 1884 and removed to Cass County, Neb.

James M. Jividen, now living on section 15, 83, 46, first settled in the town in May, 1866, and worked at the sawmill at Tieville for Mr. Moore for about three years. He then purchased a farm on section 18 where he now resides.

Augustus Christie came here in 1867, and ran a sawmill about a mile and a quarter southwest of Maple Landing. He is now living near Grant Center, this county.

About the same time C. V. [illegible], now of Wymore, Neb., settled here and remained here until about 1882.

Daniel F. and Charles W. Cutler, came to Monona County in August, 1866, on a prospecting tour. After looking around a short time, Daniel took a homestead on section 10, 84, 46, where he now lives. His brother returned to Wisconsin the same fall.

John S. Eggleston, the merchant of Maple Landing, a war-worn veteran of the late Civil Conflict, made a settlement, May 12, the same year, in this town at Tieville, and found employment for a time in the mill run by Robert Moore.

Welcome Joslin and his son, George R., in the spring of 1868, made their appearance in this township, the elder Mr. Joslin settling upon section 16, 84, 46. George R., a member of the firm of Joslin, Eggleston & Son, is a resident of the village of Maple Landing, where he has lived some five years.

Tertius B. Skidmore and his brother, Horatio, in the fall of 1867 came to this county. T. B. purchased a farm on section 8, 84, 46, on which he removed the following spring, where he now resides. Horatio made his home in this town until 1874, when he removed to Lake Township where he died May 15, 1882.

In July, 1867, William Anderson took up a farm under the homestead act, on section 28, 84, 46, and there is living to this day.

Lafayette Crank made his appearance in the township in 1865, coming here with Mr. Moore, but did not remain permanently. In 1867 he returned here and settled. He worked for years in the sawmills and other works, but in 1871 engaged in farming, a business he has followed ever since.

Among several other families who resided at Tieville in its earlier days the best remembered were the Kanes, Kings, Weidners, Waldrons and the Hart brothers.

Jacob R. Folwell, now of West Fork Township, came here in June 1868, and made this his home until the spring of 1870.

George H. Brooks, who had been here in the fall of 1865 and purchased a farm on section 9, came

here and permanently located November 14, 1868. He now lives on section 7.

Jaspar B. Walworth, who resides on section 16, settled on that spot March 29, 1868.

Alfred P. Thorp, still a resident of the town, settled where he now lives on section 5, 84, 46, in August, 1868.

Elverton Bigelow was, also, a settler of the same year, locating in September, on section 9, 84, 46, where his home still is.

Thomas Orr, now living on section 16, 83, 46, made his settlement in the town in the fall of 1869.

Thomas H. Peabody came to Monona County in the fall of 1870, riding horseback from Oshkosh, Wis., his family following by rail, and in the fall of the following year settled down on his farm on section 16, 84, 46, which has been his home ever since. He was one of the earliest postmasters in the township.

George A. Harkness, one of the farming community of the township at the present, dates his settlement from the same year, 1870.

James R. and George F. Anderson came to the county and settled in this township in the spring of 1870, and are here yet.

George R. Boulden located in this township on coming to the county in June, 1871, and this has been his home since. John Jennewein, another settler of the same year, bought his land and settled with his family the following spring on section 17, where he may be found at the present writing.

James M. McClain, now a prosperous farmer of Lake Township, came here in the spring of 1872, and until 1876 made this his home.

Ferdinand C. Ross settled on section 4, this township in 1872, where he still makes his home.

Thomas M. Crawford, moved to this county from Clinton County, this State, in the fall of 1872, and settled on sections 4, 84 and 46, where he now lives.

Among the settlers of the year 1873, in this township was James P. Utterback, Sr., now of the town of Lake, who made his home here for some two years.

Thomas W. Griffin, located upon a farm on section 17, in October, 1873, and there remained until 1878, when he removed to Nebraska. One year later he returned here but is now a resident of Whiting and runs a livery barn.

Jacob Keller came to this county in October, 1874, and after working in the sawmill all winter moved to the farm he had bought on section 10, 84, and 46, where he still lives.

Milton Jividen came to the county in 1868, but worked at various businesses, chiefly railroad section work until about 1874, when he moved to this town, his present home.

Samuel Harrison settled on the farm on section 4, on which he now lives, Jan. 28, 1875, at that time entirely unimproved, but he has brought it under a high state of culture.

E. N. Delashmutt settled on section 22, where he now lives in November, 1875. He had been here, off and on, from 1870, living here part of the time and part of it in Mills County.

William H. Bigelow made his settlement on section 17, in the spring of 1876, and has lived there ever since.

Charles Smith purchased a farm on section 10, on which was an unfinished house, in December, 1876, and moved into it, completing it afterwards. Seven years he resided on this spot, moving to Whiting at the end of that time.

Patrick H. Rodgers came here from Indiana and settled on section 5, 84 and 46, in the autumn of 1877, and has lived here since that date.

John G. Taylor, proprietor of the livery stable at Onawa was a settler here of 1879, locating on section 28. Here he remained until the fall of 1881.

John P. Nelson, also settled in the town the same year, where he now lives.

Albert Cummings, now living on section 5, 84, 46, settled there in 1880, after being a resident of the county since the spring of 1872.

William Riggs, who had been a resident of the county since the fall of 1869, removed to this town in March, 1881, settling on section 5, 83, 46, where he now lives.

Frank Stephenson, now living on section 11, 84, 46, settled on his farm in the fall of 1881.

In December, 1881, Edward Collison, who had

been living in Fairview, removed to this town, where he now lives.

Stephen Seward settled on section 12, in February, 1882, he having been here and purchased the farm the year before. In 1883 he removed to Whiting, where he now lives.

The same year Rollin Austin came to this township, where he has since resided. Samuel L. Ivesterson, another citizen of the town made a settlement the same year, on section 9, 84, 46.

Charles E. Ross first came to Lincoln Township in 1883. He is now living on section 9, 84, 46.

James W. English located on the place where he now lives, on section 28, in January, 1885.

The spring of 1886 W. H. Davidson came to this town, and has made it his home ever since.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first marriage in the township is believed to have been that of D. T. Cutler and Miss Myra T. Dailey, which took place January 1, 1867.

The first death was most probably that of J. D. Robbins, which occurred in 1869.

The first birth was that of Rhoda Fagenbush, who was born in 1856, in the cabin on the shore of Silver Lake.

The first mill in this part of the county was that erected by Robert Moore, in 1865, at Tieville.

The first school in the town was taught at Tieville, in 1866, a simple slab house being erected by the voluntary subscription of the people there. The first term of three months it was taught by Miss Mattie Fiscus, and the second by Miss Jane Herrick.

The first school house in town 84, range 46, was erected in the spring of 1867, on the southwest corner of section 16, and the first school was taught therein in the summer of that year by Miss Ella Jenson. This building was used for school and church purposes until the spring of 1871, when it was destroyed by fire.

The first district school in township 83, range 46, was taught during the winter of 1872–3 by Miss Carrie Robbins. The building having been erected during the summer of 1872, on section 15.

The first church erected in the county, outside of the villages, was put upon the northwest corner of section 21, town 84, 46, in the summer of 1876, by the Methodist denomination, and is still used by them. The first religious services in the town were held in 1868 by Rev. Mr. Rust.

MAPLE LANDING.

A little post hamlet of but thirty or forty inhabitants, lying on the line between sections 17 and 18, in township 84, range 46, has been christened by the euphonious name of Maple Landing. It is not regularly platted as a village, but has seemed to have sprung up out of the necessity of having a trading place in the vicinity, and the location of the post-office at this point.

The first store building here was erected in 1870, and in it George Case opened a stock of general merchandise. He carried on the trade here until 1876, when he disposed of it to Elijah Brooks. One year later the latter gentleman sold out to Porter McKinstry, who carried on business here until about seven or eight years ago, when he died, when the stock was closed out. The building has since that date been used as a dwelling house.

In the fall of 1874, a second [illegible] was put up and occupied as a store by Frederick Greno. Several years later he sold out to the Ingham Bros., but in 1880, L. E. Christie purchased the interest of F. E. Ingham, and in company with the remaining partner, E. D. Ingham, formed the firm of Ingham & Christie. They carried on the business for three years, at the expiration of which time, George R. Joslin buying the interest of Mr. Ingham, the firm became Christie & Joslin. In February, 1885, John S. Eggleston became a member of the firm acquiring the interest of Mr. Christie, and by the admission of Charles F. Eggleston, the present firm of Joslin, Eggleston & Son was formed.

The blacksmith shop was built in 1875, by Andrew Dailey. He continued to carry on this business until 1881 [illegible] by John Horr. F. E. Ingham was the next to ply the trade in this place, and continued at the forge and anvil until the spring of 1884, when George R. Joslin, the present proprietor, bought the shop and business.

The [illegible] at

the house of Charles Cutler, on section 16, 84, 46, with [illegible] as postmaster. The salary, which was placed at the insignificant sum of $12 per year, was not sufficient inducement for him to hold it, and on going to California he turned over the post-office to Thomas H. Peabody. This was in April 1871. For seven or eight years the latter held the office until, growing tired of it in turn, he resigned it in favor of Frederick Greno, who removed it to his store in what is now Maple Landing. He was succeeded by E. D. Ingham, who remained in charge of the same until 1884, when he was succeeded by the present postmaster, George R. Joslin.

ORGANIC.

The town of Lincoln was organized in accordance with an order of the Board of County Supervisors, made April 3, 1866, the election being held at the school house on section 16, township 84, range 16. Thomas Jepson, Benjamin Herring and Alonzo Grow were the Judges of Election, and Cyrus Fuller and Lorenzo Grow, Clerks. The first officers chosen were: Benjamin Herring, Supervisor; M. D. Clark, William Hendrickson and W. A. Grow, Trustees; S. L. Grow, Clerk; F. B. Smith, Assessor; S. W. Jepson, Road Supervisor; J. A. Vail and N. S. Grow, Justices. This election was held Oct. 9, 1866. M. D. Clark removing from the town and William Hendrickson failing to qualify, the vacancies were filled by W. T. Boyd and J. C. Jepson.

The present township officers are: G. R. Joslin, J. M. Jividen, and N. Benjamin, Trustees; T. H. Peabody, Clerk and Treasurer; E. D. Ingham, Assessor; W. D. Grow, Justice; and Clark Robbins, Constable. Mr. Peabody has held the office of Town Clerk consecutively since 1878.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER X.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP, which takes its name from a creek of the same name that takes its rise within its limits, embraces all of Congressional Township 85, range 13, and contains the usual 23,040 acres of land. The surface is generally of a rolling character, sometimes rising into hills and bluffs, although there is but a smaller part of it that is not susceptible of cultivation It is excellently well drained, and has an abundance of natural running water, Battle, Jordan and Beaver creeks, with their numerous affluents and branches, extending over the most of its territory. There is at present no railroad or village within the limits of this subdivision of the county, but it has excellent facilities for market and trade within easy reach of most of its inhabitants in the neighboring villages. According to the census of 1885, the latest we have, it seems that Jordan had then a population of 442, of whom some 396 were of American birth, the greater part of the balance being Scandinavians. Most of the land is under cultivation or in meadows, stock-raising forming a considerable portion of the business of its people. Along the streams are beautiful fringes of native timber, which lend additional beauty to the landscape and furnish a constant source of the supply of fuel to its inhabitants.

Owing to many causes the settlement in Jordan Township was later than in most of the others, much of the land being more fitted for stock-raising than for purely agricultural purposes, and that was one of the many reasons that this beautiful part of the county was so seemingly neglected so long.

The first settler within the boundaries of this precinct was William Jordan, after whom the creek and township was named. In 1855 he located on the banks of the stream, and opened up a farm, where he made his home for several years, about 1859 removing to the valley of the Boyer.

Adam Miers was one of the earliest settlers of this portion of the county, locating here in the fall of 1856, on section 19, where he made his home for many years. A short time ago, after an absence from the county, Mr. Miers returned to this town, and has again taken up his residence herein. He is a native of the "Buckeye State," and a son of one of the brave soldiers of the Revolutionary army.

In 1859 or '60 John, Sidney and Frank Rudd settled here and engaged in farming. John moved over into the Boyer Valley, and is believed to be dead; the other brothers are in Dow City. About the same time came the Woodfork family, who remained for several years.

Mr. Burbank and his son Amos made a settlement here in 1867. The former died while living on his farm here, about 1885. Amos Burbank, who was about fifteen on [illegible] is still a resident.

Daniel Rickman and his sons, Thomas, Samuel,

Cornelius and John, came here in 1867, and took up their residence shortly after the above mentioned. The father died here about 1871; John is living in Harrison County; Samuel and Cornelius are residents of Nebraska, and Thomas is still a citizen of this county.

Hans Severson and Sever Julson, two well-known residents of the town at the present time, settled here at the time of the location of the Norwegian colony, in 1868, and have founded homes here.

James Ballantyne, a native of Scotland, came to Monona County in the spring of 1869, and located in this township, with whose development he has been identified ever since, and is one of its leading citizens. In the spring of 1861 he came to Iowa, and settled at Gallon's Grove, Shelby County, where he remained one year. From there he removed to Crawford County. In the spring of 1869, having purchased some land here, he brought his widowed sister, Mrs. Margaret Wight, here, who lived on his place one year, afterwards removing to Spring Valley, where she died.

Thomas Henderson came here in the spring of 1869, also, and settled on what is now the Hattery place, buying it of J. W. Clark, a non-resident landowner. Two or three years later he sold out to Mr. Hattery, and removed to Moorhead, but in a short time left the county.

Martin Clemon, a leading citizen, made his settlement in this town in July, 1872, and has resided here ever since. He is a native of Norway, and came to the United States in 1868.

Levi Wilson and James Meeker settled in this township in the year 1872. The former in about a year after sold out his land to G. R. Outhouse and removed to Belvidere Township. He is now residing in the village of Turin. The latter disposed of his property and removed to Lincoln Township. He is a son-in-law of Adam Miers, of this town, and lived for some years on the Clinsing place.

The same year George Montague came here and settled on land now owned by J. M. Ballantyne. He is now living on the McDonald property on the Jordan Creek.

Thomas Hutchison about 1872 located upon the west half of the northeast quarter of section 22, where he resided until taken from this world by death, which event took place in 1882. His sons, Andrew, William and John are still living.

George R. Outhouse, one of the original pioneers of the vilage of Preparation, came to Jordan Township, in 1873, from Belvidere, whither he had removed on seceding from Elder Thompson's flock in 1855. He has been a resident of the county since 1854.

J. T. Adair, who married a daughter of T. Rickman, came to this township about the same time, and lived here for some years, but, concluding that this country was not good for his health, left.

Henry and William H. H. Ashe, the latter known chiefly by his nickname of "Tip" for Tippecanoe, located on farms in this township in the year 1872. With them came their cousin, Jason Ashe. Henry resided here until about 1886, when he removed to Mapleton, where he now lives. "Tip" moved to Missouri and there died, and Jason, after an absence from the county, is now back in this town.

Charles Fessenden also located here the same year, but a few years later returned to Kossuth County, this State, from which he came.

Charles Strubel dates his residence here from May, 1874, when he located where he now lives on section 17.

James Hattery, still a resident of the township, came here and settled in 1874.

Among others who located in the town the same year was John Rae, who made his first appearance in July, and is still living here.

David W. McDonald came to Jordan Township in 1876, and on a piece of land, a part of the Wilson farm, settled down to farm life. In 1883 he removed to Moorhead, in Spring Valley Township, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is now a resident of Soldier Township.

James McDonald made a settlement on section 18 in the year 1877, and has continued a resident of the township ever since. He is a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1844, when about fifteen years of age.

Eric K. Lee came to Monona County the same year, from Webster County, where he had been living, and located on section 25, where he is now residing. He is a native of Norway, who was

brought to this country by his parents at the age of five years.

William Craik settled here in 1878, and is still a citizen.

W. W. Kreuss came to this county in 1882, and located in Jordan Township on section 35, where he now lives.

John Spaulding also settled here the same year, and makes this his home yet.

Thomas Means, who had made a settlement in St. Clair Township in 1875, came to Jordan Township from Oregon, whither he had gone, and made a settlement on section 2, where he now lives.

About the same time John O. Johnson and his father, Ole E. Johnson, located in this part of the county.

Thomas L. Denton was among the most prominent who founded a home in this part of Monona County in 1884, coming here in February, and has since resided on section 2.

Frank M. Holden made a settlement, in 1885, in Jordan, having been a resident of the county since 1873.

ORGANIC.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors, held September 3, 1867, township 83, range 45, which had hitherto formed a part of Belvidere, was authorized to organize as a separate civil sub-division of the county under the name of Jordan Township, and the warrant for holding the election, was placed in the hands of Adam Miers. The election took place on October 8, 1867, and J. K. Myers was chosen to represent the new township on the county board, which then consisted of one delegate from each town. The town, however, did not sever its connection with Belvidere until much later. It seems that the county board for some reason or other, re-attached the town to Belvidere on the 9th of January, 1868, and it so remained. Nov. 12, 1872, the board authorized the organization of the town, the election for officers being deferred until next election, a year hence, which was finally done, the primary election taking place Oct. 14, 1873.

In 1873 the district township was formed with the following officers: George Montague, President; J. T. Adair, Clerk; Samuel Rickman and Thomas Rickman, Directors; and J. M. Ballantyne, Treasurer. The latter gentleman has held that office continuously ever since, and is the present incumbent.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first marriage in the town of Jordan, was that of Daniel Butler, sometimes known as Daniel Rickman, and Miss Eunice Allen.

The first school was taught in the Miers' neighborhood in 1869. This was before the district was organized, and was taught by S. M. Condit.

After the organization of the township, a school was taught in the spring of 1874, by Nathan Lindsey, which was the first in the same.

The first school on the Jordan Creek was in what is now District No. 4, on the land now owned by G. R. Outhouse. The building used was a small log cabin loaned for the purpose by Mr. Outhouse, and in it the school was taught by Leonard Condit, in the summer of 1874. A frame building was put up the previous spring, but before it was used, it was destroyed by fire, and the above log cabin used for the purpose.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XI.

BOUNDED on the north by the county of Woodbury, on the east by Lake Township on the south by that of Lincoln, and on the west by the State of Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River, in the extreme northwestern corner of the county is the township of Fairview. It embraces all of fractional Congressional Township 85, range 47, and contains about twenty-two sections of land. The surface is level and quite low, and somewhat marshy in places, and is liable to overflow by the waters of the unstable Missouri. The soil, the rich silt or river deposit, is excellently adapted for all kinds of grass and for the pasturage of cattle, although a large part of it is under a high state of cultivation and yields an abundant harvest of all kinds of grain. By the census of 1885 it appears that at that time there were within its limits a population of 605 inhabitants, 443 of whom were of American birth, and the majority of the balance of the Scandinavian nationalities.

The first settlers in this township were Jacob Van Order, J. D. Torrey, and a man by the name of Detry, who founded homes here in the year 1861. The former of these is now a resident of the new State of Washington; Torrey, of Minnesota, but the whereabouts of the last named is not known.

John H. Davis was the next to make a settlement here, coming on the 10th of November, 1863, with his mother and child. In 1864 he homesteaded his present farm, and has lived here ever since.

Victor Dubois, one of the leading citizens of Fairview Township, came here in May, 1864, and took up a homestead which forms a part of his present farm.

I. Bridget was also one of the earliest settlers and still makes his home in this town.

William H. Stanley, now living on his farm on section 9, came to this county in the fall of 1865, and settled in this town. Here he remained until 1872, when he removed to O'Brien County, this State, but returned here in July, 1882.

George Hunter, still a resident of the town, settled here on the 15th of December, 1865.

The pioneers of the Scandinavians were: Even H. Bakke and Ole Delrud, who came here on a tour of investigation in the year 1865, from La Crosse County, Wis. Returning to their homes, they made preparations, and the following spring came to Monona County, and made settlement here.

Hans Bakke and his son, Isaac H., made their appearance here in the spring of 1867. The elder Mr. Bakke died a resident of this town, July, 1882; his son is still a citizen.

John Amunson, now living on section 10, came to this town from Dane County, Wis., in July, 1867.

Hans Olson, a resident of section 3, located here with his family in June, 1867.

Andrew Licksfiler about the same time settled in this township. Some time later he removed to Woodberry County, where he died.

O. C. Olson, another of the early settlers, lived here until about 1882, when he went to Dakota, and took up a homestead. After living there for five years he returned to this county and is again a resident of Fairview Township. He was town clerk for ten or twelve years here.

N. B. Olson came to the county in April, 1867, and purchased, in company with L. L. Strand, some 300 acres of land, and settled on his portion the following April, where he now lives.

George Gullickson, came to Fairview Township the summer of 1868, a boy of fifteen years, with his father, Knud Gullickson, and has made his home here ever since with the exception of two years spent in Dakota.

Jonas Johnson with his family settled here in June, 1868, and lived in their covered wagons until they could get their cabin built. Olaf F., one of the sons, lives on section 9, at the present. Jonas Johnson moved from here to Climbing Hill, Woodberry County, where he is now living.

Martin Olson came to Monona County in the summer of 1868, and purchased some land in Fairview. In June, 1869, his brother, John P. Olson, now one of the leading citizens of that part of the county, came here and in a short time purchased the farm of his brother, on section 8, whereupon Martin removed to Polk County, Wis., where he now resides. John P. made his home on the land, where he first settled until 1875, when he removed to his present residence, where he has some of the finest improvements in that section of the county.

Christian Christiansen, made a settlement, also, in 1869, and is still a resident of the township.

Eric Hennum located in this town on section 16, in the spring of 1870, and has lived in Fairview ever since. He has his present home on section 9, his former place having been devoured by the waters of the untrustworthy, shifting Missouri River.

Peter Olson located in this part of the county in 1871, and has lived here ever since, making his home, where he first settled on section 15.

Dr. Samuel Polly, a practicing physician, located in Fairview on the 4th of June, 1872, on a farm on section 25, and carried it on in connection with his practice. He is still living here, having moved to [illegible] in 1884.

William J. Hudget, a prominent citizen, settled here in the spring of the same year.

Curtis C. Polly came to this county Sept. 9, 1872, and settled on section 26. He remained a citizen of the town until July, 1882, when he moved into the village of Whiting.

Halvor H. Strand, a descendant of the warrior vikings of Norway, came to this county in the fall of 1873, and settled on section 10 in this town. He remained a citizen here until the spring of 1889, when he leased his land and returned to La Crosse County, Wis.

Sven Nelson located here in 1874, coming from Sioux City, and remains a resident upon his farm on sections 15 and 16.

George J. Myers settled in the county in March, 1874, and is now living on section 29, this township.

L. E. Christie, now of Whiting, came here in July, 1876, and settled on section 36. Three years later he removed to Omaha, Neb.

John Peterson, led by Cupid, came to this county in 1878, and a short time after was married and settled down to farm life. He is now living on section 16.

Anton Sollen dates his settlement in the county from the 23d of July, 1878, he having arrived in this town upon that date, and is one of the prosperous farmers of to-day.

Edward Collison now a resident of Lincoln Township came here in 1879, and remained about two years.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in the township, among the Norwegian settlers, was that of Lawrence, the son of N. B. Olson, born in 1868.

The first marriage was that of Miss Emily Dubois and Hans Solberg, which took place in February, [illegible]

The first school was taught in a small log cabin in the Davis district, in the winter of 1865-6. The [illegible] was completed and [illegible] in 1875.

The first frame houses were put up by Knud

Gullickson and N. B. Olson, in the summer of 1868, the first named commencing a few days the earlier. The first barns were put up by Mr. Gullickson and Victor Dubois, Sr.

ORGANIC.

This township was ordered to separate from that of Lake and to be organized as a civil township by the board of supervisors of the county at their meeting held on the 1st of January, 1868, and the residence of J. H. Davis designated as the place of holding the election.

ALBATON.

The post village of Albaton, is a little hamlet of about twenty-five inhabitants.

It has two stores, kept respectively by Jonathan Polly and P. M. Dubois. The other business men of the place are: Victor Dubois, live stock dealer and Postmaster; Samuel Polly, physician; Nels Sollen, blacksmith; Nels Brenden, carpenter; W. M. Stanley and C. A. Weinder, Justices of the Peace; and A. H. Strand, Notary Public.

Johnathan Polly, engaged in the general merchandise trade in the little hamlet, first came to the county in the fall of 1871, but did not make any extended stay, going on West. In December, 1873, he returned here and engaged in farming, In October, 1881, he embarked in his present business in a small building near the one he now occupies, and was the pioneer merchant of the place.

P. M. Dubois, dealer in general merchandise at Albaton, this township, made his first settlement in the county in West Fork Town in 1864, where he was engaged in farming. He came to this subdivision of the county in June, 1877, and carried on agricultural pursuits until February 11, 1889 when he embarked in his present business. He is a veteran of the late war.

The Lutheran Church at Albaton was organized in the fall of 1868, with the following among its members: John P. Olson, Knud Gullickson, E. H. Bakke, Isaac Bakke, C. Christiansen, C. L. Olson, O. Anderson, J. Amundson, Amund Amundson, and others. For years they held services in the school house, but in the summer of 1885, the congregation erected the neat and handsome church edifice which they own, located on section 11, in the little hamlet of Albaton.

The Fairview Lutheran Congregation was organized in 1875 with the following among its members: H. Strand, N. B. Olson, L. L. Strand, P. Olson, F. Sadig, Nels Brown, and others. The society was organized under the auspices of Rev. L. Lund, of Cottonwood County, Minn. This congregation hold services in the school house.

WEST FORK TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XII.

THE town of West Fork comprises all of Congressional Township 85, range 45, and sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, and the east half of 10 and 14 of township 85, range 46. It is bounded on the north by Woodbury County, on the east by the township of Grant, on the south by Ashton, and on the west by Lake. Some of the finest land in the county is comprised within its limits. The surface is comparatively level, all of it lying on the well known Missouri River bottom, and the soil is a deep, rich, warm alluvial loam, so boundless in its fertility. The township is watered by the West Fork of the Little Sioux River that traverses its entire length from north to south, and in the southeast portion by Wolf Creek. Much of the territory is still unsettled, owing to the large farms and tracts of grass lands held by parties, the Whiting family owning over 6,000 acres, and the American Emigrant Company a large amount. The population, as given by the census of 1885, was 200, of whom only nineteen were of foreign birth.

The first settler within the limits of what now constitutes the town of West Fork was Charles E. Whiting, who came here in August, 1855, and for himself and brothers, and others in the family, entered some 13,000 acres of land. From that date Judge Whiting has been fully and closely identified with the growth, development and political history of the county and State. He has filled many positions of honor and trust, county judge, supervisor, members of both houses of the Legislature, and was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Iowa, and was defeated by but a small majority.

Three young men, C. and W. Randall and Loomis, came here from Ohio in 1856, and preempted claims. They did not engage in agriculture on their own account, but worked in the sawmill and hotel at Ashton. After proving up on their claims they left here.

In the latter part of July, 1856, three brothers of Judge Whiting came here and made settlement. These were William B., Myrick E. and Baxter. William located on a piece of land on section 24, on which he made his home for a year, and then removed to Franklin Township to take charge of the sawmill belonging to his brothers, Charles E. and Newell A. Two years later he returned to West Fork, which continued his residence until the fall of 1886, when he removed to the village of Whiting, where he now is living. Myrick E. Whiting was engaged in agriculture here until removed "to the cold realms of King Death," in the spring of 1869. Baxter Whiting, after making his home here for a time, removed to Onawa, where he ran the gristmill for awhile. Moving to Mapleton, he there engaged in the hardware trade, and a little later established the bank. He died in the latter city in March, 1885.

James McWilliams came to the county in June, 1856, and settled in what is now the township of

West Fork. Three years later he removed to Franklin, but is now a resident of Ashton.

The financial crisis of 1857 that broke over our country stopped the tide of emigration, and owing to subsequent Indian troubles and the terrible civil war, when everything seemed paralyzed, there was an almost absolute cessation of settlement in this part of the State until after the close of the war, and there are none that came to West Fork for several years.

The first of these was George W. Pixler, now of the town of Lake, who settled here Feb. 22, 1866, but two years later removed to his present residence.

On the 23d of August, 1867, F. M. Norwood, who had purchased a farm on section 25, 85, 46, the previous spring, settled in the county, and has resided on that piece of land ever since.

E. M. and Charles Cassady settled here in February, 1868, locating on section 26. There Charles has remained ever since, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in the saddlery and harness business at Whiting. E. M. Cassady soon took up his residence on section 35, where he made his home most of the time until 1880, when he removed to Whiting and is engaged in the mercantile trade.

Jacob R. Folwell settled on section 25, 85, 45, West Fork, in the spring of 1870, but two years later moved to section 31, where he now lives. He came to the county in 1868.

William Payne, a native of "white-cliffed Albion," came to Monona County in the spring of 1870, and settled on section 3, 85, 46, where he is still living.

Lewis A. Morley, one of the business men of Whiting, came to Monona County in the fall of 1870, and made a settlement on a farm in this township, and remained a citizen here until 1880, when he removed to the village.

Benjamin N. Danforth came to this town in 1872 and made a settlement on section 2, township 85, range 46, where he has his home still.

Lewis Pike came here from Onawa in March, 1874, and settled on section 24, town 85, range 46, carrying on the stock business of Pike & Co., one of the largest and best ranches in the county, containing over 2,000 acres.

Patrick Dunn, still a resident of the township, settled on section 1, township 85, range 46 in May, 1875.

Gust. Peterson came to the county in the fall of 1877, but did not locate in the township until 1881.

Prior to 1881 there were no settlers on the West Fork of the Little Sioux River, the land being considered of too wet a nature for agriculture, but in that year Joshua Bishop took a claim on section 16, where he still lives. He was the first to locate in that vicinity.

Shortly after F. M. Rains and Alfred Kenworthy made settlement in the same locality, and proved the land much better than was believed by the earlier settlers of the county.

March 22, 1883, Thomas Crum settled on a farm on section 5, which he had purchased the year previous, where he still makes his home.

Peter Inman made a settlement in this township in 1883 on section 21, although he had been a resident of the county nearly all the time since September, 1871.

M. F. Brink dates his settlement in West Fork township from March, 1884, although he had come to the county in 1880, and had made his home in Grant until coming here.

About the same time Philip Benner made a settlement on the West Fork on section 9, where he lived until 1887, when he sold out and moved to Woodbury County.

HISTORIC CRUMBS.

The first child born in what is now West Fork Township was Will C., the son of Hon. Charles E. and Nancy Whiting, whose birth took place.

The first death was that of Frank, the son of Myrick E. and Elizabeth Whiting, whose demise occurred in 1861.

The pioneer school building was erected in 1863, and in this the first school was taught the same year by Miss Emily Morley, the sister of Lew Morley of this county, and Mrs. C. M. Whiting, who had come here from Lake County, Ohio, about that time.

The first religious services were held in the school house in 1863.

Services of a union character are held at school

house No. 3, but not regularly, although the Sabbath-school organized at that place about 1855 by Peter Inman, is in a flourishing condition.

The officers of the present School Board are Lewis Pike, president; E. M. Whiting, secretary; C. E. Whiting, treasurer; and J. M. Slater and M. F. Brink, directors.

The West Fork post-office was established in 1863 with M. E. Whiting as Postmaster. He continued to have charge of the mails until the spring of 1869, when he died and was succeeded by E. M. Cassady. The latter remained in the office until Jan. 27, 1873, when the office was removed to the new village of Whiting, Lyman Whittier succeeding to the duties of the same.

ORGANIC.

The first organization of the town was decreed by the county court, October 5, 1857, and then constituted all of township 84, ranges 45, 46 and 47, or the present precincts of West Fork, Lake and [illegible] the same order, as the population was so sparse, the town was attached to that of Ashton until the election for officers would be decreed. The first election took place in the spring of 1858.

The first supervisor on the county board to represent this town was Alex. Allison, who was one of the first board that met at Onawa, January 7, 1861.

At the time of the reorganization of the various towns in the county, made April 3, 1866, West Fork was given its present boundaries, and the first election of the reconstructed town was ordered to be held at the school house, with M. E. Whiting and Joseph Allen as judges, and Victor Dubois and W. B. Whiting as clerks of election.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE civil township of Lake is one of the smallest in area of any in the county, embracing only a part of Congressional Township 85, range 46, sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, and the east half of sections 10 and 14, being cut off to add to that of West Fork, and therefore embraces only some twenty-six sections. It derives its name from the beautiful Badger Lake that lies entirely within its borders. This forms nearly a complete circle lying in sections 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33.

The surface of the township, which is quite as level as is common to that part of the county, lying in the celebrated Missouri River bottom, is covered with a rich sandy loam, the silt or deposit of the ancient river, which returns an abundant recompense for the labor of the husbandman. The principal cereal raised is corn, and this with the pasturage of a large number of horses cattle, etc., forms the principal business of its population. By the census of 1885, it is shown that the inhabitants of this subdivision of the county numbered 466, chiefly of American birth, a number which has grown since that date. It contains a fair proportion of native timber, that fully supplies the inhabitants with fuel and building material, besides many handsome artificial groves that surround the residences of its people.

There is no village within the limits of the township, but the young city of Whiting lying just without its borders, in the adjoining town of Ashton, affords ample market facilities. The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad crosses the town in a diagonal line from north to south, but, as mentioned above, has no station in Lake.

The first to make any settlement within the limits of this township, was James Stillwell. He came to the county in company with the surveyors in in 1852, and built the dirt cabin so often spoken of in these pages, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 2, town 84, range 46. In 1854 he removed to section 22, Lake Township, where he made his home until 1858, and then departed for California.

Edward Clark was the next to make a settlement here. He had come to the county in October, 1855, and with his family spent the winter in what is now Lincoln Township. March 20, 1856, he removed to a claim which he had pre-empted on section 34, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter, upon which he resided for many years, only recently removing to the village of Whiting, where he is now living.

With Mr. Clark came Frank W. Brooks, a single man, who made his home with Mr. Clark's family, in Lincoln, until the spring they came here, when, having been just married, he settled on a piece of land of his own. He remained here a year or two, and then removed to the Soldier Valley.

The next permanent white settler to locate in the township, was Tobias Fegenbush. In 1856, he came to the county, while yet the earth was clad in

vernal verdure, and housed his family for that and part of the succeeding year in a log cabin in the township of Lincoln. In the fall of 1857, he settled on his farm on section 28, in what is now Lake Township, where he has remained, watching the growth and development of this his adopted home, and engaged in the improvement of his place.

I. Nicholas Hite and his family located on section 28, on coming to this county and township in the autumn of 1858. Some years after he removed to section 18, and there he made his home until June, 1886, when he was called away by death. His family are still residents of the town.

William L. Coones came to Monona County with the early pioneers in 1856, and settled on the land owned by Philip Fegenbush, on section 32, this township. He remained there the following winter, and until May 19, when he returned to Warren County, Ill. In March, 1872, he came again to this town, and located on section 17, where he made his home for a year, and then moved to another place, but soon returned to the old homestead. Here he has remained ever since.

George Harris, who had located at Onawa the previous year on coming to the county, came to Lake Township in 1857, and made a settlement. About 1862 he left this county, going to Denver, Colo.

Alfred U. Hanscom settled in this part of the county in 1859. He had located at Onawa two years before, whence he had come to Lake. In 1865 he removed to Franklin Township, and died in Sioux, May 29, 1887.

Alexander Allison, at one time one of the prominent citizens of this county, located in Lake Township, on section 20, this same year. He represented this part of the county, then West Fork Township, in the first Board of County Supervisors. About 1863, he too, went to Colorado.

J. W. Sneldath settled in this township in May, 1861, on a piece of rented land, but the following spring removed to his own farm on section 31, where he now lives.

In the fall of 1861, Thomas A. Dunagan came here and located on section 5. In 1865, he enlisted in the 7th Iowa Cavalry, and returned here at the expiration of his service, making this his home until 1872. In the spring of 1882 he came back to Lake, and has since resided here.

John N. Combs settled in this township in September, 1861, on a rented farm, where he died, April 28, 1864. His family, the following year removed to their own place, where the widow, now Mrs. Paul M. Dubois, is still living.

Joseph Robinson appeared in this township in the fall of 1862, and located on section 17, where he still lives. He came to the county in 1857, but first settled at Onawa, where he engaged in carpentering.

S. G. Irish, now a resident of the village of Whiting, is among the settlers of the year 1863. He came through here on his way to Dakota in 1860, and on being driven from there through fear of the Indians during the dark days of the Sioux uprising, in the fall of 1863, came to Monona County and settled on section 35, Lake Township, where he lived some twenty years.

Oliver L. Davis, who had settled in the county in 1865, located in this township in 1880, where he now lives, on section 6.

Halvor Rye and family came to this town in July, 1867, and settled on section 21, where he died Jan. 19, 1870. His widow, who afterward married T. H. Skidmore, still resides on the homestead.

Larkin Packwood, residing on section 20, settled on that spot in 1867, having been a resident of Franklin Township for the five years previous.

William P. Drown was also a settler of the year 1867, and since 1870 has made his home on section 31.

George W. Pixler, who had been living for the past two years in the town of West Fork, removed here in the fall of 1868, and has remained here since that time.

John Huff, the first settler in the Lake circle, came here in September, 1869, and found the home he was seeking on section 32, 85, 46. He brought with him a sawmill, which he ran for about ten years.

Germain Schurdevin came to Lake Township in [illegible] years later he removed to another place, and finally in 1879, settled where he now lives, on section 31.

David W. Bowers, now living on section 32,

made his first settlement in the township in March, 1871, in what is known as Badger Lake Circle. Four years later he left the county, but returned in two years' time, and for four years more was a resident of this town. After spending the succeeding six years in Nebraska, he finally came back here in June, 1887, and has since that time made this his home.

Albert Cummings, now of Lincoln Township, came here in the spring of 1872, and was engaged at farm work by several parties here.

James P. Utterback, Sr., came to Monona County in September, 1873, and settled at first in Lincoln Township, whence, in the spring of 1875, he removed to Lake, locating on section 29. In 1884 he removed to his present residence on section 28.

David Backer, residing upon section 8, made a settlement on that place in the spring of 1874.

The same year witnessed the settlement of William McCandless, who is living on section 9, where he first located.

Joshua Williamson, who had been living for a short time in Maple, came to this township the same year and settled on section 5, where he now resides.

A. P. Gunsolly came the same year and settled in the "Lake Circle." A few years after he ran the sawmill. He now lives on section 23.

Thomas H. Skidmore was another settler of this year, and resided on section 21 until his death, May 15, 1882.

William Polly settled in Lake Township in the fall of 1875.

Wilson M. McBeath settled on section 34, in February, 1876, on coming to the county, and has there made his home ever since.

In the spring of 1876, James M. McClain, who for four years had been a resident of Lincoln Township, removed here, and lived among these people until the fall of 1878. He then returned to Lincoln. In the autumn of 1884 he came back to Lake, settling on section 31, where he now resides.

James W. Polley first settled in this township in this year, and although he has been absent from it at times, is now a resident.

In the fall of 1880 Lycurgus Godsey, a prominent stock-raiser living on section 2, located on that place, where he has since made his home.

Bain B. Stillman settled in the township in 1881, and has made this his home ever since.

Thomas G. Davis, also, located a home here in the fall of 1881, and has been a resident here or in Whiting ever since.

Axel Christopherson made a settlement on section 23, where he now lives, in 1882. He first came to the county in September, 1874.

John W. Konkle came here the same year, setling on section 22, where he now lives.

John Crosley, also, settled here the same year, on section 19, where he still makes his home.

Silas Dean came to Lake Township in 1883 and settled on the farm on section 18, where he now lives.

John M. Slater, still a resident of the town, settled here in the spring of 1883.

David F. Conkle, living on his farm on section 11, made his settlement in October, 1884.

William Murdick, at present living on his farm on section 27, came here and settled in July, 1885.

John McBeath settled here the same year, and now lives upon a part of section 34.

Andrew T. Dailey, who settled in Lincoln Township in 1875, removed to Lake, where he now lives, on section 22, in May, 1885.

John Henry, a native of Sweden and a resident of this civil subdivision of the county, settled here on the 5th of August, 1886, although he first came to the county in 1869.

Henry H. Harvey made a settlement here in 1887, on section 20. He came to the county in 1882, but made his home in Fairview and Lincoln Townships until coming here.

Oliver J. Howk, residing on section 6, came here in the spring of 1887.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first child born was Polly Stillwell, the daughter of James Stillwell, the pioneer settler of this town, whose birth occurred in the summer of 1857.

James Clark, a son of Edward and Rachel Clark, was most likely the first death. He was accidentally poisoned with strychnine, kept to kill gophers. This was in 1860.

The first marriage of residents of the township

was that of Franklin W. Brooks and Miss Martha Roberts, which took place Jan. 10, 1856. The first celebrated in the township (the others going to the county-seat) was that of Joseph Robinson and Miss Margaret Fegenbush, the ceremony taking place Jan. 26, 1861.

The first school was taught in the fall of 1860, in a building erected for the purpose near the center of section 28, by Mrs. Chapman, of Onawa. This building was afterwards removed and used for church services.

ORGANIC.

Lake Township was organized as a separate civil subdivision of the county in accordance with an order of the Board of Supervisors re-organizing all the old and marking out the lines of new townships, passed by that body April 3, 1866. The first election took place and was held at the school house in district No. 1, and T. Fegenbush was Judge and Joseph Robinson, Clerk. At that time the town was to include all the territory lying west of West Fork in town 85, ranges 46 and 47. Joseph Robinson was elected Supervisor; T. Fegenbush and J. N. Hite, Trustees; and A. U. Hanscom, Clerk.

The present officers are: W. L. Coones, Silas Deane, and Wilson McBeath, Trustees; James McClain, Clerk; J. P. Utterback, Treasurer; G. W. Stevenson, Assessor; Thomas Dunnagan, Justice; and S. L. Packwood, Constable.

BELVIDERE TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XIV.

THIS subdivision of Monona County embraces all of Congressional Township 83, range 44, and contains some 23,040 acres of excellent land. The surface is considerably diversified, consisting, in the western part to the Little Sioux River, of the flat level of the Missouri bottom, with its rich alluvial silt soil, and in the western portion of the knobby, rounded bluffs of the well known western formation, composed of finely comminuted clay and the famous loess, or drift deposit. Unusual fertility and rare productiveness marks the soil where cultivated, but some it is so abrupt and steep as to be practically unfitted for the plow. A considerable amount of valuable native timber fringes the rivers and streams, and adds materially to the beauty of the landscape and the wealth of the people of the town.

The railroad facilities are excellent, the Maple Valley branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company entering it on the north line of section 2, and thence southwesterly to the young village of Turin, the only station within the limits of the town, and thence straight west through sections 9, 8 and 7.

Formerly there were two post-offices, in Belvidere and Hiawatha, but which on the springing up of the new village of Turin, were discontinued. The postmaster at the first mentioned office was S. C. Hoadley, the same being located on section 25; it ceased in 1885. The township is well watered and drained by the Little Sioux and Maple Rivers, Beaver, Hiawatha and Cottonwood Creeks. The beautiful valley of the Maple begins in this town, a short distance above the junction of the Maple with its parent stream, the Little Sioux, the junction taking place on section 28.

The first to make a settlement within the limits of what is now Belvidere Township was Philip Ashton, who located upon what was afterwards the Judge Craig land, in 1852. During the winter of 1852–3 he started for Ashton Grove, and being overcome by the cold, laid down and was frozen to death while yet in this town. This was the first death in the county.

William Brooks came to this part of the country about 1854 and settled in the northern part of the town. His wife died here in the winter of 1856-7, during "the time of the big snow," and was the first one buried where the Belvidere Cemetery is now located.

George Hartwell came here from Missouri in the spring of 1855 and making a claim on section 28, put up a cabin. The following year he sold out to A. J. Hathaway and returned to Missouri.

Next came Hugh Lytle and John Thomas, who had seceded from the community at Preparation and settled within the limits of this town in 1855. The former held an important place in the county,

being one of its first officers, and died a resident of the county. Both he and Mr. Thomas settled on section 13. The latter gentleman is now living in Kennebec Township.

About the same time John and James Crabb made settlements in the township. Both made their home here for some years. James removed years ago to Harrison County, and John in 1887 to Little Sioux, the same county, where they still reside.

John Craig, afterwards county judge, came to this county in 1855 and made a settlement in this town. With the exception of the period when in official position, he here made his home until 1863, when he removed to California with W. N. Hathaway, Thomas and William Flowers. On their return trip, a year later, Judge Craig was killed by being run over by a loaded wagon, when near Fort Kearney, and his body is buried in that vicinity.

Albert J. Hathaway came to what is now Belvidere Township in June, 1856, and purchased a claim at the mouth of the Maple River, on section 28, where he intended to erect a mill. His father, Wilber Hathaway, who had come with him to help put up the same, dying two months after their arrival, August 20, the project was abandoned and in 1858, Mr. Hathaway started for Pike's Peak, returning to this county a year later. He is now a resident of Kennebec Township.

At the same time Charles Hathaway made a settlement in this town and remained a resident here until 1881, when he went to Florida. He is now living near Springfield, Mo.

Hiram Harmon, a settler of the year 1856, located upon section 3, and remained upon his farm until the fall of 1859, when he died. His widow disposed of the land to R. T. Reese and removed to Michigan.

John and James Porter made a settlement about the same time, on section 9. The former about 1862, removed from here to Harrison County, but is now a resident of Oregon. The latter removed to Nebraska.

Thomas J. Bryson, now a resident of Harrison County, located here on coming to this county, in 1857, and was identified with Belvidere's interests for several years.

Lycurgus Shields and Baylis were also old settlers of the same year. Baylis, about 1856, removed to Kennebec where he died a few years later, his widow marrying Seth Smith, Sr.

In the spring of 1856 Richard T. Reese came to this county on a tour of investigation, and after viewing the country in a short time returned to Council Bluffs well pleased. In the spring of 1860, in company with his father, Edward Reese, he came here and made his first settlement on section 5, this township. Later he removed to section 4, where he is now residing, although engaged in the general merchandise trade at the young village of Turin. Edward Reese died here Sept. 19, 1860.

A man by the name of Jones, more trapper and hunter than agriculturist, came here about 1856–'57 and remained a resident on section 16, for some years.

Charles C. Bisbee, who afterward occupied the important positions of County Judge, County Superintendent, etc., with his son, Charles W., the present County Surveyor, came to Belvidere Township in May, 1857. The father died here June 21, 1871; the son still makes his residence here, and is one of the leading agriculturists of this part of Monona County.

Frederick D. Winegar, Sr., came to Belvidere in 1857, from Spring Valley, where he had settled two years before, but the same year removed to Kennebec, where he lived until his death, in 1881.

Edward Winegar made a settlement on section 18, in September, 1857, pre-empting eighty acres of land. The following spring he broke about twenty-five acres, and made other improvements, and there lived until 1861, when he removed to Kennebec Township, where he is still residing.

John Wood, who had been living in Kennebec Township for about two years, came to this town in 1863, and has been a resident ever since, having his home in Turin at the present time.

George Bell, still a resident of the town, is one of the settlers of the year 1862.

Miles S. Outhouse came to Monona County in 1864, and settled in Belvidere Township on a rented farm, and in a few years purchased a place on section 36. He died in Dawes County, Neb., April 17, 1889, he having removed to that State in 1883.

Sidney C. Hoadley located in this section of the county in the fall of 1867, and is still one of its honored citizens.

During the year 1864, S. S. Dorward, a veteran of the Union army, during the late Civil War, came to this county and opened up a farm on section 13, where he has since made his home, which is a pleasant one.

About the same time J. M. Mountain came to this county and engaged in teaching school, which profession he followed until 1874, when he adopted agriculture as a calling, and is still a resident of this town, engaged in that line of business.

Rev. William M. Dorward and his sons, Frank M. and William M., Jr., made their appearance in this town in the spring of 1865, and opened up farms on Beaver Creek. The father, one of Monona county's best citizens, died here June 14, 1888. Frank M., at the election in November, 1889, was chosen treasurer of the county by a handsome majority. William is also a resident of the town at the present writing.

George W. Cork made a settlement on section 10, this township, in the spring of 1869, where he resided until March, 1887, when he removed to Onawa, and there makes his home.

William T. and Charles T. Seaton came to the county and took up their residence in 1869 in this township, and both of them are residents here still.

William Townley, now living in Sioux Township, located on a farm here on first coming to the county, in 1870, and made this his home for four years.

Lewis L. Rinehart came to Belvidere from Harrison County in 1871, and made a settlement. He lived here for many years, and died here not many years ago.

German Brown settled in 1873, on section 34, where he still lives.

Clinton M. Wiley and George Diddy, still representative citizens of the township, located here in the fall of 1875, both on section 1.

Charles Smith, one of the residents of the town the present day, living on section 1, came here from Grant Township, where he had been living, and opened a farm where his home is at present in 1874.

Benjamin Garder, now a resident of Spring Valley, to which he removed in 1877, came to this county in 1875, and made a settlement in this town.

Thomas Moore settled where he now lives in the spring of 1876, coming from the town of Galva, Ill., although born in the Isle of Man, a dependency of the British Empire.

John Hanson dates his settlement here from the spring of 1879.

David W. Lotspeich, one of the prominent citizens of the town, came here and founded his home in 1881.

William H. Case, a leading citizen of the township, came to Monona County with his father, Francis C. Case, in 1853. He came to Belvidere Township in 1882, and settled on section 36, where he now lives.

Olaf Leff also made a settlement in Belvidere in the spring of 1882, and is still a resident.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death in what is now Belvidere was that of Philip Ashton, who was frozen to death while trying to reach the village of Ashton, during the winter of 1852–3. Mrs. W. Brooks was the first to die a natural death, her demise taking place in the winter of 1856–7.

The first marriage was that of Ivan Lytle and Nancy E. Younger, which took place Jan. 11, 1856.

The first school was taught by G. Goodenough, in the fall of 1857.

ORGANIC.

At a meeting of the county court, that then took the place of the board of supervisors in the County Government in that day, held in January, 1856, it was ordered that townships 82, 83 and 84, ranges 43 and 44, be organized in one civil township under the name of Belvidere. This was evidently done, and as thus constituted remained until the spring election of 1857, when town 84, range 44, was detached to form a new township.

On the 5th of October, 1857, in the county court, Hon. C. E. Whiting, County Judge, presiding, a general re-organization of the various towns of the county, took place. Belvidere had her boundaries changed so that it then was made to em-

brace all of township 83, ranges 42 and 43; sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, of town 84, range 44; the south two tiers of sections of town 84, ranges 42 and 43; and the east half and sections 4, 9, 16, and 21, of township 83, range 44.

Changes took place from time to time in its boundaries, more or less unimportant between that period and April 3, 1866, when the county was again subdivided. Under this the town of Belvidere was made to consist of all of township 83, range 43, and sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, and the east half of sections 4, and 9,, of town 83, range 44. At the time of this organization the board ordered the election to take place at schoolhouse No. 1, and appointed C. C. Bisbee and John Wood judges of election, and W. A. Dorward and Thomas J. Bryson, clerks. In June of the next year town 83, 43, was detached to form a new township and subsequently the other territory in Congressional Township 83, range 44, was added to Belvidere which then took its present form.

THE VILLAGE OF BELVIDERE.

On the 19th of May, 1857, Samuel Scott, then County Surveyor, laid out and platted a town site on the south half of section 11, and the north half of section 14, to which was given the name of Belvidere, by Judge Craig. George Bacon and Hugh Lytle were the proprietors and they went to work with a will to build up a town but met with no success.

George Bacon immediately opened a general merchandise store, which was quite extensive for that day, and did considerable business. Previous to this Brainerd of Magnolia had had a small branch store at this point and the two were in operation at the same time.

N. C. Wyatt opened a law office, John Craig, a justice office, and Dr. John Hazlett an office for the practice of medicine.

A blacksmith shop and some dozen or fifteen dwellings and a school-house completed the little settlement. About the time of the laying out of the village the postoffice of Belvidere was established with Hugh Lytle as Postmaster, and continued in that office until the hopes of the founders of the town had withered and the place ceased to grow.

A steam saw-mill was erected on Beaver Creek, near the village on section 14, and run for some years.

In the summer of 1861, a movement was put on foot to remove the seat of justice of Monona County, from Onawa to the village of Belvidere, and a numerously signed petition presented to the county board praying that the question be submitted to the legal voters of the county. The prayer was granted, and at the general election held Oct. 8, 1861, the qualified electors of the county to the number of 104, gave their assent to the location of the county seat at Belvidere, but 119 were in favor of retaining it at Onawa.

From this time onward the village seemed to go down. The mill machinery was taken to Pike's Peak; the stores after a time were closed, and even the post-office removed. C. C. Bisbee who succeeded Mr. Lytle, as Postmaster, took the office to his residence on the north part of section 11, and held it for years. He was succeeded by Addison Dimmick, W. A. Dorward, S. C. Hoadley, O. M. Morse and G. S. Bisbee. On the laying out of the village of Turin, the post-office was moved to that place.

VILLAGE OF TURIN.

Lying on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, Belvidere Township, lies the village of Turin, one of the youngest of the children of Monona County, it having been born in 1887. The railroad placed a station here in the fall of 1886, and the following summer a town-site was surveyed and platted by the Western Town Lot Company and the Maple Valley Railway Company, on the northeast quarter of section 9, and the plat of this was filed for record August 27, 1887.

West Turin which is situated upon the east side of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, was laid out by the Trinity Methodist Church Association and the plat filed for record September 14, 1887.

The railroad company were the pioneers in the building line in the new village, erecting the depot and the agent's residence here during the summer, and close behind them came Wolf Bros., who put

up a small building and opened the first store in the place; they, also, were the builders of the second dwelling house. Their business venture did not prove a success and they discontinued the trade shortly after. H. G. Davis succeeded them in the fall or winter of 1887, but met with disaster the following spring.

The first general merchandise store was opened by R. T. Reese and George S. Bisbee, trading under the firm name of Reese & Bisbee, Sept. 1, 1887. On the 15th of December, 1888, Mr. Reese purchased the interest of his partner, who left for California, and is now engaged in carrying that business alone.

The next to open up in that line was the firm of Perkins & Barnard, in the spring of 1888. They failed, however, the next spring, and closed out their business.

Horatio Rawlings opened a hardware store in the village in the same spring of 1888, and after running it for a short time, closed it out. In the same building H. E. Colby & Co., established a general merchandise store, about the middle of June, 1889, and assumed a prominent position in the mercantile life of the little village.

The first and only hotel was erected by Levi Wilson, during the winter of 1888, who gave it the name of "Farmers' Hotel," a name that it still retains. It was operated by Mr Wilson until June, 1889, when he leased it to Mrs. Alfred Edwards, the present proprietress.

The livery barn was erected in the spring of 1887, by F. M. Cork, who carried on business therein until December, 1888, when he sold out to Levi Wilson. The latter after running it until June, 1889, leased it to the present proprietor, J. Duff Butt.

The pioneer blacksmith in the village was Lon. Holbrook, who put up a smithy and erected his forge in the fall of 1886. In the spring of 1888, he left here and the building was torn down.

A second blacksmith shop was opened in the spring of 1887, by Jens Cleminson.

The lumber yard was established in the spring of 1887, by G. W. Cork, Jr., who operated it until the following fall when it was purchased by its present proprietors, the Bowman Lumber Co.

W. E. Roberts was the first station agent of the railroad at this point, coming here in 1886, and still occupies that responsible position.

POST-OFFICE.

The Turin post-office is the successor of the old Belvidere one, and was brought to the village by George S. Bisbee, the Postmaster in the winter of 1887. That gentleman and his assistant, Miss Nellie Reese, continued to handle the mail until May 9, 1889, when Mr. Bisbee selling out his interest in the store left here for California, and W. E. Roberts, the station agent was appointed to fill the office and is the present incumbent.

SOCIETIES.

Hiawatha Assembly, No. 11,067, K. of L., a flourishing and popular secret organization, in the interest of the working men and producers of the country, has been established in Turin and has a fair membership.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Mr. Rice from Magnolia, was wont in an early day to come to Belvidere and hold religious services occasionally, which, although known as Methodist, were really Union, all sects of Christians attending. Early in 1871 or 1872, a class was formed with George W. Cork, Sr., as Leader.

In 1886, after the station was put in at this point it was made a point on what is known as the Turin Circuit of theMethodist Episcopal Church. and J. L. Stanton made Class-Leader, and that gentleman still holds that position. The first Pastor in the village was Rev. J. A. Goodburn, who remained two years, having classes at Turin, Ashe, Star and Williams. Next came Rev. Edgar D. Fisher who had charge of Turin, Hiawatha, Williams, Blencoe, Ashe and Center. No church edifice has yet been erected, services being held in the schoolhouse. The church numbers twenty-two full members and twenty probationers.

A Sabbath-school in connection with the church was established in December,, 1887, with W. E. Roberts as Superintendent, and has remained under his fostering care ever since.

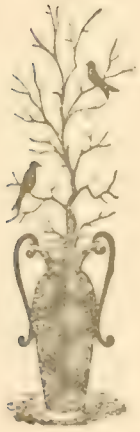
The church was incorporated as an association

under the general laws of the State in 1887; the articles of incorporation being filed for record March 12, 1887, W. E. Roberts, being the first President; D. W. Lotspeich, Secretary, and the third incorporator, Elmer Wolfe. The first Trustees were the following named: S. S. Dorward, Dr. J. H. Talboy, William Wolfe, G. W. Cork, Sr., J. L. Stanton, W. E. Roberts, and D. W. Lotspeich. The present Trustees are: S. S. Dorward, W. E. Roberts, D. W. Lotspeich, J. L. Stanton and Dr. J. H. Talboy.

School.

The first school on the site of the village was opened in a building that was erected by the district, in the summer of 1859, with Miss Cynthia Scofield as teacher. This historic building, having grown too small for the increasing population, it was sold and removed to R. T. Reese's farm, where it is still in use as a buggy house.

About 1881, the above building was replaced by the one in use at the present and in this Mr. Noble was the first teacher.



SIOUX TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XV.

THE civil subdivision of Monona County that takes the name from the tribe of Indians that once roamed these wilds, embraces all of Congressional Township 82, range 44, west of the 5th principal meridian, and lies in the southern tier of townships in the county. It is bounded on the north by Belvidere Township, on the east by that of Spring Valley, on the west by Sherman, while Harrison County forms its southern boundary. The river, Little Sioux, crosses it from north to south, slightly inclining to the westward in its course, entering the township at the northwest corner of section 3 and leaving it about the center of section 32. This stream with its affluents and tributaries, forms its only drainage system. West of the river the land lies in the famous Missouri River bottoms, and the soil is the rich, dark, sandy loam so characteristic of that favored part of the State whose fertility is beyond compare. On the west bank of the river the land gently slopes up to the bluffs that stand like giant sentinels to guard its course, and the land attains a rolling character. Here the soil, the warm, fecund, drift deposit, is susceptible of the highest culture, and produces, under the hands of the thrifty husbandman, large and lucrative crops of all the cereals and vegetables. Some of the lands in the more hilly portion are best fitted for pasturage and as such furnish succulent feed for numerous herds of cattle.

Along the course of the Little Sioux is fringed a heavy growth of native forest timber that marshalled along its silvery banks, seems placed there like pickets to keep off the intruder—man—from the paradise beyond. The beauty of the river valley is entrancing. Cool, leafy bowers of sylvan shade hang over the mirror-like pools of the river, that dimples along, lingering lovingly in each sheltered spot, or playing in the broad sunlight in some grassy opening. The population is made up principally of Americans and natives of the three kingdoms of Scandiavia—Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

C. C. Perrin, one of the most honored pioneers of the county, made a settlement upon section 36, during the year 1854, and here, after performing faithfully all of life's duties, he peacefully passed away to his reward in April, 1889. His family are still residents of this part of the county.

An old gentleman by the name of Nickerson made a settlement upon sections 10 and 15, during the year 1863, but a year or so later sold out his claim to Hamlin, and removed to Missouri where he died.

John S. Porter came to this township in the spring of 1855 and remained a resident until 1862, when he removed to Nebraska. In 1874 he returned to this county and lived here until 1888, when he removed to Oregon, where he now lives. John W. Porter, the well known citizen of the thriving village of Mapleton, is a son of this old pioneer.

Early in the year 1855, came Jesse Whitzel, who located near Mr. Porter. For a few years he here

carried on farming and then removed across the line into Little Sioux Township, Harrison County, on section 5, where he died.

A pioneer who bore the name of Tarley, made a claim to a piece of land on section 10, as early as 1856, and improved and opened up a farm. A few years later he gave it up and removed to the southern part of this State.

During the summer of 1864, a man by the name of Hamlin located upon a claim which he made on parts of sections 10 and 15, and there remained but until the spring of the following year when he sold out his interest and removed to Missouri. Edward Nickerson, who purchased this place, improved it and made it his residence until 1878, when he sold out and removed to Independence, Mo., where, the next fall, he was elected to fill the office of Clerk of the Court, and still fills that position.

Richard M. Mann made a settlement in this part of the county in 1867, with his family among whom were his sons, Richard O., now living on section 15; and John T. a resident of section 10. The elder Mr. Mann, made his home among these people until called upon "to join the great majority," in September, 1874.

Daniel Moad, about 1869, settled upon section 15, and there made his home until 1874 or 1875, when he removed to Sherman Township.

Lorenzo D. Driggs, one of the earliest settlers of the county, removed to Sioux Township in 1872, and made a settlement on sections 32 and 33. Here he resided until called to cross the shining river to enter into his reward, Jan. 27, 1880. Lorenzo, his son, still resides in this town, as does the widow.

George and A. J. Erb, in 1872, came to this part of the county from Franklin Township where their father settled at a very early day, and took up farms on sections 32 and 33. In 1878 they removed hence, selling their places to L. D. Driggs.

Joseph W. Lane, the son of the first Sheriff of Monona County, and one of the earliest settlers, moved into this township in the spring of 1872, where he has since made his home. In 1882, he moved to his present farm on section 34.

James R. Jepson, a native of Denmark, now a resident of this township, settled in 1873, with his grandfather, on section 2 where he has since remained.

In the fall of 1875, William Townley settled in this town, on section 12, where he has remained ever since.

John Johnson located in this town in the fall of 1875 and here remains, on section 11, where he first "stuck his stakes."

John W. Wills, a veteran of the late War, came to Monona County in 1876, and settled on section 3, this township, where he has resided ever since.

Jesse J. Peck made a settlement in the town of Sioux in the spring of 1876, removing here from Harrison County. He remained here one year and then returned to his old home, but in February, 1880, came again to Monona County and settled on the farm in section 36, where he now lives. Mr. Peck was Sheriff of Harrison County for several years.

Rasmus Mikkleson came to the county in 1875, and in the following year settled on a portion of section 11, this town, where he now lives.

Alfred Hanscom, a settler in the county of 1857, came to this township in 1877, and died here May 29, 1887. His sons, George, Frank and Daniel, still make their home in this township.

Nels Johnson, a descendant of the bold vikings of Denmark, found a home in this part of Monona County, in 1877, and has remained in it ever since.

Peter Johnson, a brother of Nels, mentioned before, came here in the spring of 1881, and is still a resident of the town.

In August, 1881, James M. Case came to this town and settled on section 23, where he has since made his home.

William S. Lonigan, now living on section 35, settled there in 1881.

In 1882, Lewis Woodward settled on section 35, where he is still residing.

William F. Williams came to this section of the county in the fall of 1883, and from that date has had a continuous residence.

John Washington Scherer made a settlement on section 34, this town, in the spring of 1884, and now owns a fine farm of 200 acres of land in this and Harrison County.

The date of the settlement of Henry L. Gilmore was January, 1884.

George U. Hancom came to this township in 1886, from Lake, where he was born in 1860, and has been a resident ever since.

John J. Conyers, whose father settled in Spring Valley in 1863, came to Sioux Township in 1887 and located on his farm on sections 3 and 4, where he has remained.

Fred F. McCloud located here in February, 1888.

ORGANIC.

The town of Sioux, which up to that time, had formed parts of the two towns of Sherman and Spring Valley, were, by order of the board of supervisors, passed at their session on the 4th of September, 1879, cut off and permitted to form a separate political subdivision of the county. The first election was held at the Moad Schoolhouse, October 14, following the day of the general election.

The Ingeman Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church was incorporated under the general laws of Iowa in 1889, the articles of incorporation being placed with the county recorder for filing Oct. 31, 1889. Appended to this are the names of John Johnson, president; Nels Johnson, secretary, both of whom were elected to fill those offices Oct. 19, 1889.

WILLOW TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XVI.

WILLOW, embracing all of Congressional Township 82 north, range 42 west lies in the extreme southwestern corner of Monona County, and is bounded on the north by Soldier Township; on the east by Crawford County; on the south by Harrison County; and on the west by Spring Valley Township. The surface, a constant succession of hills and valleys, is much diversified and is much more suitable for stock purposes than for agriculture, although the highly fertile valleys of its creeks and rivers are dotted with pleasant productive farms. The soil has the same general characteristics that mark this part of the State, and except on the hill tops is of the light mulatto colored bluff deposit. Much of the land is uncultivated being used as ranges for cattle.

An abundance of running water and ample drainage facilities are afforded by the Willow, East and West Willow, Norway and Crow Creeks and their tributaries. By the census of 1885 it is shown that the population of the township was 476, about equally divided among Americans, Norwegians and Germans, all industrious and fairly prosperous. Owing to many circumstances the settlement of this town was delayed for some years after the other parts of the county, but when once it begun it filled up rapidly.

There is no town or post-office within its limits, most of the inhabitants depending on Dunlap, Harrison County, for a market.

The pioneer settlers here were of Norwegian birth, frugal, industrious people, who have made both themselves and the town prosperous.

The first of these was Elling Thoreson, who came to Monona County in March, 1867, on a tour of inspection and returned to La Crosse County, Wis. In July of the same year he brought his family here and made a permanent settlement and is one of the citizens of to-day.

In August, 1867, James Severson settled on section 6, this township, among the first settlers, and one of the first Norwegians to locate here. He has remained ever since and is one of the leading citizens of the town. His son Cornelius is engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Ute.

Ole Severson made a settlement in December, 1869, on section 6, this township, where he has resided ever since.

Ole Engun, a resident at this time of Spring Valley, came to this county in 1871, and lived in Willow until 1877.

William Wininger made his appearance in what is Willow Township in the fall of 1871, the fall of the great Chicago fire, and settled where he now lives on section 15. At that time there was only about six families in the township, and three years later there were but nine voters.

David Hull, now a resident of Dunlap, came to this part of the county and "pitched his tent" in 1871. Here he opened up a farm and made his home until about 1881, when he removed to his present place of residence.

E. N. Hong, a native of Norway, in the autumn of 1873 found his way to this part of the county, and the following winter was employed in teaching a Norwegian school. In the spring he took up a claim and constructed a "dug-out" in which he lived, and not being in circumstances to make much improvements, taught school for five years.

Frank Schlensig made his settlement in the township in April, 1875, and worked out for about four years. He is living here now on section 35, although for many years he has been a resident of Soldier.

Edwin J. Hull came to this county and settled on a piece of rented land in December, 1877, and for three years in this town was engaged in carrying on that. In 1880 he purchased his present place on section 9, which he has greatly improved and bought the farm where he lives on section 16 in 1884.

Section 27 received a settler in the early spring of 1880, in the person of Frank A. Kessler, who has remained a resident there ever since.

About the same time E. A. Atherton made a settlement on the adjoining section, 26, and has there made his home to this day.

During the same season a settlement was made on section 14, by Thomas Cover, who resides there still. He came here from Keokuk County, this State, and is largely engaged in general stock-raising.

Olans O. Moen came to this county in 1879, and after working around for a year settled down in the town of Willow on a farm.

In June of the same year Charles Atherton purchased a farm in this town, and is still a resident of this locality.

Early in the spring of 1882 John A. Olsen and Peter Peterson bought a farm on section 17, and settled here. The former now lives on the place, having bought his partner's interest therein.

A. B. Felts settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 10, in the spring of 1883.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first schoolhouse was a "dug-out" located on section 6, which was constructed in the fall of 1869, and in this R. V. Ransome taught the first school the following winter.

The first religious services held in the Norwegian settlement were really held in Spring Valley Township in the fall of 1870, at the residence of H. E. Strand, by a Rev. Mr. Christianson.

The first frame schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1874, on section 15, and the first teacher therein was Miss Eliza Bailey, who presided over the youthful scholars in the winter term of 1874–75.

ORGANIZATION.

Willow Township, which up to that time from its first settlement had remained a part of the town of Spring Valley, was authorized by the county board of supervisors to organize as a separate and civil subdivision of the county at a meeting held by that body April 7, 1873, the first election to be held at the next general election, in the fall of that year.



CENTER TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE subdivision of the county that bears the name of Center, embraces all of Congressional Township 84, range 43, except sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and the south half of section 29, which has been set off and added to Kennebec Township, in lieu of which Center Township has had added to it sections 1 and 2, the north half of 11, and the north half and southeast quarter of section 12, town 84, range 44, which give it an area of thirty-four and a quarter sections, or 21,920 acres.

The surface is beautifully diversified, being in the southern part quite hilly, in the centre and northeastern portions rich rolling prairie, while the northwestern part lies in the beautiful Maple Valley, one of the most beautiful in the State. Ample drainage and an abundant supply of running water is afforded by the silvery Maple River and the Jordan Creek, which, with their tributaries and affluents, reach out throughout its entire length and breadth, and whose banks are lined with native timber, to a large extent.

The soil, either the rich, dark, warm loam of the bottom land, or the mulatto brown of the loess of the bluff deposit is wonderfully fertile, and returns, under all circumstances an abundant reward to the industrious husbandman or enterprising fruit grower. To the stock grower it offers particular inducements, the rich indigenous grasses of the bluffs, the abundance of water and the shady groves that fringe the streams, affording the finest of grazing and pasture grounds. The Maple Valley branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad crosses the northwestern part of the township, the station of Castana, a flourishing village, being just across the line, west, in the town of Kennebec.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is well known that the pioneer settler of this subdivision of the county was William Hamilton Wiley, who, with his wife and family, came here in the fall of 1855 and took up a claim on section 5, where he put up a log cabin, the first in what is now Center Township. He became one of the most prominent figures in the early history of the town and county, and filled several responsible offices. Upright, honest, and of modest demeanor, he could have had many more important places had he so desired. At the time of the Pike's Peak excitement he made a trip to that region, but was badly hurt in a mine cave, and returned to this, his home, a hopeless cripple. In 1875 he departed from this world to another world, where he, doubtless, has reaped his reward.

Jesse C. Melton, about the same time, came to this locality and settled upon the northwest quarter of section 4. He remained a resident here until 1875, when he removed to California, and is now living at Modesta, Stanislaus County, that State.

James Beatley and his son, Augustus, came here in the summer of 1855 and took up claims,

James brought out his family here in 1857, and died here about 1873, upon section 8, where he first located. Augustus Beatley passed to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns," in the spring of 1860.

Ferguson F. Roe came to the county in September, 1855, and bought the east half of section 18, this township, where he resided until December, 1856, when he went to Story County and taught school. This he did until 1859, when he moved his family here, working on the farm in summer and wielding the ferule in the various schools in the winter months. In the winter of 1861 he taught the first school in Center Township. Mr. Roe has been closely identified with the interests of the county all these many years, and is the present representative of the district in the State Legislature.

With Mr. Roe came J. J. Woods,they driving their team through from Western Ohio. Mr. Woods located a claim on the northeast quarter of section 19, 84, 43. A short time after he went back for his family, but on the road hither halted in the neighborhood of Peoria, Ill., where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he resumed his journey, and on his arrival here settled on his land, where he lived until called hence by death, about the year 1880.

Samuel King came to Monona County in November, 1855, from his former home in Indiana, and made a settlement in Center Township. He made his home here until called to "pass the dark river," Jan. 19, 1880, when he had attained his ninety-first year. His wife, Louisa C. King, a native of Ohio, died in this county, March 2, 1888, at the age of sixty-nine years.

William Bayliss, Sr., came to this section of the county in the fall of 1856,and finally died here, many years ago, in the spring of 1860. His son, William, is a present resident of Holt County, Neb.

In the fall of 1858 James Nutt came here from Polk County and made a settlement upon a part of section 18. In 1864 he removed to Boone County, this State, locating four miles east of Boonsboro, where he died. His widow returned here, and is living in this town.

Joseph R. Bouslaugh, a native of the Keystone State, came to Monona County in the fall of 1858, with his family, and settled on section 9, Center Township. He was County Judge for one term, and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for ten years, and was identified with the development of the county in a large degree. He is still a resident of the township.

With him came Theodore T. Bouslaugh, his son, who is still living where he settled, on section 8, he having been here first in 1855, with Melton, to pick out land for the entire family. Jasper Bouslaugh, another son, came at the same time, and is a resident of the town at the present time, settling on section 18, but now lives on section 17; Marion, another son, took up a claim on section 9, where he still makes his home. The Bouslaughs have always occupied a very prominent position in the county, and are among its most properous and leading farmers.

Martin Van B. Nutt, who had been here, off and and on, for some four years, in 1861 settled down upon a farm and married. He is still a resident of the town, having his home on section 21 at the present.

D. T. Hawthorne, who had been one of the earliest settlers of Woodbury County, and well known to the earlier pioneers of this, came here in the fall of 1861 and settled where he is at present living.

A man by the name of Powers settled on what is known as the Bayliss place in 1861. The following year he enlisted in a cavalry regiment, and was with Gen. Sully in his Northwestern expedition. He afterwards died in the mountains, where he removed.

In the year 1862 John Beatley, the bachelor brother of James, came to this part of the county and settled on section 8, with his brother. He is now living upon section 2, 84, 44. He married the widow of Augustus Beatley for his first wife, who died some years ago.

Samuel Connell King, the son of Samuel King, spoken of as one of the earliest pioneers, came here in 1863 and took up a claim on sections 7 and 18, upon which he is still living.

John Burns, a brother-in-law of W. Hamilton Wiley, made a settlement upon the southeast quar-

ter of section 5, on coming to the county, in 1863. Two or three years later he removed to Maple Township, and from there, in 1872, back to Polk County, this State.

Allan Keller took up his residence here in 1864, but only remained about a year, returning East at the expiration of that time.

Robert and John Carroll located on section 7, in 1865, and are still residents of the county.

About the same time that well-known prosperous farmer, Wintel F. Ertel, settled upon section 1, 84, 44, where he still resides.

Henry Dirst, the same year, took up a claim upon section 17, which proved to be railroad land, so he removed to section 9, where he lived nine or ten years, and then emigrated to Kansas.

Joseph Jackson located on what is known as the Bayliss place in the spring of 1865, and lived there until the following autumn. He lived with D. T. Hawthorne until spring and then removed to Montana, where he now lives. Lewis Castle, one of the early settlers of Cooper, lived the next year on this same farm.

Chalmers A. Miller made a settlement in Center Township in October, 1869, coming here from Story County, locating on section 17. In 1873 he removed to his present residence on section 3.

Edward J. Norcross came to Monona County in April, 1872, from Rock County, Wis., and settled on the southeast quarter of section 8, in this township. Two years later he built a residence on the northeast quarter of the same section, and in the spring of 1883 erected the handsome villa on section 5, in which he now makes his home, which is one of the best in the county.

William T. Rawlings, a prominent citizen of this township, came here in 1872, from Kennebec, where he had settled four years before. His residence is on section 9.

In the early summer of 1874, Joseph Evans and his wife, then residents of Mills County, this State, came through this region on a pleasure trip, camping out in the tent they had brought with them. Ten days spent here decided them to make their future home here, and accordingly in the spring of 1875, they came to this township and made a settlement on section 29.

Alexander Newman came to this county in 1876, and settled in Center Township, where he has since resided.

The same year witnessed the settlement on section 17, of William D. Rounds, the owner of the Riverside Stock Farm.

Joseph D. Counts, also located here the same year, as did William Henry Wiley. Both are still residents of the township.

Franklin A. L. Day, an old settler of Kennebec Township, and one of the early merchants of the old town of Castana, located in this town in 1878, where he now lives, on section 5.

George W. Perrin came to this township in 1878, and located on the farm on section 9, where he now lives. He came to the county two years previous and made his home in Kennebec.

Alfred M. Morrison, also, dates his residence from the same year.

Samuel H. Mann, who had been keeping a hotel in the village of Mapleton, moved into this township in the spring of 1880, and took up his residence where he now lives on section 7.

The Day Mill, located on section 5, was erected by the present proprietor, F. A. L. Day, in the summer of 1874, with two run of buhrs, and was at that time some 30x40 feet in size. To this has been added an L, 20x24 feet in dimensions and two setts of buhrs, additional, put in.

FIRST THINGS.

The first schoolhouse in the town was erected in August, 1861, on the southwest quarter of section 4, 84, 43, and was a dwelling-house in the village of Belvidere, formerly. It was built of logs and being taken down, re-erected as above. It was used for some years, when it was removed about a quarter of a mile by its purchaser, John Burns, and was used as a dwelling by that gentleman. Later in its history it was again moved, this time to section 32, Maple Township, and the material used in the construction of stables, etc. In this historic building, F. F. Roe taught the first school in the winter of 1861–2.

The first frame schoolhouse was built in 1864, and stood about eighty rods west of and across the road from the log one above, or on the northeast corner of section 8. Two years later [illegible]

stroyed by fire, and a new building erected on the site of the log one, A. Davis and D. T. Hawthorne doing the carpenter work. This was used for school purposes until 1884, when it was dedicated as a church, the first in the township, having been purchased by subscription, for some $50, and is used for union services.

Mrs. W. Hamilton Wiley and her sister, Miss Sarah Beatley, were the first white women in the township.

The first birth in the town was a child of W. H, Wiley.

The first marriage ceremony was that uniting Samuel and Louisa King, which took place in the winter of 1855–'56, 'Squire Wiley officiating.

The first death was that of a child of Augustus and Elizabeth Beatley, who was taken by the Death Angel in 1859, and was buried in the Wiley Cemetery on section 5, which was the first burial place in the township.

The cemetery above was the property of William H. Wiley. In 1884 a new, public cemetery was dedicated on section 17, to which most of the bodies in the old one have been transferred.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE subdivision of the county that bears the name of the "Great Commander," embraces all of Congressional Township 85, range 44, and is bounded on the north by Woodbury County; on the south by the town of Kennebec; on the east by Maple Township, while West Fork forms its western boundary. Although rolling in character in some portions and rough in others, the surface is among the handsomest and best in the county. The soil, a rich, warm loam, has a wonderful fertility. The Little Sioux Valley traverses it from northeast to southwest, following the source of that stream, and this is known far and wide as one of the greatest stock-raising sections of Western Iowa. The river with its many smaller branches affords ample drainage and an abundant supply of running water. Timber in plenty lines the Little Sioux, and affords fuel for the neighborhood. Both the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Illinois Central Railroads cross Grant Township and within its limits lie the little villages of Rodney, Grant Center and Ticonic. Grant had a population of 440 in 1885 nearly all of whom were of American birth, and there is no doubt but that the number has been considerably increased since then. It has excellent school facilities and three post-offices.

The honor of being the first settler in this township is accorded to Seth Swith, who located on section 3, in the spring of 1853. He came to Council Bluffs, or as it was then called, Kanesville, the year previous, and made a trip up here and picked out his land. He built a house on this place in which he moved his family, and here made his residence until September, 1855, when selling out to Cornelius Van Dorn, he removed to Kennebec Township, where he remained until his death which took place in 1876. Cornelius and Washington Van Dorn, in the spring of 1856, bought trees of J. B. Gard, and set out the first orchard in the town and probably in the county.

A man, known throughout this region as Petty, made a claim on land now owned by J. D. Woodward, on coming here in the summer of 1855. He was more of a trapper and hunter than farmer and remained here until 1859 when he drifted to Pike's Peak.

About the same time Albert Lumm, after whom Lummes Hollow, in Woodbury County, is named, came here and hunted, fished and trapped throughout this region. After living here for some time he went to the above locality and made a claim.

The next to make a settlement within the limits of what is now Grant, was Cornelius Van Dorn, who came here in October, 1855, and located on section 3, purchasing the Seth Smith farm, and finishing the house commenced by that gentleman. He resided here until his death which occurred Oc-

tober 15, 1856. With him came his sons Washington, Luther, James and Livingston Van Dorn.

Next came J. D. Woodward and his family and made a settlement locating here in the summer of 1856. He had been here in June, the previous year, but returned to his old home in Ohio, from which he came a year from that date and made a permanent settlement on section 17, and is still a resident of the county.

Abram Bullock who had settled in Kennebec in the summer of 1856, came to this town and settled on what is now known as the McDonald farm just north of Grant Center. He removed at a later date to Smithland, where he died. His daughter Helen married W. W. McDonald, and his son, Milo S. was well known as a merchant at Smithland and later at Mapleton.

John and Edward Howe, two brothers, located where W. G. Kennedy now lives, about the year 1856. They did a little farming there, living most of the time in Smithland, until the Pike's Peak excitement, when they made the trip to that region and from there to California.

About 1860, an enterprising and valuable citizen was added to the people of this county, in the person of Edward Birge. He took up his residence here and resided in this town until the Indian scare of 1862, at the time of the Minnesota massacre, when he left here never to return.

Wentel F. Ertel made a settlement here September 22, 1863, on a homestead on section 24. Three years later he sold this land to William Johnson and moved to Center Township, where he is now living.

G. M. Wells made his appearance in this township in June, 1865, and founded a home here and has here resided ever since.

David Greenstreet, still a citizen of this section of the county, located here in August, 1866, on section 24. The same year witnessed the settlement of another old resident of the town, Colby M. Bryant, and Capt. G. H. Bryant, two veterans of the late War. Capt. Bryant became quite a prominent man here, filling the position of County Treasurer for many years, and died in the Black Hills, August 29, 1885; his brother, Colby, has made his residence here nearly all the time since their first coming.

William G. Johnson came to Grant in 1866, from the Boyer Valley, with a lot of blooded stock of all kinds, belonging to a man by the name of Olmstead. He had come from Connecticut some years previous to the Boyer, and on locating here settled upon section 22. In about 1869 he removed to Burt County, Neb., where he died about 1878. A short time after his settlement in Boyer he entered the employ of the Northwestern Stage Company, where he remained several years, during which time he had many experiences, which no one could tell about so well as Mr. Johnson, who became famous as a story-teller of considerable magnitude. It is, also, noted of him that he was a most excellent hand to tend the baby, and his one endless song became as well known throughout the country as himself and his wonderful stories.

W. G. Kennedy, still a resident of the town living in Rodney, made his settlement here in August, 1867, opening up a farm on section 11. In March, 1888, he removed to the rising village of Rodney where he now is living.

Charles Pinckney and family settled in this town in 1865, on section 16, where he opened up a farm. He has lived there, with his children ever since, and was quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. He was a noted trapper, and in one winter took as high as three thousand eight hundred muskrat skins.

In the spring of 1866, Edwin Prichard, who had been living in Shelby County for several years, came to Grant and settling upon section 22, has there made his home ever since. He came to this the western part of the State from Clayton County, and is among the leading citizens of this county.

An old bachelor, by the name of Mills, made his home upon the Bryant place in 1866 and 1867, and there died.

L. D. Erskine, came to Grant Township in 1866, and located on section 32. He opened up an extensive farm and engaged in stock-raising on a large scale, and has become one of the prominent citizens of the county. He is extensively engaged in the grain and stock business, and has a store in the village of Ute, which is carried on by his son Charles.

Martin Landen came in 1867, and remained a resident of this town for about ten years. He divided his time between hunting, trapping and preaching. Finally he removed to what was known as the lost lands, southwest of Onawa, where he is engaged in bee culture.

About the same time E. V. Miller came here and for two years made his home on section 12. At the expiration of that time he removed to Woodbury County, where he now lives.

Charles Smith came to this township about 1867, and in November of that year settled down upon a rented farm. He had but fair success in his agricultural labors, his crops being mostly eaten up by the grasshoppers, and in 1869 he removed to the town of Kennebec.

Ivory Leach, who was one of the prominent citizens of this town for many years, came here early in 1867, and located on section 23. He was a native of the State of Maine, a veteran of the Civil War, serving with the Army of the Potomac, and died here Oct. 5, 1889.

In September of the same year section 33 received a settler in the person of Edward Erskine, who opened up a farm there and made his home upon the old homestead until the fall of 1889, when he died.

Calvin J. Barber and Jesse Edgar both located here the same year, the former on section 12, and the latter on section 24.

Benjamin L. Thomas, a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., settled in this town in the spring of 1868, and lived here until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1889.

Charles Johnson made his first appearance in Grant Township in 1868, and here remained until his death, which occurred about 1872.

Hiram Harding, and his son Frank, settled here about the same time. The former made his home here on section 14, until the fall of 1889, when he removed to the vicinity of Hay Springs, Neb. Frank Harding, also, opened up a farm on section 14, where he is now living. He has been to California since locating here, and, also, ran a hardware store in Ida Grove for a short time, but concluded that Monona County was his choice for a home.

The same year witnessed the settlement of Nathaniel Edgar, who came here from Maquoketa, Jackson County, and settled on section 12.

Benjamin L. Miller came here in the spring of 1869, and settling on section 26, opened up a farm and founded a home, where he is still living.

Walter R. Phillips came to Grant Township in 1869, and settled on section 30, where he still lives.

John McGarr with his family settled in Grant about the year 1870, on section 19, where he is still living His wife died here in 1887, and his son Frank and his family now reside on the old homestead with the old gentleman. His son, William, also a a resident of the town, located on section 7.

Philip O'Neal came to this section of the county in the same year, from Auburn, N. Y., and superintended a dairy farm for Judge Elijah Peake, now of Blencoe. About three years later he purchased a farm on section 7, where he remained until 1878, when he was called away much to the regret of his numerous creditors.

Capt. C. L. Hewitt came to Grant Township in 1866–67, and opened up a farm on the southeast quarter of section 26. He came here from Wisconsin and was quite an active worker in church, Sunday-school and temperance matters. He was a veteran of the late war and a member of the cavalry force that captured Jefferson Davis.

Samuel Alden McMaster came to the town of Grant in 1872 and founded a home, purchasing a half interest in some 800 or 900 acres of land on sections 10, 21 and 22, and engaged extensively in raising cattle and hogs. He became one of the most prosperous and wealthy farmers of the county, and died here Feb. 24, 1880.

William H. Otto, another of the "Boys in Blue" made his appearance in this part of the county in March, 1876, and settled on land upon which he still lives.

In 1873, William W. McDonald, now one of the leading merchants of Rodney, came to the county and settled on section 20. He is a native of Scotland but was reared in Woodbury County, where his father, James McDonald settled in 1855.

Henry E. Bard, who had come to the county in 1869 and engaged in farm work in Kennebec Township, came to Grant about 1873, and settled on section 20, where he now lives.

About 1875 Charles H. Cook opened up one of the largest farms in the county and erected a large stone residence, probably the only one in the county. In a few years he disposed of his interests here and moved to California.

F. L. Smith, in 1876 came from Woodbury County, where he was an early settler, and took up his home in this town. He was a very talented and well educated man and he became quite prominent. About 1884 he removed to Amesworth, Neb.

Henry N. Newton, a native of London, England, made a settlement in Grant in the year 1876, and is residing there at the present, one of its most prosperous citizens.

M. F. Brink, now a resident of West Fork, came to Grant in March, 1880, and settled on what is now the Needles' farm, where he resided until March, 1884, when he removed to his present home.

TOM KING HOLLOW.

A deep gulch crossing sections 16, 17 and 18, running from the West Fork Valley to the Little Sioux, received its name from having been the locality where a well-known character of this part of the county was last seen. It seems that this Tom King, although of excellent connections, was filled with the spirit of deviltry, and was in the habit of appropriating the horses and cattle of his neighbors, and no road passing through the gulch, used it as a place in which to hide his stolen plunder. In the course of events the crimes were traced to him and the officers of the law started on his trail. Abe Smith, then Deputy Sheriff of Woodbury County, and John Turman, of Smithland, followed him up closely and finally succeeded in capturing him. Placing him in their buggy, well handcuffed, they turned their faces toward Smithland. While listening to a history of some of his former exploits, which he was giving them, in illustration of his meaning, he raised his clasped hands in the air and throwing them down, suddenly, struck the Sheriff and succeeded in knocking him out of the wagon and fell on him. In the tussle which ensued, King managed to secure the revolver of the officer and by its means persuaded Mr. Turman that it was highly essential for his health that he should get down and unhitch the horse that he was driving which that gentleman, appreciating the force of the argument, immediately did. By the same logic, Mr. Turman was induced to take the key from the Sheriff and unlock the handcuffs, whereupon King leaped upon the horse and scoured away, and the last that was ever seen of him by the people of this section of country was as he was descending into the gulch that still bears his name.

ORGANIC.

At a meeting of the county board of supervisors held April 3, 1866, a re-division of the county into townships was made, and township 85, range 44 was ordered to organize under the name of Grant. The polling place for the first election was fixed at the Woodward schoolhouse, and J. D. Woodward and George Pinkney were appointed judges. L. Van Dorn and L. Lewis were the clerks. At this election the vote for supervisor was a tie between J. D. Woodward and A. N. Bullock, and on casting lots the former won, thus being the first to fill that important position.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in the township was that of Plinn H. the son of J. D. Woodward, born February 10, 1858, now living in Wells County, Dak.

The first marriage was that of Gabriel Lang and Miss Hannah Isabel Van Dorn, which took place Novvember 6, 1855. After their marriage the young couple moved to Cass County, this State, but now reside in California.

The first death was that of Miss Mary F. Van Dorn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Van Dorn, which occurred June 18, 1861, and whose body was interred in Little Sioux Township, Woodbury County.

The first house was erected in 1853, by Seth Smith but finished by Cornelius Van Dorn in 1855. This dwelling was 20x22 feet in size, built of hewn elm logs, with puncheon floors and roof, and was put up without the use of a nail except in the door, windows and crossings. It was used as a residence until 1867, and is the granary of Livingston Van Dorn, upon whose farm it now stands. This was on section 3, and in it was celebrated the first wedding.

The first [illegible] was [illegible] by Seth Smith in 1853, on the site of the present village of Rossville.

The first school was taught in a small house [illegible] of the residence of J. D. Woodward, and Miss Helen Bullock, now Mrs. William McDonald, was the teacher.

The pioneer schoolhouse was erected near the residence of J. D. Woodward, and was known as the Woodward Schoolhouse.

The first post-office was that of Ticonic, which was established in the fall of 1856, with Lodowick M. Wells as Postmaster. The second office was that at Grant Center which was established in 1871, with W. R. Phillips as Postmaster. The latter continued in charge until 1887, when he was succeeded by J. A. Norton, the present incumbent.

ROSSVILLE.

The most thriving and promising village in the township was laid out and platted early in 1887 by the Milwaukee Land Company, on the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad through this township and the location of a station at that point. It lies on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3, and the plat thereof was [illegible] May 6, 1887.

The first building erected in the new village was built by James McKinstry as a livery barn, in the autumn of 1887.

In the same fall W. Van Dorn [illegible] building in the new village. This was two stories in height, 22x50 feet in size, the ground floor fitted up for mercantile purposes and the second story for a public hall, which is known throughout this locality as Van Dorn's Hall. In this building in the spring of 1888, W. Van Dorn and Son opened a general mercantile store, [illegible] son, Arthur Van Dorn being the junior partner.

In the spring of 1888 William W. McDonald erected a store building in which, in company with his son, he opened with a stock of general merchandise, the younger partner being his son—Chester W. They still carry on the business.

In April, 1888, W. H. Edgar erected a building in which he opened a stock of hardware, in connection with F. D. and G. W. Edgar under the firm name of [illegible]. In [illegible], 1889, [illegible] the proprietor, which he carries on under the firm [illegible] W. H. Edgar & Co.

The [illegible] of W. H. [illegible] established by them in April, 1888, and has been carried on by them ever since.

A drug-store was established at this point during the summer of 1889 by C. H. Chandler and Dr. C. G. Lass, who still carry on that business.

In the spring of 1887 Leonard Needham put up a neat store building and opened a stock of goods therein. In the following spring he was succeeded by H. B. Martin, who only carried on the same until November following when he, in turn, was succeeded by the present proprietor, E. Rumbaugh.

The first blacksmith in the village was David [illegible] purchased a [illegible] in 1887. He was succeeded by John Mears, but in the fall of 1889, it was again purchased by Mr. Hollister and is carried on by him now.

In 1887 a hotel building was put up by Levi [illegible]. This was [illegible] James Ellsworth, and was finally bought by C. D. Barber and [illegible] as a [illegible].

The St. Paul House was erected in the spring of [illegible] R. Wellington, [illegible] to be succeeded by Browning & Austin; Gilbert Browning, then E. R. Wellington took it again. The present proprietor is "Doc Henderson."

The meat markets were started in 1887, one by Browning & Austin, who were succeeded by Erskine & Austin, and they by the present firm, Leggett & Austin; the other originated by Shreckengaust & Henderson is now under the control of the senior partner.

William H. Edgar was appointed Postmaster of the new village June 1, 1889.

The handsome schoolhouse was erected by a stock company consisting of W. [illegible] W. McDonald, C. H. Chandler, and others, as a town hall, and on its completion was rented by the district for school purposes. Mrs. Kennedy taught the first term therein.

[illegible]

In [illegible] the Illinois Central [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] through

this section and located a depot on the west half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, and upon the same piece of land in October, the same year, F. K. Baldwin, a Sioux City engineer, surveyed and platted a town for the Cherokee and Western Town Lot Company, to which was given the name of Morton. This was filed in the office of the county recorder May 28, 1888, although the deed of dedication was executed February 8, preceding. The name was changed to Ticonic soon after, on account of the post-office which was removed here from the old hamlet of that name a short distance away.

The pioneer store building in the village was erected by W. M. Copeland in July, 1888, and in it that gentleman opened with a stock of hardware and groceries. He continued to carry on the business alone until October of the same year, when forming a partnership with John Prichard, the firm name and style was changed to that of Prichard & Copeland.

The second building of that character was put up by B. J. Lindsey & Son during the same summer, and in it that firm opened business about September 15, with a stock of merchandise. They carried on their business for about two months, when, meeting with financial embarrassment, business was discontinued, and the building is now used by them as a residence.

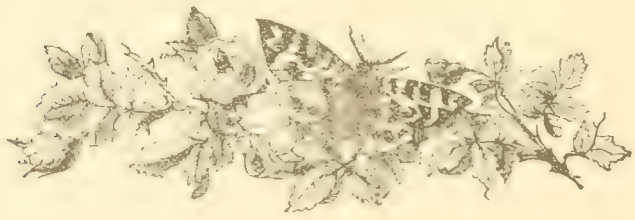
The third business building was erected by Prichard Bros., William and John, who commenced business as general merchants some time in September, 1888. October 23, the same year, William Prichard retired from the firm, and the two business houses of Messrs. Copeland and Prichard consolidated, removing all the stock to this last mentioned building, which was larger, and using the other as a store room.

The first dwelling house put up in the new village was erected by M. J. Henderson in October, 1888.

The post-office was located at this point Oct. 5, 1888, with John Prichard as Deputy Postmaster. That gentleman received the appointment as Postmaster June 21, 1889, and is the present incumbent.

Grant Center.

A post-office was located on the northeast quarter of section 30, in 1871, to which was given the name of Grant Center. It never was anything of a village nor was there any mercantile establishment in the place. In 1881, on a part of the southwest quarter of section 20 and of the southeast quarter of section 19, was laid out a little hamlet which is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.



ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWNSHIP 84, north of range 42 west, is organized into a separate civil subdivision of the county, and is known as St. Clair. The greater part of it lies in the far famed Soldier Valley, the richest and best part of Western Iowa, and the most noted for its lovely landscapes. The rich bottom lands, the fertile rolling prairie, whose warm, dark, loamy soil has no superior for fecundity and productiveness, forms the entire township, which has less waste land than any in the county. The beautiful West Soldier River meanders like a ribbon of silver through its verdant meadows and cultivated fields, crossing in its devious way the entire town from north to south, while the main stream traverses sections 25, 36, 35, and 34, on its way to the mighty Missouri, to mingle its waters in the Gulf of Mexico. The Manilla branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crosses the town in a general southeasterly direction and has one station within its limits, the village of Ute.

The township, which lies on the eastern line of the county, the second from its north line, is bounded on the north by Cooper Township; on the east by Crawford County; on the south by the town of Soldier; while on the west lies Center Township.

Owing to the slowness of its settlement, and the sparseness of its population, the town of St. Clair was not organized until a late date. April 8, 1872, however, the county board presented Congressional Township 84, range 42, to organize as a civil subdivision of the county under the name of St. Clair, which was accordingly done at the general election of that year.

The first to make a settlement within the boundaries of what is now St. Clair Township was Thomas Spillman, who located on a piece of land on section 36, in the month of August, 1865. He improved his place and made his home here for some eight years, and then entering into a contract to carry the mail between Charter Oak and Onawa, removed to the latter city. The farm is now owned by Stephen Depue.

Early in the fall of 1865 a little knot of emigrants located at what is known as Ward's Grove, on section 22. This included Robert Patrick and his family, James, Warren, John F., Andrew J., William W. and Susan, then young single people, and his son George and his family. These were the second settlers. Robert Patrick died here Jan. 29, 1883. George, William and Andrew J. have become prosperous and influential men in the community, and are the oldest resident settlers in the township. James and Warren are living in Boone County; John F., in Nebraska; Susan, now Mrs. Davis, is living in the village of Ute, as does Mrs. Patrick, the mother.

John and William F. Burke came to this locality during the winter of 1867, and made settlements. John located on section 36, where he lived until about 1879, when he removed to Harlan,

Shelby County, and engaged in the stock business which he still carries on. William Burke is now a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Their father, Smith Burke, came here in the spring of 1876, and made his home with his son John, with whom he removed to Harlan.

Isaac Cummins, another of the pioneers of St. Clair, came to this locality in the spring of 1868, in search of a home, and found it on section 22, and he still makes his home in this part of the county.

J. R. Sumner came here with Mr. Cummins, but made no extended stay at that time, returning to Appanoose County. In 1870, however, he came here and made a permanent settlement on section 22, moving to his present location on section 16 at a later date.

Edward Davis came here in November, 1868, and for a time made his home here. After spending some time in Maple Township he returned to this town and made his home on the farm of Robert Patrick, whose son-in-law he was. In the spring of 1888 he removed to Danbury, Woodbury County, where he died July 23, 1888.

Ephraim A. Stapleton located in this township in July, 1869, settling on section 27, and built a dug-out, in which he lived some four years, working in the sawmills, etc., around the country. He is still a resident of the township on the old homestead where he first located.

With him came F. M. Dyson, who located on section 2. He there resided for some twelve or thirteen years, after which he removed to Pawnee County, Neb.

John Baker came to this locality and cast in his lot with the pioneers here in the spring of 1869. He made a settlement on section 22, and there has made his home ever since.

William Riley, now living in the township, made a settlement here in April, 1870, at a time when there were but very few inhabitants within its limits.

During the same year John W. Reed, now a leading citizen, came here and made a settlement. He had come to Monona County in 1856, and had been in the employ of C. F. Buss, of Boyer Township, then a part of this county, until his enlistment, when he entered the 29th Iowa Infantry. After his discharge he returned to Mr. Buss', where he remained until the above year, since which time he has been a resident of St. Clair Township.

About the same time J. L. Smith came here and located upon a portion of section 27. He is still a resident of the town.

James R. Dorothy and Ephraim Vandover, brothers in-law, in the spring of 1871, took up their residence on section 2, where the latter named purchased a farm. The following year Mr. Dorothy bought a tract of land on section 14, where he now resides. In the spring of 1872 he put up a sod house, in which for about a year he kept bachelor's hall. Mr. Vandover died here November 24, 1873, his wife, who after his death married C. H. Groom, dying Dec. 29, 1879. All of their children are still living, having been reared by their openhearted uncles, two in this county, one in Harrison County and one in Kansas.

In the fall of 1871, Joseph A. Caldwell, then a resident of Marion County, Iowa, came here on a tour of inspection and remained a short time. In the spring of 1872 he removed here by team, and building a dug-out on a piece of rented land, set up bachelor's hall, and finally purchased the land on section 10, where he now lives. Darius Amsberry came here at the same time, and remained here about a year. He removed to Nebraska and is the present Superintendent of Schools of Custer County, that State.

J. B. Brigham settled on a farm on section 34, in the spring of 1871, coming from New York, and brought his family here several years later, he cultivating his land here during the summer months, and returning home for the winters. He is credited with putting up the third frame residence in the town. William Chedester, now living here, came the fall following.

R. E. Perkins and Rufus Brunton cast in their lot with the citizens of this town during the year 1872. The former, who first settled on the Bingham place, is now living on the edge of the village of Ute; the latter, who located upon section 27, finally sold out the following year to Columbus Coffman and moved back to Indiana.

Oliver B. Reynolds and Grayson Vandover came

to this section the same spring of 1872, and settled down to farm life. In the fall of the same year Gordon Reynolds and James A. Reynolds, the father and brother of Oliver, followed, and all, with the exception of the father, are still living here. Gordon Reynolds, about 1881, removed to the neighborhood of Castana where, two years later, he died.

Frank M. Hobben, now of Jordan Township, made a settlement in this part of the county in 1873.

Columbus Coffman, still a resident of the town, settled in the spring of 1873, on his present farm on section 27. With him came his father, Zachariah, and brother, Zachariah, Jr.; the father resided here until July 3, 1880, when he passed "Death's shining shore." Zachariah, Jr., is still living on section 3.

About the same time William and George Leach came to this locality, and have made this their home ever since.

In the spring of 1873, W. G. Dorothy, B. F. Bovher, Wesley Jones, Christopher Wilson and John Q. Dorothy left Wapello County, Iowa, and about June 6, arrived in St. Clair Township. W. G. Doroshy settled on section 10, where he now lives. Bovher, one of the leading farmers of the town, settled on section 2, where he now lives; Wesley Jones still lives upon section 1, and is well-to-do. Christopher Wilson and J. Q. Dorothy returned to Wapello County on the death of the former's wife, and still reside in that section of the State.

About the same time Edwin Perry Dorothy came to the county and located, and is now a resident and business man of the village of Ute. Adelbert Nathlich, still living on section 22, came about the same time.

John J. Miller, still a resident of the township, settled on section 34, during the year 1873. With him came J. P. Wells, now living in Mapleton.

David Christman, one of the leading citizens of to-day, founded his home on section 36, the same year, and spent the following winter in a dug-out.

George E. Loyd dates his settlement in St. Clair from the year 1874, when he located on section 14. He still lives on the old homestead that he purchased at that time.

Emmet F. Dorothy, a prominent business man of Ute, settled in the township in 1874, making his home for three years thereafter with his brother James.

During the same year of 1874, came G. C. Lohmann, who located on section 23, where he still makes his home.

Charles H. Groom, one of the prominent farmers of the present day, also made a settlement the same year, purchasing his farm in August, 1878, previous to which he had been engaged in laboring for others.

In February, of the same year, Josiah Bovher made his appearance here, and for a short time made his home with his brother, B. F., but during the following summer his father, Peter Bovher, moved here, and with the latter he took up his residence. In 1884 Peter Bovher moved to another farm on section 4, and Josiah still has his home on the old place on section 15.

William and Diedrich Bruns made their appearance here early in 1875, and made themselves nice farms. Here they resided until 1885, when they removed with their families to Kansas.

Joseph Turpin came here in 1876, and started a blacksmith-shop upon a part of section 27, as shown elsewhere.

Thomas Means settled in St. Clair Township in 1875, and lived here for three years, going from here to Oregon. He is now a resident of Jordan Township, this county, where he returned in 1882.

Hiram C. Vandover settled on the farm on section 15, where he is at present a resident, in the fall 1877.

Mathew Kee, still living here, dates his settlement from the spring of 1877, when he located upon section 9, his present farm.

Arthur Halley purchased the land upon which the present village of Ute is laid out, on coming here, the same summer, and broke up a part of it. He afterward disposed of this farm to Blubaker and Crisman, who, in turn, sold to Stephen Depue.

Robert Briggs and Jules Jaques, both living here yet, came to this locality from Harrison County, also in 1877; Briggs settling on section 26, and his son-in-law Jaques, on section 25.

Henry Blubaker and George Crisman came here about the same time.

August Nathlich, now a resident of the town of Cooper, made a settlement here in 1878.

July, 1878, another settler in the person of John T. Loyd located on section 16, where he still has his home.

The same year witnessed the settlement of Henry Junk and Schuyler C. Parker, who located on sections 35 and 26, respectively. A few years later they both returned to Illinois.

B. R. Perkins came here about the same time, and settled on section 34. He opened the first store in the township, upon his farm, about the same time, and ran it about eighteen months, selling out to Smith W. Grooms, who came here about 1880. The latter in a short time disposed of the stock to Henry Blubaker, who finally closed it out.

In the fall of 1878 James H. Groom located on section 27, and is still a resident of the town, having his home on section 24.

Benjamin F. Riley came here in June, 1879, and for a time was engaged at farm labor for others. He is still a resident farmer of the town.

Stephen D. Depue came to Monona County in the spring of 1880, and settled on a portion of section 36, St. Clair, and is one of the leading citizens and most progressive farmers of this locality.

Washington Maginnis located on the John Patrick farm on section 34, on coming to the county in 1881. Five years later he removed to Tekamah, Neb., where he died about a year later.

In 1881, William Rogers also made a settlement upon section 25. He is now a prominent citizen of the village of Dunlap.

John R. Rhodes, now living on section 28, made his settlement in the town in 1881, although he had been in the neighborhood since 1878.

E. C. McLaughlin was also a settler of the same year. He made his home here until 1887, when he died.

February, 1882, early as it was, Charles P. Norris came from Harrison County, and made a settlement on section 14, where he is still a resident.

Ferdinand Kessler, now living on section 21, came here in the fall of 1882.

Section 25 received another settler in 1882, in the person of Edward Gooch, who still resides on that spot.

Carolus Riddle, still a citizen here, arrived here about the same time.

Martin Merton, coming to this town in 1882, settled upon section 12. Three years later he sold out to George Schelm, and removed to Nebraska. August Stickelberg, now in Dakota, came here at the same time. Simon Reinbold, at present a resident of Center Township, came about the same time.

John Kelley, now living on section 19, came here about 1883, as did Caleb and Ervin Cushing.

Mrs. Bray, a widow, settled upon section 5 about the same time, and is still a resident thereon.

George Schelm, at present one of the prosperous farmers of the township, came here and took up his home in the spring of 1885, on section 12.

John G. Smith, a leading citizen of the township, came here to locate in the spring of 1886, having purchased a farm on section 35, in the summer of 1884, when here on a visit. Later he sold a portion of his farm, some 120 acres, to the Milwaukee Land Company, upon which they laid out the village of Ute.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first child born within the limits of what is now St. Clair Township, was James, the son of John and Delia Patrick, born in November, 1866.

The first marriage was that of Edward Davis and Miss Susan A. Patrick, which occurred in December, 1866.

The first death was that of a colored man by the name of King Betts, who died here, March 11, 1873. The second death was that of Mrs. Christopher Wilson, who died in November, 1873.

The first school house in the town was constructed by George Patrick, in the fall of 1867. It was a "dug-out," and stood on section 35, on the site of the present village of Ute. The first term of school was taught by Mrs. Mary R. Craig, the sister of M. J. and I. U. Riddle, of this county. This was used for about two years, when a better structure was erected across the road on section 26. In 1869 also, another schoolhouse was put up on section 15.

The first religious services were held by a Rev. Mr. Collins, a Methodist clergyman, at the residence of Robert Patrick, in February, 1866.

The first Christian organization in the town of St. Clair, was the Missionary Baptist Society, organized in 1870, at a meeting held at the residence of Robert Patrick. Services were held at the dwellings of various citizens until the building of the two school houses, after which the society worshiped in that one on section 26.

The first church edifice in the township was a Union one, and was erected on section 10, during the summer of 1884.

The pioneer post-office was established in the summer of 1875, on section 22, under the name of Ute, with Isaac Cummins as Postmaster. In 1885 it was moved to the southeast corner of section 27, and Emmet Dorothy appointed Postmaster, Mr. Cummins then resigning. After the establishment of the village of Ute, in 1887, the post-office was removed to that place.

The pioneer blacksmith shop of the township was erected and opened in 1874, by C. C. Stanley, on section 27. He ran it about a year, when he removed from here with his tools, selling the building. In 1876, Joseph Turpin came here, and purchasing the old stand, opened a forge.

In 1881, a young man by the name of Dunton came to this town from the neighborhood of Whiting, and opened a store in the immediate vicinity of where the present village is laid out. After a short time he sold out to Dr. E. H. Banks. It passed, in turn, through the hands of J. G. Englehorn, Charles Nourse, Dudley & French and I. C. McMaster. The latter, in 1885, sold it to Emmet Dorothy, who removed it to the new village on its establishment in 1887.

UTE.

The building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad through this section of the county in 1887, and the location of a depot on section 35, was the cause of the birth of the village of Ute. Early in 1887, J. G. Smith sold [illegible] the northwest quarter of that section to the Milwaukee Land Company, and the latter, in the summer of that year, laid out and platted a town site, which was filed for record June 6, 1887, and the lots placed on sale. Almost with the rapidity of magic, a thriving and prosperous village sprang up, which has taken a foremost place as a business point in the county, and is noted for shipping the largest amount of farm produce of any station on that branch of the Milwaukee Road.

The first building in the new village was located just north of the present town plat, and was moved here by Fred J. Rogers, who had been running a drug store at Soldier, in September, 1886. As the village was not yet surveyed, he located as above, and is credited with making the first sale in the place. In June, 1887, he removed the building and contents to the main street of the village, where he still carries on the business.

On the southeast corner of section 27, about the year 1880, a man by the name of Dunton started a small grocery store as already related. In a short time he sold out to Dr. E. H. Banks, who, however, soon disposed of it to J. G. Englehorn who carried it on one year and then it was purchased by C. T. Norris. The following fall it was bought by Dudley & French, who carried on the business about six months when they, in turn, sold out to I. C. McMaster. During the last three years, while these gentlemen were running the store, this point was called Ute. Mr. Cummins, the Postmaster, having his office in the store. About 1885 Emmet F. Dorothy bought the building and stock and was appointed Postmaster. In June, 1887, in company with his brother Edwin P., Mr. Dorothy erected a store building on the new town site into which they moved the above stock and the goods that Edwin had in his store at Mapleton. This latter was the first edifice erected on the town plat and was opened for business about July 10, 1887. In October, 1889, the firm of Dorothy Bros. was succeeded by Emmet Dorothy.

On the establishment of a station at the newly laid out village, L. D. Erskine, one of the early settlers of Grant Township, put in stock yards here and elsewhere, and erected a grain warehouse, entering into the grain and live-stock business at at this place. This was in June, 1887. He also erected the barber shop building.

In the spring of 1887, before the village was

started. Jacob Nodle, who had been engaged in the stock business in Soldier Township came here and in company with Henry Linneman put up a small building on section 26, just north of the present town site, where they opened a hardware store. In June, of the same year, the lots coming into market, they purchased the ground and commenced the erection of a new building. Into this latter they removed the same fall and opened the pioneer hardware store of the "burgh," which they still carry on.

About the same time Ernest E. Richards came here and put up a small building on the northwest corner of section 35. On the town being laid out he purchased a lot and moving this structure on it commenced the sale of agricultural implements, July 1, 1888. James R. Harker became associated with him in the business and the firm of Richards & Harker, building a larger store added hardware to their stock, opening up in the latter branch in July. They deal in hardware, furniture, farm machinery, wagons, barbed wire, etc., and carry on the undertaking business.

John F. and Stephen Jones came to Ute in the spring of 1887, and during that summer put up a livery stable and opened business. In November, 1888, the former bought out the interest of his brother and now is the sole proprietor.

The general merchandise store of Barrett & Sons was opened October 11, 1887, by Martin J. Barrett, the junior partner in the firm, which is a well known one in Dunlap and is still carrying it on.

G. E. Spotswood, dealer in watches, jewelery, silverware, etc., established his business in Ute in 1887.

The First Ute bank was established here in October, 1887, about the time the building which they occupy was completed. It is a branch of the Dunlap Bank, an institution of stability and known soundness, being backed by some $300,000 capital. It is owned and operated by G. P. Moorhead, President; S. J. Patterson, Vice President; J. W. Bickford, Cashier; and Lorenzo Kellogg and Dr. D. Satterlee, most of whom are well known wealthy capitalists of Harrison County.

W. H. Hauser was the pioneer wagon-maker and repairer as Joseph Turpin was the first blacksmith. Both of these gentlemen opened places of business here in the early days of the village in 1887.

The first hotel in the new town was put up and run by Henry Koonts, in 1887, and is still known as the Ute Hotel, and is carried on by the founder.

The Star Lumber Company started in business with the town, opening for trade in 1887. For about two years they carried on this line when they were succeeded by the present representatives of trade, Schriver & Co.

David F. Carmack, blacksmith and machinist settled in the village in 1887 and was the second in the place, as did Miss D. Rundell, milliner.

About the 1st of May, 1888, Cornelius and O. B. Severson erected a building and put in a stock of general merchandise and opened for the purpose of trade in the latter part of June, that year, April 3, 1889. O. B. Severson disposed of his interest to Torgus C. Torrison and the present firm of Severson & Torrison was formed.

Dr. Cyrus M. Smith, a promising young physician came to this vicinity in 1883, and engaging in the practice of medicine, soon had a large and successful business. He became a citizen of the little village when it started and remained a resident until his death which occurred January 12, 1889, when he had not yet attained his thirty-fifth birthday.

Dr. W. T. Wright came to Ute, Jan. 18, 1889, and entered upon his professional duties.

The Home hotel was built by its present proprietor, Edward H. Chapman, in the fall and winter of 1888, finishing it and opening it for business in February, 1889.

The drug firm of Kinney, Moad & Co. was formed in March, 1889, and established their present business. John W. Kinney came to the village in February, 1889. Charles Moad made his appearance at the same time. Dr. J. J. Gingles, the junior partner who had previously lived at Soldier, Mapleton and Imogene, in the practice of his profession, came to the new village Feb. 15, 1889, and has been here since.

In March, 1889, L. D. Erskine purchased the building put up by H. C. Sawyer and in company

with his son, Charles E., opened the meat market which they still carry on. Mr. Sawyer opened the pioneer meat market in 1887.

Oleson Bros. dealers in groceries both fancy and staple established their business in September, 1887.

The post-office was removed here from the old locality on the establishment of the village in 1887, with Emmet Dorothy as Postmaster. That gentleman retained possession of the office until October 1, 1889, when he was succeeded by A. J. Patrick, the present incumbent.

Silver Lodge, No. 224, K. of P., was organized March 6, 1889, with the following charter members: J. C. Johnson, E. E. Richards, G. E. Spotswood, H. A. Tinker, J. L. Agers, J. R. Harker, L. Baker, E. Brown, J. F. Jones, S. Jones, W. T. Wright, J. J. Gingles, J. W. Kinney, C. L. Mixer, S. Chadwick, Dennis L. Hoadley, A. L. Evans, E. C. Hildreth and G. Olson.

The [illegible] officers of the lodge which started off with such bright prospects: [illegible], C. C., [illegible], V. C., W. T. Wright, P. C., J. J. Gingles, P., H. A. Tinker, K. of R. and S.; J. R. Harker, M. of E.; J. C. Johnson, M. of F.; and J. L. Agen, M. of A.; E. Brown, I. G., and L. Baker, O. G.

The lodge has now some thirty-one members and is one of the most flourishing in the county.

Vandover Post, No. 119, G. A. R., was organized at the Brigham School-house on section 34.

In June, 1888, they removed their quarters to Dorothy's Hall in the village where they now hold regular meetings.

SPRING VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XX.

THE civil subdivision of Monona County, which is known as Spring Valley, lies on the south line of the same, and is the second from its eastern border. It is bounded on the north by the town of Jordan; on the east by Willow, on the west by Sioux, and on the south by Harrison County, and embraces all of Congressional Township 82, range 43. The surface is richly diversified, being part rolling prairie, part level bottom land and part quite hilly. Timber, savanna, valley, hill and lovely streams of water are spread out in beautiful diffusion and the landscape is one of the most entrancing of any in the county. The Soldier River which traverses it in a diagonal line from northeast to southwest, meanders with silvery flood through one of the finest pieces of farming land in Western Iowa. Jordan Creek, a considerable tributary entering the township from the north, on section 6, makes a confluence with the parent stream near the center of section 16. Elk, Hull, and small creeks cross the territory in all directions, trending ever to the main river in the center, and all afford ample drainage, and an abundant supply of the life-giving water. There is no railroad within the limits of the town, but quite a little hamlet has sprang up at Moorhead, where there is a good store, post-office and blacksmith-shop. At Preparation there is, also, a store, post-office and smithy. According to the State census of 1885, the town at that time had a total population of 588, all of American birth with the exception of some ninety-seven, who are nearly all Scandinavians.

PREPARATION.

It was at the village of Preparation that the first settlements in this township were made and a sketch of its history is in its proper place at this point.

After the assassination of Joseph Smith, the prophet and leader of the Mormons, July 27, 1844, and the subsequent dispersion of his people, while the main body, who accepted the leadership of Brigham Young and his new doctrine of polygamy turned their steps toward the West, to the foundation of Deseret or Salt Lake City, many of their co-religionists, who dissented from them on that one point of faith, scattered to different parts of the country, some going to Texas, some to the Indian Territory, others to Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Beaver Island, Lake Michigan.

Among a band of those who had congregated at St. Louis, was Charles B. Thompson, an elder of the church, who was strongly tinctured with the doctrines of Fourier and Owen. Under his leadership a society of some fifty or sixty families was formed in 1852. This was regulated to a certain extent by the rules of modern communism, everything being held in common, but Thompson, by the assumption of a special commission from the Lord, and the ministrations of a familiar spirit, the intermediary, whom he called Baneemy, became the spiritual head of the new church, and

perforce of their temporal matters. All the members decided whatsoever property they had to turn to hold for the good of the community, at the investigation of this leader, prompted by the spirit. He pretended to be the re-incarnation of the Ephraim of Scriptures and was called by his flock, Father Ephraim. Under the teaching of this man a committee was appointed to look up and choose a location for the colony, and Amos S. Chase, Orrin Butts and Guy C. Barnum were chosen to make the selection of lands, as they needed considerable territory. Chase and Barnum had been through this country, while living in Pottawattamie County, in 1851, and when they started had three localities in their mind, Smithland, the vicinity of Yankton, Dak., and this county. On their arrival here they decided to locate on the Soldier River, in what is now Spring Valley, and returned to their associates and so reported. In the spring of 1853, Samuel Scott and Edwin Mitchell came to what was afterward Preparation, and put up two log cabins and a frame house two-stories high, and in September, of the same year, Charles B. Thompson, Orrin Butts, Guy C. Barnum, D. W. Butts, and Job Barnum came to the place and settled. The same fall witnessed the arrival of many others, for the infant settlement throve finely for a time, among whom were the following: Johnson F. Lane, who was, afterward, the first sheriff of Monona County; John Outhouse and his son, George, the former of whom died in Belvidere Township, this county, Sept. 15, 1864, the latter still a resident of the county; Thomas Lewis, a prominent elder in the church, Dorman Lewis, then a boy, William M. Henry now of Harrison County; Charles C. Perrin, a soldier of the Mexican War, who died here March 25, 1889; Stephen Blackman, who died in the little village. Frederick D. Winegar and his sons, who became quite prominent in the county, the father died in Kennebec, in 1881. Milton Stow, L. C. Cottingham, Hugh Lytle, afterward prominently identified with the official life of the county; Edward Johnson, John H. Thomas, now of Tennessee, Jacob Peyton, at present living in Idaho; Homer C. Hoyt, living in Mills or Fremont County; Silas Wilcox, who died near Moorhead; Andrew Hall, now one of the bishops of the church, residing in Council Bluffs; George Burgess, who [illegible] from the county and died; Nelson Messenger, who returned to Illinois; James Williams, who left here a long time ago and has since died; John S. Canfield, who died at Preparation; George Warner, who removed from the county; Jehial Savage, who moved into Cooper Township and there died; and David Savage, who [illegible] with the great majority." Edward Johnson and his son, Orson; Rowland Cobb, at one time a member of the county board, but now removed from the county; John Durfee, a ward of Guy Barnum's; William C. Wilcox, Dennis Butts and others.

Thompson and Butts, on their arrival September, 11, took up their residence in the frame house, the frame of which was gotten out at Honey Creek Pottawattamie County, and brought up and erected with great labor and expense. The second-story of this was devoted to the printing outfit they had brought with them. Their paper, a [illegible] monthly, the first paper issued in the county, was known as *Zion's Harbinger and Baneing's Organ*. The journal had been previously published in St. Louis, and the paper which should have been issued in August, of that year, came out on the 15th of September, 1853, the first paper printed in Monona County. This was principally theological in its matter and was the particular instrument for the dissemination of the doctrine of the order of which Elder Thompson claimed to be the head. The latter was the sole editor, and D. W. Butts, the printer, the latter being hired by the month. This paper was known as Preparation *News and Ephraim's Messenger*. The first weekly paper was issued March 24, 1854 under the name of the [illegible] *Echo*, and was edited and published by Thompson and Butts. It would seem from a glance at its columns that the entire business of the community was lodged in the hands of Thompson, which was about the plain fact. In it were found advertisements of Charles B. Thompson, Justice of the Peace and land agent; House of Ephriam, a hotel kept by Charles B. Thompson; pork, beef and cows for sale by Charles B. Thompson; cheese in large quantities for sale by Charles B. Thompson and [illegible]. The only advertisement to which [illegible]

is next appended is that of the cooper shop of L. C. Cottingham. In this historic sheet also appears an announcement that on and after April 15, 1854, the paper would be combined with the Preparation *News and Ephraim's Messenger*, and the journal issued under the name of Preparation *Nucleus and Zion's Echo*, and was to be partly theological and partly political. In 1855, this was succeeded by a larger sheet, a six-column folio, which bore the name of *The Weekly News and Messenger*, partly religious, a department presided over by Mr. Thompson, the news and political branch being under the control of D. W. Butts. The county filling up now with people, and the Democratic principles being a losing card the name was changed after the fall election and the word "democratic" dropped out. At the time of the county-seat contest between Ashton and Onawa, the paper took two sides, it being the only journal in the county, and it is somewhat laughable to see Thompson supporting the claims of Ashton on one page and the junior editor, Mr. Butts, as strongly championing the cause of Onawa, on the other.

This paper continued in existence until 1858, when the Monona Land Company made a contract with Thompson & Butts to bring over the outfit to the new county-seat and publish a paper, to be entirely devoid of religious matters and to be edited solely by Mr. Butts. This was entitled the Onawa *Adventure*. It died out after about six weeks. Thompson, who could not resist the opportunity for proselyting, violated the contract, and on his being notified to quit, Butts left and the outfit was brought to Preparation and the paper run a short time, but at the time of the trouble that overtook the leader, the material was taken to Magnolia by Guy C. Barnum and traded for a stock of goods.

In 1855 a sawmill was brought from Shabbona Grove, Ill, by the society, and put up and operated by them, Amos S. Chase, acting as Superintendent and foreman. This was run by horse power and was operated for some three years.

The hotel, or place of entertainment was known as the House of Ephraim, and was presided over by Charles B. Thompson, who conducted this as he did everything else in the settlement.

The first school in the township was opened in the village in the summer of 1854, in a dwelling-house, and was taught by Thomas J. Lewis. This was a subscription school and commenced with evening sessions only. It had between thirty and forty scholars, and was conducted for some two years.

The first death in the little settlement was that of the county's first sheriff, Johnston F. Lane, who died in April, 1855. The second was that of John S. Canfield, who passed away the following winter.

The first burial in the cemetery was that of a daughter of Mr. Messenger, brought from Honey Creek, Pottawattamie County, and was buried in 1854.

Thompson carried on the business as the "Steward of the Lord," and with the assistance of Guy C. Barnum, whom he designated as the assistant steward, acted for the community for several years, and had a large number of followers, who firmly believed in his God-given mission, for he was a man that could carry out his plans admirably, and impose on the credulous. All went swimmingly until the people lost faith in him. On coming here he had entered for the society some five or six thousand acres of land, and on this he founded the village of Preparation, so called because here they were to be "prepared" for the "Hereafter." One of the essential points of his creed and teaching was kindred to that of the Jesuits, total self-abnegation and the divesting themselves entirely of all worldly goods and cares. He brought them to the point recommended by Jesus when he replied to the rich man who inquired what he might do to be saved: "Sell (or give away) thy earthly goods and follow me," conveying the idea that only by divesting themselves of everything could they achieve the Kingdom of Heaven. Under the influence of this teaching, his followers conveyed to him all their property, real and personal, even their wearing apparel.

But dissensions began to break out in the little community, and dissatisfaction with the course of their leader, and in the fall of 1855 a number of the members called on Elder Thompson for an accounting and a division of the property in severalty. At a meeting held for the purpose of discussing the subject, after a powerful appeal from

the leader, he called for a division, requesting "the sheep," those who still wanted to abide by the original agreement, to draw to the right, and was astonished to find that the dissentients, "the goats," numbered some sixty-three out of about one hundred and sixteen present. Nothing was done, however, in regard to a division of the property, and about the same time some twenty families withdrew, under the leadership of Hugh Lytle, also an elder in the church, and settled elsewhere in the county. They instituted a suit for the recovery of their property, but after considerable litigation were finally worsted, and it is reported on good authority that they never did secure redress, even being unrecognized in the final distribution as the result of the big law suit that wound up the existence of the colony.

During the fall of 1858 when most of the male adults of the colony were absent preaching the doctrine of Baneemyism, Thompson, taking advantage of their being away, conveyed all the property to his wife, Catherine Thompson, and Guy C. Barnum, only reserving a forty acre tract for himself. This opened the eyes of his deluded victims, on hearing of which they returned to their homes. Demanding an explanation, they received nothing satisfactory in the shape of an adjustment.

A meeting was held at the village during the absence of the elder and Barnum, who had gone to Onawa on business, in which the people of the community had the assistance of some of the seceders and several of the outside farmers of the township, and it was decided to force Elder Thompson, on his return, to re-deed to the people their share of the property, with the exception of a reasonable amount, which he should retain as his share. Guards were posted at the entrance of the village to keep any of Thompson's friends from warning him of the movement, the intention being to surprise him into acceding to their wishes. By some means, a woman, whose faith, like the generality of her sex, had not weakened in the time of their fall, eluded the vigilance of the sentry, and passing round the point of the bluff, met the elder and Barnum on their return, and informed them of the state of affairs in the village. Perceiving their peril, which their unjustifiable course and a guilty conscience exaggerated, they turned their team, drove some three miles on the Belvidere road, then they leaped from the wagon and hastily unharnessed the horses, and as horsemen appeared, fled across the bottom to Onawa, pursued by several of the people, but on reaching the county seat were protected by the citizens. About December 1 they were smuggled out of the county. Thompson went to St. Louis, and from there, three or four years later, to the vicinity of Philadelphia, where his wife's people live, and is there engaged in running a society, having a few followers yet. He is a tailor by trade, and is credited with having been in his younger days a powerful speaker, and one well calculated to mislead the people. He left here with the intention of settling among the Indians but, thought better of it. He left here with but little property, most of his personal effects falling into the hands of his victims, who divided them up among themselves, everyone claiming as much of his own as he could find. An action in chancery was commenced in the courts to set aside the conveyance of the real estate, and after dragging a weary length for eight years through the various courts, the matter was straightened up, the Supreme Court holding that Thompson only held the property in trust, and the real estate was sold under an order of the court, and the proceeds divided among the parties who had remained faithful to the end.

Guy C. Barnum lingered here a short time, and seizing without much opposition whatever he could lay his hands on legally, went across the river, and became quite a prosperous and prominent citizen of Nebraska, now living near Columbus, Platte County.

The postoffice at Preparation was established in 1854, and George M. Scott commissioned Postmaster. He remained in that capacity until the dissolution of the colony, and many of its members moving away, the office was discontinued. In 1875 the office was restored, and G. P. Benjamin made custodian of the mails. He was succeeded by D. Englehorn, and he, a few years later, by G. M. Scott, the old postmaster. Henry M. Johnson was the next to occupy the office, and was followed by James Graham. Six months later J. T. Rawlings was appointed Postmaster, and is the present incumbent.

The Spring Valley branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints was organized in 1861 or 1862 by Elder W. W. Blair and E. C. Briggs, and held meetings for a time at the schoolhouse at Preparation. Owing to many of its members being but transient in their stay here, in 1875, after lingering along for a time, it was dissolved, and services discontinued.

The Union Center branch of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, came into existence April 9, 1876, the meeting being held at the Wight schoolhouse, Elder J. M. Putney, an ordained member of the hierarchy, presiding and directing. Twenty-two members were enrolled as the commencement of the new society. The following were chosen the first officers: Elder George Montague, presiding elder; Elder James Ballantyne, priest; Elder John Conyers, teacher, and Elder J. M. Putney, clerk. The church has a present membership of one hundred and thirteen, and hold their meetings in the Moorhead schoolhouse every Sabbath. A Sunday-school is held in connection. The present officers are as follows: Elder J. M. Putney, presiding elder; Elder James Ballantyne, priest; Elder John Conyers, teacher, and Elder J. W. Steel, clerk.

Moroni Winegar, one of the county's leading citizens, made a settlement in the township in 1854, at Preparation, but shortly after took up an independent claim, where he has ever since resided.

John T. Rawlings, the present Postmaster and only merchant at Preparation, came to Monona County in 1873, and settled in Center Township with his parents. He came to Preparation in March, 1886, and embarked in his present business, carrying a stock of general merchandise.

A blacksmith shop is also located here, which is carried on by Philip Johnson. The first to fill this business here was Lars Jensen, who was followed by J. Willfong; he by E. J. Severence, who was followed by the present proprietor.

OTHER PARTS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

John Conyers, one of the earliest pioneers of the adjoining county of Harrison, came to Spring Valley, or, as it was then called, Preparation, in 1863, and rented the old farm near the site of the village, forty acres of which he subsequently purchased, and where he still lives.

Joseph Duff Butts came to Spring Valley Township in the spring of 1865, and settled on a part of section 15. There he remained for twenty years, at the end of which he removed to Turin, where he is engaged in the livery business.

Thomas J. Perrine, the son of Charles Perrine, who had settled at Preparation in 1854, on coming out of the army in 1865, settled down in this township, where he still resides, one of the wealthy, prominent farmers of the county.

Freeman and Henry Bowerman, quite influential citizens in their day, made a settlement about the same time. After years Henry removed to Wisconsin, and Freeman, after living in Salix, to Nebraska.

Halvor E. Strand came to Monona County in 1867 and settled in Spring Valley Township and opened up a farm. He resided here until the spring of 1884, when he removed to LaCrosse County, Wis.

John B. Moorhead, one of the prominent citizens of Spring Valley, and one of its largest land-owners, came here about May 1st, 1867, and made a settlement. He had come to Boyer Township, then a part of Monona County, in 1854, and was one of the pioneers of that region. With him came his brother, George P., one of the best business men of the county. Being quite successful here he, in 1877, sold out to J. B. Moorhead and removed to Dunlap, where he is engaged in the banking business.

Knud Thoreson, a present resident of the town, came here in September, 1867, and made a settlement. The following year his brother, Nels Thoreson, located here and remained a resident until his death, which took place May 13, 1885.

James Graham, one of the leading citizens of Spring Valley, made his settlement in the town in the fall of 1867, since which time he has been identified with its growth and development.

John Dunlop in 1868 settled upon the southwest quarter of section 2, where he died some eight years later.

Shortly after him came his brother, Peter, who remained here some years and then returned to "Bonnie Scotland."

James L. Bartholemew, one of the most prominent citizens of the township, first came to Monona County, October 25, 1869, and rented a farm on section 29, where he toiled for some three years, and then, in company with his brother, Samuel C., rented the Graham farm. In 1875 he commenced the purchase of land here and has kept adding to his farm until it is one of the largest and best in the township.

Mrs. Mary A. Butts, a sister of J. B. Moorhead, settled in this township in 1869, and is a resident here at present.

Joseph Adams and Dwight Smith came from Bigler's Grove, Harrison County, where they had been early settlers, in 1870, and located here. Mr. Adams still lives on the west half of section 24; but Mr. Smith removed back to Harrison County, where he now resides.

Among others that settled here in 1870 may be mentioned Mrs. Margaret Wright, a widow, who died here. Of her family, J. Wherimerion is in Australia, preaching the Mormon doctrine; Sonarmoni is still living here engaged in farming; Rolando is in California; and Amasa lives at Little Sioux.

John Welliver, still living here, settled about the same time.

Jerome B. Harlow settled in this township in October, 1870, and is still living here.

J. M. Putney, a leading agriculturalist of the town, located here, where he lives, in the spring of 1871.

Ole Engun, one of the Norwegian citizens of Spring Valley Township, came to Monona County in 1871, and settled first in Willow Township. In 1877 he came to this town and settled on section 22, where he now lives.

Joseph A. Adams, now engaged in the mercantile trade at Moorhead, settled on a farm on section 24, in 1871, on coming to the county, and made his home there until 1888, when he entered upon his present business, which he established October 15 of that year.

John Conyers, one of the pioneers of Harrison County, came to Spring Valley Township in 1871, and here makes his residence. John J. Conyers, his son, is also a resident of the town.

James Larson, now of Willow, came here in the spring of 1872 and worked for John and George Moorhead for three years, after which he removed to the Boyer Valley.

Stephen M. Blackman, still a resident of the town, a son of one of the early settlers of Harrison County, came here in the spring of 1873 and was engaged in teaching and farming. In 1877 he moved to his present residence on section 15.

John R. McIntyre and [illegible] in 1873, and commenced the homes where they now live.

Andrew Ballantyne, one of the earliest settlers of Harrison County, where he located in 1855, came to Spring Valley Township in April, 1875, since which time he has made his home on section 2.

Abraham Condit and Samuel Rice made a settlement here in 1871. Neither remained here for any extended term, moving away about 1875 to Kansas.

Joseph Bird and Peter Fritz made settlements within the limits of Spring Valley Township. Mr. Bird is still a resident of this county, but Fritz has removed to Nebraska.

William Conyers came here from Kennebec Township in 1876, and is still a resident of this part of the county.

Benjamin Gorder, who had been living in Belvidere since 1875, came to this township in 1877 and made a settlement and is still a citizen.

Andrew Larson, still a citizen of the town, located on the farm where he now lives in 1877.

John R. McIntyre, a member of the farming community of Spring Valley Township to-day, came here in 1878, and made his settlement on section 24.

Andrew Rude settled in the town of Spring Valley on section 11, where he now lives, in 1878.

Peter Johnson settled in this town in the spring of 1879, but two years later removed to Sioux, where he now lives.

Knud Knudson came to Monona County in 1871, on coming from his native land, Norway, and in 1879 bought the place on section 14, where he now lives.

Charles W. Blackman came to Monona County in [illegible] this township, where he now lives.

James W. Steel dates his settlement from the autumn of 1881, and since that time has been a resident of the township.

Nelson D. Beall, a native of the Hawkeye State, made his settlement in this county and township in March, 1882.

MOORHEAD.

Located on the southwest quarter of section 9, lies the little hamlet known by the name of its founder, J. B. Moorhead. Although never platted as a town site, the necessities of trade have caused the springing up of one of the busiest of small business centers in the county. In 1883 James Calkins erected a frame building 16x40 feet in size which was used as a hall and place of holding meetings until 1884, when it was rented by I. T. Henderson, who put into it a small stock of goods. Not meeting with the success his effort deserved, in a short time the place was closed and the building used as a repair shop and later as a dwelling house.

Previous to this, however, William Horton, in 1880, erected a store building 14x22 feet in size, one story high, and carried on the general merchandise trade in a small way until 1881, when he was succeeded by O. D. Johnson & Co., and they by William and Thomas Dryden under the firm name of Dryden Bros., who enlarged the building and increased the stock. The following year they sold out to D. W. McDonald, who carried it on for two years, and then sold to George Stees. This was in 1884. The latter ran the business until Jan. 1, 1886, when he found a purchaser for the stock and good will in the person of G. P. Benjamin. In October, 1886, after making some additions to the building the latter sold a half interest in the business to G. E. Erickson, and as Benjamin & Erickson they continued to hold the trade until April 1, 1889, when the latter purchased the remaining interest, and is now carrying on an extensive trade. He has made additions to the store room until it is now 22x64 feet in size. Mr. Erickson is the present Postmaster and the office is located in his store. He deals in dry goods exclusively at the present, having sold his grocery department to Joseph A. Adams.

The grocery business of Joseph A. Adams was established Oct. 15, 1888, by the present proprietor, who has worked up a liberal patronage and lucrative business, dealing in groceries exclusively.

The blacksmith shop here is in the hands of Andrew Jackson Erb, who established the first forge here. N. A. Merritt is also engaged in the same line of trade.

John E. Frazier, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon, a young man of culture and ability, located at Moorhead August 20, 1885, and has been engaged in the duties of his profession there ever since.

Hall Creek post-office was established as such June 1, 1872, and James L. Bartholomew commissioned as its first Postmaster, having the office on section 29. He was succeeded by Thomas Lewis, and he by John B. Moorhead, who removed it to Moorhead, where it has ever since remained, and is known by the name of that village.

The post-office at Moorhead was established in 1871, with Thomas Lewis as Postmaster. The office was kept at his residence on section 17, for a short time when he was succeeded by J. B. Moorhead, who removed the same to his dwelling. S. M. Blackman succeeded him, and the office was removed to the store in the little village of Moorhead, where it has since remained. The present Postmaster is G. E. Erickson.

SOLDIER TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE subdivision of the county to which has been given the name of Soldier, embraces all of Congressional Township 83, range 42, and contains the usual thirty-six sections, or about 23,040 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by the town of St. Clair; on the east by Crawford County; on the south by Willow Township, and on the west by that of Jordan.

The surface of this township is a beautiful rolling prairie, swelling and rounding up from the plane like the waves of the ocean suddenly converted into solid material. The soil, the rich, warm and productive bluff deposit, or loess, of the geologist, is the equal of any to be found in Western Iowa and is wonderfully fertile. Crossing the Northwest center of the town runs the Soldier River, and this with its tributaries and affluents affords ample drainage and an abundant supply of running water. There is no railroad or station within its limits, the only village being the little hamlet of Soldier, most of the marketing of produce being done at the village of Ida Grove, in Ida Township.

The first settler in what is now Soldier Township, and in fact the first white man to locate on the Soldier River between Preparation and Ida Grove, was H. A. Agen, who came here in March, 1858, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 4, and during the early summer put up a log cabin and broke about fifteen acres of ground. Here he was followed by his family, his wife and seven children, in June of the same year. He had come here from St. Clair County, Mich. He entered 320 acres of land here, and made this his home until his death, which took place September 9, 1888, his wife following him to the great "hereafter" in June, 1889. Their children are still residents of the township, William and Henry carrying on farming operations.

In the fall of 1860 John Ward and J. L. Swinburne made settlements in this town. Mr. Ward, who was a trapper and hunter, did not remain many years, removing from the county. Mr. Swinburne taught the first school and was the first to represent the town of St. Clair, then embracing this town and the one south of it on the board of county supervisors. He died while in office in October, 1869.

Next came Moses Jackson and Isaac U. Riddle, two brave veterans of the famous Third Iowa Infantry, who in the spring of 1865 walked nearly the entire distance from their home in Story County to this region, arriving in what is now Soldier Township April 6. After remaining over night with Mr. Agen, that evening they traveled over the county, but about the middle of the month settled down in this town on section 4, where both still make their home. There was a cabin on the land of M. J. Riddle in which the two young men took up their quarters, although [illegible] they took their meals with Mr. Agen's family. Shortly after this in the fall their sister, Martha A.

Riddle, came out to keep house for them, and in 1867 their father, Matthew B. Riddle, came here with the balance of their family and stayed until the following fall. Both the brothers are still citizens of the town, grown affluent and prominent, Isaac filling most acceptably a place on the county board at the present.

About the same time or shortly after, R. B. Ransome settled in this town and remained a prominent citizen of the same until the spring of 1889, when he removed to Dakota.

Junius Brown came to this part of Monona County in July, 1866, and took up his residence in a "dug-out" which he constructed on section 16. The next spring he built a log cabin and broke up some land, and has lived here from that time until the present. With him came Orson Goodrich, who lived here about five years and then removed to Nebraska.

Peter and Jacob Z. Koontz came to this county in June, 1866, and settled on section 17. The former resided here until about 1879, when he removed to Washington Territory and was followed by his brother, Jacob, in 1882, and both make their home in that region still.

Michael O'Donnell made a settlement within the limits of this town on section 17, in the summer of 1867, and made his home here until the spring of 1884, at which date he removed to the town of Cooper where he now resides.

In 1867 Chauncey Goodrich and his sons, Ward and Milo, came to Monona County and located. The father died here in the fall of 1888, but the boys after four or five years removed to Nebraska.

The same year Henry Koontz made a settlement in the town. He lived here for a while and moved back to Pennsylvania. Returning here at a later date he went West from here to Washington Territory.

Engbret Evenson, a leading citizen of the town now, came here in the spring of 1868 and settled on section 30, but later removed to 31 where he now lives. For some years, like the balance of the residents, he lived in a "dug-out," but now has a fine house and many broad acres.

Engbret Knudson and George Swenson came with Mr. Evenson. Mr. Knudson settled on a part of section 33, where he is living in easy circumstances to-day. George Swenson located on section 33, where he is still a resident owning a beautiful farm. Andrew Swenson, a brother of George, came with him and also settled here.

A. Steece Kinzer made a settlement in 1868 on section 8, on what is now known as the Linville farm, and there made his home until 1881, when he went to Oregon and is residing in that young State.

Charles Goodrich, still a resident of the town, dates his settlement here from 1868.

In 1869 Norman Sterling and a colored man by the name of King Betts came to this part of the county and made a settlement. Sterling resided here for a few years and then returned to Illinois. Betts died in St. Clair Township.

Robert R. Porter, a prominent settler of the year 1869, located in the spring of that year on a piece of rented land. Two years later he located on the place where he now resides on section 8. He first came to the county in 1866 on a tour of investigation, but made no extended stay here.

Ole E. Strand, one of the prominent Norwegian citizens of the township at the present came to Monona County with others in 1867, and after living with his brother, Halvor, in Spring Valley for about two years, came to Soldier Township in 1869 and made a permanent settlement on section 30 where he now lives.

Jerome Lawrence, still a citizen of this section of the county, settled here April 1, 1869.

William Koontz, also a resident of the town at the present, settled here in 1870, and renting a piece of land on section 17, resided there for several years. He is still a resident of the town living on section 19.

Christian Evenson made his appearance in Monona County in the fall of 1873 and settling on a piece of land on section 34, constructed a "dug-out" in which he took up his residence. The land belonged to Eastern speculators who would only sell the whole, so he could not buy it, but made his home on it until 1881, when he removed to the farm where he now lives on section 35.

Hans L. Wingate, now living on section 20, settled in the township in 1874, coming here in April.

James K. Sooy located in the town of Soldier in 1876. He had first come to the county in the fall of 1865, but after a short time here went to Smithland and worked at carpentering. In February, 1870, after a visit to Ohio, with his brother Henry, he settled in Kennebec Township, whence he returned to Ohio and from the latter here. He remained a resident here until 1881, when he went to Washington Territory, but returned here in 1882 and has his home on section 7.

In the fall of the same year Erik Olson made a settlement here on section 29, where he now resides.

In the spring of 1878 Eric K. Lee took up his residence on a rented farm in this section of the county. Two years later he purchased land on section 34, where he now lives.

About the same time C. H. Nordby located on a rented piece of land from which he removed six months later to the farm on section 29 where he now lives.

Martin Barrett, located in Soldier Township, on coming to the county in the fall of 1878, on the farm on section 36, where he is still living.

Christian Christianson joined the citizens of this township in the spring of 1879, settling on section 31, where he now lives.

George Steece came here in 1880 and for about two years was engaged in farming. In 1882 he bought the store at Soldier which he operated for some two years. He is now living in Harrison County.

Irving C. McMaster, who had come to this county with his parents in the fall of 1873 and made his home in Grant Township, in the spring of 1881, came to Soldier and located upon a farm on section 17. In 1884 he sold out and entered into mercantile pursuits in Soldier and Castana. In 1888, he sold out his business and retired to a farm on section 19, where he now lives. This was the old Ransome place.

Granville P. Linville settled here in the spring of 1881, and is still a resident of the township, making his home on section 8.

In the spring of 1882 came William Quatter, a native of the Fatherland and made an settlement on section 26. He is now living on section 27.

I. C. Jensen, a Norwegian, located on section 35 in 1882, and has made this his home ever since.

Anton Hanson located here in the fall of 1883 and engaged in blacksmithing which he carries on at Soldier, at the present.

FIRSTS.

The first marriage of residents of the townships was that of Moses J. Riddle and Miss Mary L. Agens which took place Oct. 19, 1866.

The first birth was that of Dora, the daughter of H. A. Agens, who was born in 1860. She is now the wife of Emmet Dorothy, of Ute.

The first death was that of Mathew Shannon Riddle, the son of M. J. and Mary L. Riddle, who died September 30, 1869.

The first election held in the precinct of St. Clair, that then included both townships now known as St. Clair and Soldier, occurred in the fall of 1866, at which time there were but thirteen votes cast.

The first breaking was done by H. A. Agens in May, 1858, on section 4.

The first fence in the township was laid up in 1866, on section 4, by Moses J. and Isaac U. Riddle, who built about 280 rods of it at that time.

The first school was taught by J. L. Swinburne in a cabin that stood on the present farm of M. J. Riddle, in the winter of 1862-3.

The first schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1865, on section 4, Aaron Davis being the contractor.

ORGANIZATION.

At a session of the board of county supervisors held April 3, 1866, a general re division of the county was made, and townships 83 and 84, range 42, were authorized to organize as one civil township under the name of St. Clair. The first election was held at the schoolhouse, for it seems that there was but one and H. A. Agens, J. P. Spillman and J. L. Swinburne acted as judges, and R. B. Ransome and William Agens, clerks. But thirteen votes were cast and J. L. Swinburne was chosen to represent the town on the county board. October 14, 1867, a petition was presented to that honorable body, praying that the name of the town might be changed to that of Soldier, which prayer was granted by the board October 15, following.

April 3, 1872, the supervisors separated township 84, range 42, from Soldier and ordered its reorganization as a separate civil subdivision and Soldier assumed nearly its present form, a small part of what is now Jordan forming part of its territory until November 12, 1872.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The district township of Soldier, then embracing two Congressional towns, was organized at a meeting held on the first Saturday in March, 1867, of which T. F. Spellman was Chairman and M. J. Riddle, Secretary. Among other business transacted was the adoption of a resolution offered by R. B. Ransome levying a tax of $125 for the school house fund; another by H. A. Agens levying a tax of $25 for contingent and $100 for teacher's funds. On the third Monday in the same month the directors held a meeting and elected John Patrick President, Junius Brown, Member of the Board, and M. J. Riddle, Secretary.

After the separation of the two towns, in March, 1873, the school district was also divided, the first meeting being held that month. William Agens was chosen Chairman *pro tem* of the meeting, and O. E. Strand, Secretary *pro tem.* On organization Peter Koontz was chosen President of the district Township Board; Junius Brown, Secretary; and O. E. Strand, Treasurer. I. Cummins, of St. Clair, and M. J. Riddle, of Soldier, were appointed a committee to divide the funds on hand.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church, which stands on the south part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, this township, was organized by Rev. J. A. Hellestradt, who became its first pastor, in 1879, and he continued in charge of the little flock until 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. Oscar Skeberg, the present pastor, who resides at Sioux City. Services are held here about once a month.

The foundation for a church edifice was laid in the fall of 1882, and the frame raised the following spring and the building enclosed so that meetings were held in it, although it was cold in the winter time, not being finished. During the sum- of 1887 the building was completed and dedicated in October of that year. Nils Thoreson was one of its most active supporters but died before the building was finished. Even Evenson is one of the oldest members of the congregation or Forsemling and one of its most liberal supporters, as is Knudt Thoreson, Ole Syverson, Martin Clemon and others. The first subscription for the building of the church was taken up by Erik Lee and the building committee consisted of Nils Thoreson, E. Evenson, Ole Ulven, Martin Clemon and E. Hong.

A Ladies' Aid Society was organized in support of the church in 1880 under the presidency of Mrs. Inga Thoreson, which has contributed since that time some $650 toward the church, and is still working for a good and laudable cause, having at the present the object of assisting the Infants' and Old Folks' Home, at Wittenberg, Wis. Mrs. Olava Anderson is the present president.

SOLDIER POST-OFFICE.

Owing to the location of a post-office at this point, a little hamlet has sprung into existence on sections 29 and 30, which contains a general merchandise store, post-office and blacksmith shop, and a small number of dwelling houses.

The first store in Soldier was erected in November, 1877, by O. E. Strand, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits at that point until July, 1878, when the edifice and stock were destroyed by fire. T. R. Brader, who became Postmaster about that time, erected a store building, and therein opened a stock of goods. He carried on the business until November, 1882, when he sold out to George Steece, who run the store about a year, and was succeeded by I. C. McMaster. The latter gentleman, after operating alone for a time, took in a partner, W. H. Dryden, and in June, 1888, the firm of McMaster & Dryden sold out to J. V. Lamson. James Wells purchased the store in October, 1888, only to sell out again in the following December, to Richard Palmer, the present proprietor.

In the spring of 1881, Dr. Banks located at this point and remained in the practice of medicine here about a year, removing to Kingsley, Woodbury County. Dr. Ramaley, in the spring of 1884, came here but a short time, and in February, 1885, was succeeded by Dr. J. J. Gingles, now of Ute, who remained here about a year.

Chris. Johnson opened the first blacksmith shop in this vicinity in 1877, on O. E. Strand's land, near the bridge. From there he removed to the foot of the hill south, and later to his place on section 32, where he still carries on the trade. In 1882, Joseph Turpin started a smithy in the village and carried on the blacksmith's trade there until 1887, when he removed to Ute, where he is still engaged in the same line. Nels Solen, at one time ran a rival blacksmith shop, but is now at Albaton. Anton Hanson, the present smith, commenced business here in 1883.

Another general merchandise store was started in the fall of 1883, by Bohn & Holden. In the summer of 1884, Mr. Holden disposed of his interest in the business, to Junius Brown, and the new firm of Bohn & Brown carried on business until the summer of 1885, when they sold their stock to I. C. McMaster.

Fred J. Roberts opened a drug-store in the building formerly occupied by Bohn & Brown, in April, 1884, and was in that business here until September, 1886, when he moved the building and stock to Ute, where he is engaged in the same line of trade at present.

About 1886, C. L. True opened a small grocery store here, and after carrying on the business about a year, sold out the stock, and removed to Ute, where he now lives.

Soldier post-office was established July 1, 1871, and Ole E. Strand was commissioned its first Postmaster, and remained in that office until September, 1878. He was succeeded by T. R. Brader, who, in 1882 turned over the office to his successor, George Steece, who remained in charge for about two years, when he sold out his store and gave up the office. Feb. 24, 1884, I. C. McMaster was appointed Postmaster, and held the same until Nov. 1, 1889, when he was succeeded by Richard Palmer, the present incumbent. The latter received his appointment October 9.

Jerome Lawrence, in January, 1889, opened a restaurant and place of entertainment for man and beast, and is carrying on the business at the present.

The following reminiscence of [illegible] Soldier, by one of the oldest settlers in the county, [illegible] of interest in this connection.

[illegible]

In May, 1858, L. A. Day was [illegible] building a pre-emption house on the southwest quarter of section 4, [illegible], since owned by J. F. Riddle. His sons Joe B. P. and Preston, and daughter Lizzie, were with him, all enjoying themselves in a tent on the banks of the Soldier, on the southeast corner of the tract mentioned, on the evening of May 22. It began [illegible] about eight o'clock, and just poured until nearly morning. Just a little before day-break, Mr. Day happened to put out his hand beside the bed, and felt water. He then heard the rush of waters all around, and alarmed the camp. By the time they were up and dressed, the water was getting six inches deep, and when they had loaded their camping outfit on the wagons, it was knee deep. They then started for the bluff west, the boys walking beside the cattle, two yoke hitched to a heavy wagon, and a lighter wagon towing behind. Mr. Day was in the wagon, and Lizzie on the forward one, holding the lantern. As they neared the bluff, the water grew deeper and swifter until the oxen had to swim and the boys had to hold on to the yokes to keep up. When still quite a distance from shore, the wagons began to tilt, and first thing the boys knew, Mr. Day called out that he was gone, as his wagon had capsized. Joe yelled to him to keep with the tide, and make the point below, which he did all right, and at the same time the big wagon rolled over, and as it turned, Lizzie obeying the directions of Joe, clambered over, and as the box floated away, she caught hold of one of the hind wheels, and when the wagon turned over again, she let go one wheel and caught the other, doing this several times before reaching the shore. Had she missed catching hold of the wheel, or had the wagon uncoupled, she would have drowned, as she had on too many wraps to have swam ashore. While this was going on, Joe had let go of the yoke, and while swimming, was directing his sister in her movements. When she was safe he began to realize that [illegible] his overcoat and boots. Slowly he struggled until

he went under, and then came up for another pull. With his cap in his mouth, he kept on until he felt the ground under his feet, when he was too far gone to go further, and was pulled out by Preston. It was a long while before he could breathe with comfort, having filled his lungs with water. Daylight broke as they went ashore nearly a quarter of a mile below their starting point; they had only what they stood in; were wet, cold, and hungry, and yet a more grateful set of beings never looked back on the gates of death. There were no roads and bridges, and with their oxen and running gears, they took up the divide past Palmer's place. When they reached the summit, the Soldier valleys were a beautiful sight, they were all full from bluff to bluff with the rushing waters, that glistened in the rising sun like a mirror. From Charter Oak on the east, and Rush Creek on the north, to the bench opposite Soldier post-office, the valleys were a sheet of water broken only by the fringe of timber. As the party had to go around by the head of Jordan Creek, they found no rest until they reached the Kelsey place, now Copelands' on west side of Maple at one o'clock, when Mrs. Homer Kelsey (now Mrs. Maple), welcomed them to rest, and furnished a bountiful dinner. After resting a day, the boys went back and found their camping outfit scattered for five miles, the gun and heavy articles were where the wagons capsized, but the bedding and lighter goods were all along the valley, the wagon-box was on a mound out east of Porter's, and Joe found one of his boots on the point below the Ransom place. A thorough search found everything but a blanket and quilt. Dan Sampson of Onawa was camped with other parties on the creek near the Brown bridge, but took the alarm and got ashore a little sooner. It is hard work to convince settlers now, that the valley ever gets under water, but those who were on the Soldier that night, would not live on the bottom then, for any money, and they trust no one will ever see the like again. That year was the wettest year ever known in the settlement of Monona. The West was flooded everywhere. The bottoms were ponds all summer, and there was no end of web-footed folks. The year 1859 was not much better, this was the year of frogs. Frogs, like those of Egypt. As one walked on low ground, they scattered like grasshoppers, and after awhile they migrated to the east, and we never heard how far they travelled. Mr. Blackburn had a piece of ditch dug east of the Sioux, and in passing over it, thousands were caught and died there in company with snakes, who shared their prison, so one sees that some of the olden plagues have been met in this beautiful land.

KENNEBEC TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE civil subdivision of the county known as Kennebec Township is geographically located in the center of the county east and west, and is in the second tier of townships from the north line. Its topography is exceedingly beautiful, lying principally in the valleys of the Little Sioux and Maple Rivers. The surface is generally quite rolling, affording a most lovely landscape, verdant meadows, rich fields of corn and small grain, and meandering through them the ever silvery threads of those pellucid streams, with their fringes of leafy forests. Drainage and water supply are amply afforded by the Little Sioux and Maple Rivers and their affluents, and the soil is of a warm, productive and easily cultivated character.

The Maple River branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway crosses the southeastern part of the town, the station of Castana, a young and thriving village lying within its limits. In 1885, by the State census, Kennebec had a population of 499, nearly all of whom were of American birth, the balance being made up of the best class of foreign born citizens.

In August, 1855, T. Elliott, J. E. Morrison and a Mr. Childs, of St. Charles, Ill., and J. B. P. Day, of Hallowell, Me., left St. Charles on a prospecting tour, the first three looking for a village location and the latter for a farm and home. They entered Iowa at Lyons, and thence proceeded by way of Cedar Rapids, up the Cedar Valley to Cedar Falls, thence west to Iowa Falls, which then consisted of two cabins; from there to Webster City, which contained three or four cabins, and to Ft. Dodge, that had the old fort, some improvements and lots of prospects. From there on was open prairie, fifty miles to Sac City (three cabins in a grove on east side of river), and thence on a blind trail to Ida Grove, where was but one cabin. After crossing the monotonous prairies of Central Iowa, the view of the Maple Valley from the hills east of Ida was a vision of delight. They went down the valley, then without a settler, to Mapleton and across to Smithland, where they found "Buckskin" Smith, who made them welcome, and invited them to come back and look at a claim of his in Monona County. That [illegible] like home. On the eve of August 21, just at sunset, they struck the Missouri Valley, at the mouth of Wolf Creek, and that first view of the greatest valley of the world, then in its holiday garb, was a picture never to be forgotten; it captured the crowd. They camped at Sargeant's Bluff, and visited Sioux City, with its one cabin; crossed over the river to Omaha, and [illegible] for Council Bluffs on the afternoon of the 24th, as they were getting short of provisions and some of the crowd were homesick. When they reached the vicinity of Salix there occurred one of those little incidents that change the currents of many lives. Day took it into his head to leave the

party and go back to Smithland, and prepared his grip. The others began to debate, and they finally concluded to go his way, and they all went to Smithland, where they were joined by O. B. Smith and John B. Gard, two of the "pioneers of the prairies" seldom equalled in the best of pioneer qualities. That night they camped on the east bank of the Sioux, at the edge of the timber, half a mile northeast of Kennebec bridge. The next morning they purchased Smith's claim and left for home, via Ida Grove. The next day, as they left Ida and went up the Odebolt Creek, they were told by Smith to cross at the first little timber and keep the divide, but after crossing the creek the trail was lost, and a confab was held over what a *divide* was, and it was settled by the majority to be a side creek; so up a creek they went, met a naked Indian, and he knew "nary" a "divide" nor trail, only "me tribe," pointing northeast. As the creek furnished no signs of a trail, Day struck out on foot to the ridge west and found a trail, and all hands took to the divide, which they followed to Mason's Grove, where "Uncle" Dobson supplied meal and other wants, their larder being nearly empty. Most of those day stretches were twenty-five or fifty miles between settlers. They went by Panora and Adel to Des Moines. When nearing Skunk River, on inquiring the way of a boy he said, "Go up yon hill and you will see the road, and when you *get* into it you want to keep in it," which injunction was followed. The next man met, in response to an inquiry said, "It is seventeen miles to Skunk," and as they started along he added, "And you'll find them d——d long ones, too." They were the kind of miles that are found between the Sioux and Onawa when the mud is plenty. The party crossed the river at Davenport and were soon on the trail home. In October a company called Monona Mills Company was formed for the purpose of opening a village settlement in Monona County, and that fall F. A. Day, Frank L. Day and wife, J. B. P. Day and Preston Day, W. G. Chamberlain and family, and John L. Lay and wife drove out to Monona County. Chamberlain and Lay wintered in Smithland, and the Days on the claim bought of Smith in August. As a man had jumped the claim in the meantime, J. B. P. Day had to file a pre-emption on it to hold it down. In April and May, 1856, Chamberlain and Lay moved down near by, and T. Elliott, I. E. Morrison, N. E. Colby, J. S. Merrill, Partridge, S. S. Pearce, Darius Pearce, Benedict, Brogden, Pond, J. A. Nevins, H. G. Hewins and others were camped in the bend around the west end of the Kennebec bridge until it looked like a village. Some planted gardens along the Sioux, and some selected farms and did some breaking, but it was finally decided to go farther west, and most of them went to Ashton and wintered there. The next spring the Monona Land Company was organized, Onawa laid out, and most of the parties settled in the village.

In the fall of 1855, William N. Hathaway came here from Pottawattamie County and purchased the claim that a man had on section 20, paying him $250 for it. In March, 1856, Mr. Hathaway settled on this claim and commenced the improvements on it. Here he has made his residence ever since. While he and his wife were absent from home, March 10, 1857, their log cabin burned down, and their little daughter, Laura, then about four years of age, was burned to death.

In August, 1855, Dr. W. W. Ordway, one of this county's best known and most prominent citizens came to the county and purchased some 1,280 acres of land, but spent the following winter in Woodbury County, at Smithland. The next spring he put a rough log house on the place where S. Livingood now lives on section 34, and in that took up his residence. A few years later, having erected another house where W. S. Everett resides, he removed thither. After selling out to the latter-named, the Doctor put up his present residence on section 13, where he has since lived.

Seth Smith, who had settled in Grant Township in 1853, came to this township in 1855 and built a log cabin. In August, 1856, he erected a frame house on section 13, which forms a portion of the present residence of Soc. Smith. This was one of the first frame buildings in this part of the county. Mr. Smith lived here until November 6, 1876, when he was called upon to pay the debt of nature.

Elkanah T. Bullock came to Kennebec Township in the winter of 1855–56, and put up a cabin on the northeast quarter of section 18, into which he re-

moved with his family early in the following spring. Here he resided for several years but finally emigrated to Kansas, settling on Solomon's Fork. His sons, Lyncon, William and Charles, entered the United States army during the late war, and finally located in Kansas. The land owned by J. K. Myers and James Walker in succession is now the property of C. A. Fisher.

With Mr. Bullock came John N. Sanderson, who pre-empted the southeast quarter of section 7, and which he sold, after living here, in 1858, and sometime thereafter removed to California, where he is now living.

James M. Kelsey also made his settlement here in the same winter, although he spent much of the time until spring at Smithland, Woodbury County. He located on section 2, 84, 44, where he became quite an extensive farmer. In 1865 he married Emma J. Dorward, of Belvidere. He spent a few years in California previous to coming here, where he made considerable money. Shortly after the death of his wife he committed suicide, being of unsound mind. His daughter Hattie still owns the farm, some five hundred acres just south of Castana.

In the spring of 1856, Barnabas Martin, a brother-in-law of Dr. Ordway came to Monona County and settled on a farm here, but his wife dying shortly after, in the following August, he removed to Colorado.

In March of the same year three men, Abel Perry, Lycurgus Shields and William Ewing came here from Jackson County, Ind., with the intention of settling. Ewing, after about thirty days, returned to Indiana; Shields remained about a year, but Perry bought out a claim of John Peirce, who had come here the previous autumn, on section 30, and has remained a resident of the county ever since.

In the summer of 1856 Abram N. Bullock came to Kennebec and occupied the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, where he resided several years. He then went on the place now known as the McDonald farm, in Grant. He traded places with Seth Smith, who died there and his widow sold the farm to J. B. P. Day in [illegible].

Henry W. Hathaway, a native of New York, came to the township in 1856, and built a cabin on the west bank of the Sioux River, a little north of the bridge near Winegars, on section 18. They lost their boy Willie by drowning in the Sioux. Hathaway died there and his widow married Calvin Metcalf, and died in 1888, in Maple Township.

Thomas H. and Willliam D. Flowers settled on section 8, in 1856, and opened a large stock farm. In 1862 Thomas christened his place "Arcola," and procured an election for the removal of the county-seat to that prospective village. At the election which took place October 14, 1862, 100 citizen electors of the county were in favor of the location of the seat of justice at that point, and 123 voted in favor of its retention at Onawa. The Flowers were natives of Kentucky, and married daughters of Judge John Craig. In 1863 they went to California with W. N. Hathaway but returned here the next season. Thomas Flowers afterward turned his attention to railroad contracting both in Texas and elsewhere, and died in this county. William was engaged in farming for many years, and also died here. His farm is now owned by R. T. Reese, of Turin, and Thomas' land is occupied by George Fischer.

John L. Lay, a native of Buffalo, came to Smithland in December 1855, and in the spring of 1856 built a cabin on the banks of the Sioux a little northwest of the Kennebec switch. In 1857 Mr. Lay went East to engage in his business as machinist, and afterward became world renowned as the inventor of the Lay torpedo, which brought him a fortune, and he was actively engaged in the service during the war and was last heard of as Major of Engineers. His place was purchased by F. A. Day, and his cabin was moved and put up on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, as a schoolhouse in June, 1858, and there was taught the first public school in the township that summer by Miss Nellie Billings, now Mrs. Chapman, of Onawa. The first school taught in the [illegible] in a log cabin on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 7, on land held by I. S. Peace, it being the cabin where was held the first election, in November, 1856, and subsequent elections in [illegible]. The Lay cabin was [illegible]

until a new schoolhouse was built, and the Rev. George S. Rice used to come over from Onawa and preach. It seemed odd to Eastern settlers to see a preacher with his pants tucked in his boots.

A new schoolhouse was built in the northeast corner of section 7, in 1859, which was at that time the largest and best schoolhouse in the county. The Lay cabin was then used by Day & Co., as a stable until April, 1864, when Joe B. P. Day moved it to the hill top near Castana, on his homestead, and it was his entire mansion until he added on either side of it, and it is still there—barring what is gone. Many an old settler has been sheltered within its walls, and probably no other building in the county has had so many locations.

W. G. Chamberlain, who came out, in 1855, in company with John L. Lay, built a cabin just north of Lay's on the north side of the drain of the small lake near the Kennebec switch on the banks of the Sioux in the spring of 1856. He opened up quite a farm and lived there about three years when he went to Denver, and for years was a photographer there, having pursued that business in Chicago prior to 1856. Chamberlain and Lay married daughters of Jabez Allen, a native of London and an engineer, Chamberlain meeting the family in Peru, South America. Mr. Allen built a house on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8, on the edge of the prairie just north of the timber above the Kennebec bridge in 1857, but moved thence to Onawa at a subsequent date.

Miss Mary A. Goodhue came to this county in May, 1856, from Iowa County, this State, and purchased a farm on section 34, January 2, 1858; she married Homer Kelsey, who died June 4, following. May 13, 1860, the widow married Isaiah Maple, and is a resident on the farm, where she first settled, about half of her time.

Aaron A. Davis settled on section 8, this township, April 24, 1857, coming from Hollowell, Me. In the spring of the following year he purchased a farm on section 19, buying it as swamp land from the county at $1.25 per acre. Here he resided until 1864, when he removed to his present place of residence on section 28.

L. L. Ward, in 1857, settled in this township where he made his home until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Union army and died while in the service.

Frederick D. Winegar, Sr., located on section 19, this town, in the fall of 1856, coming from Prepation, where he settled in 1853–54, where he made his home until called to "the silent chambers of death," January 16, 1881. He settled in the county in 1855, locating at first in Spring Valley Township.

He was a native of Steuben County, N. Y. He joined the Mormons at Kirtland, Ohio, and was with them in their wanderings toward Nauvoo. Crossing Iowa, in 1847, with the rest to Council Bluffs, he joined the Preparation Colony, but left them with the Belvidere emigrants in August, 1855. His son, Frederick D., Jr., is still living on the old homestead.

Frank L. Day, who had come to Monona County with his father one year previous, made a settlement in 1856 on section 8, this township, where he resided until 1863. He is now living in Center.

J. S. Blackburn settled in this town in the spring of 1857, coming to this place from Oskaloosa, this State, and from Pennsylvania originally. He put up a mill on his farm on the Little Sioux River, which was the first gristmill in the county and was known far and wide. It received custom for some sixty miles around, and was run for about fifteen years and then was abandoned and rotted down. Mr. Blackburn remained here until 1881, when he removed to Florida, and in 1887 disposed of his property here. He is quite an extensive grower of oranges in Florida at the present time.

Albert Beatty settled in this township near Blackburn in 1858, and opened up a farm. During the war he fled to the mountains to avoid the draft, and it is currently reported and believed, suffered at the hands of the vigilance committee in Wyoming.

John F. Beers, and his brother Jesse, came to this town in August, 1858, accompanied by their aged mother, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a most capable and ambitious woman. John located on section 7, where he still lives. Jesse died here about 1865. The mother died here, also. Mr. Beers was the owner of the first mowing machine owned in the town of Kennebec.

Samuel Swanner, one of the Mormons who ac-

cepted the later doctrines of Young, settled here in 1859, but a few years later removed to Salt Lake City, or Deseret.

Thomas R. Carritt, a native of England, who had been living in Walworth County, Wis., came here with his wife and family, in the fall of 1860. For about two years he farmed on the land of J. M. Kelsey, but at the end of that time pre-empted an eighty on section 26, where he still lives. After the passage of the homestead bill he changed his pre-emption to a homestead, his being the twenty-seventh claim of that character at the Council Bluffs Land Office, and under it acquired his title to the land.

Early in the year 1861 Edward Winegar came to this township, and took up a claim on section 28, where he now lives. He came through this county in 1854, with the surveying party, and was much pleased with its appearance. In the fall of 1857 he returned and made a settlement in what is now Belvidere Township, where he remained until locating here.

In May, 1861, Socrates Smith came to Monona County from Montgomery County, Ala., and after a time settled on section 13, where he still lives.

John Wood, now of Turin, came to this county in 1861, and took up his residence in this township. Two years later he removed to Belvidere.

Washington Dirst, in the spring of 1862, came to this section of the county, and made a settlement on the eastern part of section 24. Here he lived for some years when he sold out and removed to California.

Constant R. Searle come to this county in October, 1863, and took up a homestead, where W. H. Waples now resides, in Kennebec Township. Some years later he removed to Sac County, this State, and later to Barton County, Kan. In the summer of 1889 he returned to Monona County, and is now in Onawa.

Oliver L. Davis came to the town of Kennebec in the year 1865, and remained a resident until 1880, when he removed to his present farm in Lake.

William S. Everett, now residing on section 35, came here from the eastern part of the State, in August, 1866, and that fall bought a farm of Dr. W. W. Ordway, and has been a resident ever since.

Among the settlers of the year 1867 was L. D. Bearce, the present County Recorder, who located on a farm in Kennebec Township, where he remained until 1882, and then removed to Onawa, the county seat, his home at the present.

William T. Rawlings made a settlement where the village of Castana now stands, in 1868. Four years later he removed to Center Township, where he is now living. This claim was first taken in 1863 by Walter Pulsifer and by him sold to John Rawlings, and William worked for John.

Elbridge Wilber settled in this part of the county in 1867, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he removed to Onawa. In 1884 he removed to Mapleton where he now is living.

William Conyers came to Monona County from Little Sioux, Harrison County, where he was reared, in 1868, and located near Castana. In 1876 he removed to Spring Valley, where he now lives.

George Fischer came to this county in the fall of 1869, and after living on a piece of rented land for three years, settled on a farm of his own on section 30, 84, 43. There he resided until 1878, when he removed to his present home.

Perry Allen, at the present writing one of the prominent farmers of Franklin Township, came to Monona County in March, 1870, and for two years was a resident of this town. From here he removed to Onawa.

E. W. Copeland, in April, 1874, located on a farm on section 26, where he resided at the time of his death.

Solomon Livengood located on section 34, in October, 1875, and still resides there.

William H. Waples, now in trade in Castana was among the settlers of this town in the year 1875. He rented land until 1881, when he settled on section 26.

In the spring of 1880, William F. Wiley, one of the prominent citizens of Kennebec, settled on section 36, where he still resides. He represented this district in the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State.

D. G. Huston settled on a farm in this town, renting land, March 25, 1884. He is now in Castana in business.

CASTANA MILL.

This well known establishment was commenced in the summer of 1863, by A. J. Hathaway. But little was done on it that season. The next year timbers were gotten out and some work done on the dam. In 1863, on account of not getting the lumber, work progressed but slowly. He had a lot of logs on the Missouri bottom which he had sawed into the requisite lumber, but on going for the latter found that some one had been there ahead of him as no lumber could be found. He then decided to fix up a sawmill of his own which he did, the first sawing being done there in the fall of 1864. All his spare time was put in on the grist mill and he hired all the help his limited means would permit. Finally the gristmill was completed and January 8, 1866, he ground some corn, the first grist, and the meal he hauled to Sioux City and disposed of, but was unfortunate as to getting pay for it, the man beating him out of it.

Mr. Hathaway had purchased the buhrs September 7, 1861, and commenced grinding wheat some time in April, 1866. These stones cost $224, and the furrowing was done by Mr. Hathaway and the same buhrs are still in use on feed. During the winter of 1886-87, roller machinery was substituted for the old-fashioned stones, purifiers, etc., having been added to the equipment of the mill in 1879. Mr. Hathaway carried on the mill until 1881, when he removed to Florida, and rented the same to Frank E. Cheever, who had been his miller for two years. In the fall of 1884, Mr. Hathaway returned and again assumed his old place in the mill and run it for four years. In the fall of 1888, he leased it to F. H. Turner and E. M. Jones, who ran it until October, 1889, when E. M. Jones became sole lessee. The sawmill ran for several years after the pletion of the gristmill.

The first cabin built in Kennebec Township was by one Morgan at the Blackburn mill site where was located the ford used in the early days by voyageurs. As nearly as can be learned this cabin was built in the fall of 1853, as Morgan and his wife and two small children were scared out by the Indians in the early winter of 1853 or 1854, leaving in the morning and footing it through the snow to Preparation, which place they reached about the middle of the afternoon well nigh exhausted. Morgan was a trapper and bee hunter making no improvements. A man by name of Blankenship was in the cabin in 1855 and W. N. Hathaway occupied the place in 1856. It was in this cabin that the latter's little girl set fire to her dress and was burned to death. John S. Blackburn bought the place and added to the cabin making it his home for years.

OLD CASTANA.

In the summer of 1866 A. G. Hammond, of Hartford, Conn., purchased two hundred acres of land, on sections 23 and 24, of James M. Kelsey, and engaged J. B. P. Day to build thereon a store building and a hotel in the following spring. During the winter, however, he died and Messrs. Day & Co. (F. A. & J. B. P.) purchased the land and lumber, and in the summer of 1867 built the store and dwelling combined which was the old Castana headquarters. The building was well nigh completed by July 4, and a big crowd gathered there and had a glorious time on that day. A first-class violinist traveling west in company with S. C. Hoadley could play the tune of the "Arkansas Traveler," or anything else and the party held out until morning. The same day Frank L. Day opened some of his new stock of goods and began a trade that reached out all over the country and proved a bonanza in his hands.

The Castana post-office was established September 11, 1865, with A. J. Hathaway as Postmaster It was moved to the store in 1867 and F. L. Day appointed Postmaster, who was succeeded in 1869 by F. A. Day. In 1872 there were at the old place a blacksmith-shop, two stores, one carried on by Penn Bros. & Co., an agricultural implement depot run by the last mentioned firm and a Methodist parsonage with Hathaway's mill close by. The first base ball club was organized here by Geo. W. Penn in 1872. On July 4, 1873, the "Grange" had a big gathering here. A six-pound cannon was bought for the occasion and the day opened big but a heavy shower about 1 o'clock broke up the meeting.

In connection with the A. G. Hammond purchase, the American Emigrant Company had made

a donation to the county of $2,000 for school purposes and the board of supervisors selected the bench on section 23, as a site for an academy, and a beautiful one it was.

This movement at this point awoke the jealousy of parties interested in Belvidere and other points and the result was the abandonment of the whole matter and the funds diverted to other objects.

CASTANA.

The beautiful village of Castana, one of the coming cities of this part of the county was laid out on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 84, range 44, on land purchased by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company by the Western Town Lot Company in the early summer of 1886, the survey being completed by July 15, the deed of dedication and the plat bearing date of July 24, and were filed for record July 29, 1886.

The first building erected was the warehouse of Day & Co., which stands just back of their store. This was put up in July, 1886, being completed by the 28th of that month. It is located on the rear of lot 1, block 6, and was put up by J. B. P. Day. The railroad track was laid past the depot grounds April 12.

In the fall of 1886, the firm of W. I. Day & Co., dealers in general merchandise, at what is called Old Castana, put up a building in the new village, commencing the foundation August 12, and on its completion moved thither their stock which they largely increased to meet the wants of a growing trade, and are still carrying on the business in the same place.

S. L. Willetts, who had been carrying on the blacksmith's trade in old Castana, put up a smithy in the new town during the summer, and about the 15th of October, 1886, moved to the place. Since then he has been adding to his shop until he has now a smithy 20x60 feet in size, a wagon and paint shop 16x24 feet, and furnishes employment for two men besides himself.

The same fall John C. Carritt, who was living south of old Castana, came to the rising village and began the erection of a store building. Early in December he opened therein a grocery stock and is carrying on the same at the present writing. He was appointed Postmaster May 18, 1886, and took possession of the office June 10. The office was at that time located on his father's farm a mile south of the old village, but on the springing up of the New Castana, he removed it to that village, where he still remains custodian of the mails.

In the fall of 1886, A. J. Lynch came to the village and commenced the erection of a suitable store-building, 22x50 feet in size. Before this was entirely completed, about December 1, he commenced the hardware business which he now carries on. During that winter, the first snow storms were blown through the still unfinished building, filling up corners and nooks, and it was a very uncomfortable place to transact business in. All this is changed now. Mr. Lynch carries a general line of hardware and farm machinery.

In the same autumn R. H. Loucks put up a building and in it opened a drug store. This he continued to carry on until May 1, 1888, when the building, stock and business were purchased by the present proprietor, Dr. J. H. Talboy, who came here from Belvidere Township. Dr. Talboy is, also, a practicing physician and surgeon.

Shortly after this a small building, now occupied by Mrs. Bigelow, as a millinery establishment, was built by Colis S. Penor, and occupied by him as a barber shop and billiard hall. In the spring of 1889 he removed into the building where he now is. The latter was built by Deman Bros., of Modale, in the spring of 1887, who carried on the general merchandise trade therein until that fall. Selling the building to R. D. Silsby, he put in a stock of furniture and a photograph gallery, remaining therein until the spring of 1889, when he rented the building to C. S. Penor, as before stated.

Among the first business places in the new village were the lumber yards. August 16, the ground was leased for yards by the Green Bay Lumber Co., north of the track, and the lot south of it [illegible] by the S. H. Bowman Lbr. Co. Both yards were soon after opened, the former under the superintendence of [illegible] the latter in charge of [illegible].

In the [illegible] December the [illegible] was organized, composed of William H. Waples and

E. W. Copeland put up a building on the west side of the track, and opened up a depot for the sale of agricultural implements. They carried on the business until October 3, 1887, when Mr. Waples purchased the interest of his partner,and has continued in the same line of trade ever since. In June, 1888, he removed the building to the east side of the track, making some additions shortly after.

The Castana house was erected and fitted up as a hotel by Jane Winstanley, in September and October, 1886, and was under her control until May 12, 1888, when she disposed of it to the present proprietors, Mrs. W. H. and Julia C. Dryden.

In December, 1886, John R. Oldis built a livery barn 28x60 feet on the ground, with 12-foot posts and an annex 16x20, in which he, in company with Julius T. Cutter, opened a livery stable. About a month latter Mr. Oldis purchased the interest of his partner and carried it on until September, 1887, when Julius T. Cutter again became the proprietor and is engaged in that line at the present.

The building now occupied by A. A. Davis & Co., as a grocery store and meat market, was erected in the winter of 1886, by F. M. Dove, and was then but fourteen feet square. The latter ran a butcher shop therein for some time and then sold it to McMaster & Dryden, and on the dissolution of that firm the stock passed into the hands of the present proprietors. The building has been added to from time to time until it is now 25x40 feet in size.

In the spring of 1887, J. A. Evans erected a store building in which, in September, 1888, the firm of McMaster & Dryden, composed of I. C. McMaster, and Will H. Dryden, opened a stock of dry goods. About three months later they closed out. In February, 1889, C. W. Ostrander rented this building and March 31, 1889, placed in it part of his stock, which he brought from Prinsghar, O'Brien County, this State, and opened up for business about the 10th of April, following. He carries a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc.

D. G. Huston in the spring of 1888, came to Castana, and putting up a building commenced the trade of harness-making, and has successfully carried on the business ever since.

The bank commenced business here September 4, 1888. George P. Wiley came to this place and began the erection of the building in July, previous, and carries on a general banking and insurance business.

The depot was erected in the fall of 1886, and the first station agent was C. W. Gould, who was succeeded by Ben. Smythe, the present incumbent. Castana people feel that they have been fortunate in having such gentlemanly agents.

The first and only attorney in the town hung out his shingle here in what was the office of the Green Bay Lumber Co., about October 1, 1889. His name is W. S. Morton.

The fine, large school building is the property of J. P. B. Day, who built it in the fall of 1888. Down stairs is used as school rooms and the second story as a hall.

RELIGIOUS.

Scarcely was the town laid out before church matters came up, and the same fall and winter the Congregational society put up the first church edifice in the village, on lot 9, block 16, which was dedicated to the worship of the Master, in January, 1887, by Rev. C. N. Lyman. This was erected at a cost of about $1,200 and is a credit to the town. It has a seating capacity of between two and three hundred. In the spring of 1888, the first permanent pastor in the church, Rev. S. D. Horine, took charge.

In the fall of 1887 the Adventists put up a church, both neat and tasty, which was dedicated February 12, 1888, the Rev. J. H. Morrison of Knoxville, Iowa, having charge of the services on that day.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

In July, 1889, the business men of Castana organized a local branch of the State Business Men's Association of Iowa, electing the following officers for the ensuing year: W. H. Waples, President; A. J. Lynch and C. W. Ostrander Vice Presidents; W. T. Day, Secretary; A. A. Davis, Treasurer; and J. H. Talboy, W. H. Waples, J. B. P. Day, A. J. Lynch and W. T. Day, Executive Committee. At the first monthly meeting, held the last Tuesday of the same month, the following committees were appointed: On Legislation—G. P. Wiley. J. H. Tal-

boy and J. C. Carritt: On Trade Interests—A. J. Lynch, C. W. Ostrander and G. P. Wiley; On Membership—W. H. Waples, H. G. Davis and J. B. P Day.

CASTANA CREAMERY.

In the summer of 1889 J. M. Brent, with J. M. Brent & Co., came to Castana and assisted in the organization of a co-operative company known as the Castana Creamery Company, which started with the following members and stockholders: W. T. Day & Co., S. L. Willits, A. J. Lynch, J. H. Talboy, J. C. Carritt, W. H. Waples, George P. Wiley, J. T. Cutter, Moses Archer, Thomas Cook, J. R. Riddle, L. W. Perkins, F. F. Roe, T. T. Bouslaugh, Thomas Hunter, W. T. Rawlings, W. L. Wiley, A. McCleery, George Fischer, C. A. H. Fischer, J. N. Sooy, H. R. Walter, Edward Winegar, D. O. Newman, Carl Olson, J. W. Kassing, Daniel Beaton, M. M. Copeland, J. O. Johnson, William Moss, William Craik, C. F. Gray, J. M. Hathaway, James Hurst, Green Bay Lumber Co., W. H. Payne, H. G. Davis, W. T. Wiley, George Diddy, A. M. Morrison, Robert Carroll, Bennett Bros., E. J. Norcross, C. C. Brewer, William Harris, C. W. Bisbee, M. F. Cook, F. M. Dorward, Charles Smith, L. B. Howe, Charles Struble, J. H. Cork, W. D. Rounds, J. A. Evans, J. Rae, R. B. McGrew, W. F. Ertel, Ellen Smith, W. A. Dryden, C. S. Penor, K. Sorensen, Howe & Winegar, C. W. Ostrander, A. Hawthorne, R. H. McCall, H. E. Neff, W. H. Wiley, Aaron Steinberg and W. H. Struble. At the first election the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Talboy, President; J. M. Hathaway, Secretary; C. W. Bisbee, W. L. Wiley and John Rae, Directors.

A contract was closed with J. M. Brent & Co., to erect and equip a model creamery and cheese factory, which was executed July 22, and the building was put up and ready for business, September 16, following. It was opened September 24, 1889, and is taking in now (November, 1889,) about three thousand five hundred pounds of milk daily. The structure is 30x52, two stories high with an engine room annex sixteen feet square, twelve feet high, and contains seven rooms—receiving room, office, manufacturing room, ice room, cold storage apartment, cheese curing room and a store room. The machinery consists of a twelve horse power engine, centrifugal separator, cheese and milk vats, churn, cheese press, scales, etc., and the entire plant cost $6,600.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE subdivision of the county that bears the honored name of the matchless general that led our victorious hosts from Atlanta to the sea, through the heart of the so-called confederacy, embraces all of Congressional Township 82, range 45, and the fractional parts of sections 13, 24, 25 and 36, of township 82, range 46, that lie along the eastern bank of the Missouri River that washes the western boundary of the township. It is bounded on the north by Franklin Township, on the east by Sioux and on the south by the county of Harrison, and is located in the southwestern extremity of the county. Lying in the far-famed Missouri bottoms it contains some 24,000 acres of a rich sandy loam that is susceptible of the highest culture in most instances, while that portion that is not yet brought under subjection affords most succulent and nutricious pasturage for numerous herds of sleek and well rounded cattle. In 1885 the township contained a population of six hundred and nineteen inhabitants, since which time it has increased largely.

Sherman Township has a fair amount of native timber, the bank of the Missouri for a couple of miles in width being covered with a thick growth, a large part of which is valuable black walnut. In addition to this the settlers have, with admirable foresight and taste, set out numbers of groves and plantations of trees that have throve and grown with the years and now form spots of leafy beauty dotting the landscape.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad crosses the township from north to south, traversing sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 22, 27 and 34, while the village of Blencoe, on section 9, a station on this road, affords ample facilities for shipping and marketing the produce of the town.

The first settlement was made in this township in 1855, by Aaron W. Cook and his family, among whom was his son James, then a young man of seventeen years. Mr. Cook and his son, with Josiah Summer, were the first white settlers within the limits of Monona County, coming here in the fall of 1851, and settling in what is now Franklin, as detailed in the history of that part of the county. There Mr. Cook and his son resided until the date above given, when they removed to Sherman Township, locating on section 7. The elder Mr. Cook remained on this latter place engaged in getting out wood to sell to passing steamboats on the river, until January 1, 1856, when he died of liver complaint. His son, James Cook, is now living on the old homestead and is the oldest living settler.

The second pioneer to make a settlement within what is now Sherman Township, was Robert Lindley, Sr., who, in 1855, came to this county with Messrs. Holbrook, Whiting and others, and entered

large quantities of land. He took up his residence here building the second log cabin north and opened upon a splendid farm, and died here in 1878. His family are still residents of the county.

James R. Thurston came to Sherman Township in February, 1861, and bought a claim on section 8. On this piece of land he erected the third building in the town, a rough hewed log cabin, the only one between Gard Lake and Little Sioux. This was used as a stage station and as an eating house.

The same year witnessed the arrival and settlement of N. B. Morris and his family. They are still residents of the county where they pitched their tents twenty-eight years ago.

John Barcus and his son Samuel, and their families came from Ohio in April, 1863, in search of a home, and found in this township, on section 8, the long looked for location. Here they commenced to open up a farm, and here still lives the younger Mr. Barcus, his father dying about the latter part of 1888. With them came Mrs. Mary Kelly and her son Jackson, who, also, found here a home. Mrs. Kelly was called away from earth in the summer of 1864 but her son remained on the farm here ever since.

Shortly after this, in 1864, William Stevens came here and took up a claim on section 7, which he commenced to develop. In 1868 he gave it up and removed to Fremont County, Iowa.

Lorenzo Dow came in the same year and settled on section 5, where he resided until the year 1872, removing to Harrison County.

Peter Reily settled in Sherman Township, on section 8, March 24, 1865, coming from Webster City, Hamilton Co., Iowa. He is, at the present, a resident and prominent merchant of the village of Blencoe, and one of the county's leading citizens. With Mr. Reily came his father Patrick Reily, who died here in 1869, Aug. James and Orlin Wright moved to Oregon in 1879; John Martin, who went to the Southern States about the year 1879; and Orlin Wright, who has been a resident of the State of Washington since 1877.

Lewis Teeters came to this locality from Ohio in February, 1865, and located upon section 15, where he resided until the year 1872, at which date he emigrated to Missouri.

Thomas Reily in 1865, settled in Monona County engaging in railroad work, farming, rafting on the river, etc., making his home here. He has been farming in Sherman Township on section 5, since 1877, and is one of the leading agriculturists of that section of the State.

Nathaniel C. Harlow, still a resident of Sherman, made a settlement in 1865, coming here from Burt County, Neb.

Jason H. Morris came to the county the same year and settled in Sherman Township, where he resided for some years. He is now living in the village of Whiting, where he is engaged in the hotel business. His son, Charles F., who came with him, is still a resident of the town.

James Carmody settled in Sherman Township, on section 16, in April, 1866. He is a resident of the town, at the present writing. With him came his father-in-law, Lewis Shiney and his family; Augustus Shiney, Sr.; J. S. Richardson and family, Ira Miller and family; and Robert Crego and family. Lewis Shiney removed to Cook County, Dak., about 1876; Robert Crego, went to Kansas about 1872, as did Mr. Richardson; and Ira Miller left for California in 1874 or 1875.

William Hopkins came to Monona County in 1866, and made a home on section 21, where he is still living, engaged in agricultural pursuits, having developed a fine farm.

William Silvers made his appearance in this county about the same time and for about two years, after which he returned to his home in Ohio.

Hiram Harlow came from Nebraska in 1867, and made a settlement in Monona County, in the town of Sherman, where he still resides. He owns 160 acres in this township on his fine farm and has made it his home ever since.

S. Cunningham, a native of the North of Ireland, came to Sherman Township in the year 1867, and settled on section 17, 100 acres of which he still owns and has been a resident of the county ever since.

John Tryon, still a resident of the town, came to Monona County in the year 1868, and settled

purchased a farm on sections 5 and 7. In October, 1868, he removed thither with his family, a wife and three children, and has since made his home there.

John Glenn made a settlement in May, 1868, on section 8, where he now lives, and is engaged in carrying on the fine farm that he has opened up.

Thomas Kennedy, a worthy son of the "Emerald Isle," located in this township on the 6th of February, 1870, on section 19. Here he made his home until summoned to "his chamber" in the silent halls of death, which took place Dec. 3, 1882. Mrs. Robert Glenn, *nee* Martha Kennedy, still a resident of the township, is his daughter.

William Tees, a resident of Sherman Township, dates his residence here from the fall of 1871, when having sought the shores of America he came at once to Monona County.

James Fleming, Jr., also made his appearance in in the town in the same year, and has lived there ever since.

Joseph J. Reynolds, arrived on the 22d day of July, the same year, settling on sections 3 and 4, where he now lives.

Thomas Duffy, in 1873, came to Sherman Township, where he settled on section 29, where he has remained most of the time since.

The same year James Nichols, who had been living just across the line in Harrison County since 1859, came to this township and made a home where he now resides.

Chester W. Daley located in Sherman Township during the year 1875, where he now lives.

Warner H. Peake came from Onawa to the town of Sherman in the spring of 1876 and engaged in the agricultural pursuits which he still follows.

The settlement of Benjamin F. Boutwell, a resident of Sherman Township, was made in 1877.

Among the arrivals of the year 1878 in this town was Anthony Brown, who was for a time engaged in railroad work, but now keeps the leading hotel in Blencoe.

Daniel Campbell, one of the county's best known citizens came here in 1880 and located in Sherman Township, where he still resides. He has been the representative of this district in the State Legislature and the candidate for gubernatorial honors on the Greenback Labor ticket, and is one of the most influential and honored citizens of the county. Thomas Bruen, now living upon section 31, also settled here the same year.

Charles H. Cobleigh came to this town and made a settlement in 1880 on his farm on sections 17 and 18, where he still lives.

The settlement of Byron D. Persons, one of the leading stock-raisers of the township, dated only from the year 1881. He was the manager of the Cary & Yeoman's Round Grove Stock farm, and died here May 14, 1889, his son, Robert H., taking his place.

William H. Bassett and his son, William D., settled in this subdivision of the county in 1884. The elder moved to Colorado in 1888, and the younger in 1889 bought the farm where he now lives.

Among the settlers in the county of the year 1885, was Sanford L. Welsh, who located on section 28, where he now lives.

Elijah Peake removed from Onawa, where he had been living for some years, to this township in 1888, and has since made his home here.

Isaac Freeland came to Sherman Township and located on a farm in 1884. Two years later he removed to Onawa, where he now resides.

George A. Welsh is mentioned as one of the settlers of the year 1885.

John Bagby, now living on section 25, was one of the earliest settlers of Harrison County, from which he removed to Sherman Township in 1885.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first religious services were held in an old log schoolhouse in district No. 1, in the winter of 1866, at which time a religious revival was held under the administration of Elder Collins.

The first frame schoolhouse in the township was erected by Peter Reily and Alva Jones, in the fall of 1866.

The first sod was broken by Aaron W. Cook in 1854, he ploughing up some nine acres. Robert Lindley was the next to break ground, opening some twenty acres. J. R. Thurston and Frank Richardson, were the third and fourth to open up the land in this township.

The first log house was that of Aaron W. Cook

on section 7, erected in 1864. The [illegible] was put up by Robert Lindley and the third by James R. Thurston.

The first postoffice was called Boston, and James R. Thurston was the first Postmaster. In the summer of 1866, a petition was forwarded to the Government asking for the location of an office. This bore the signatures of James Carmody, J. R. Thurston, N. B. Morris, Isaac Morris, J. R. Richardson, Lewis Shirley, D. W. Wilson, Robert Lindley, Ira Miller, Isaac Davis, U. U. Comfort, John Barcus, Samuel Barcus, John Harris, Peter Reily, Rev. Mr. Grimes, and others. This office was continued until the village of Blencoe was founded, when it was removed to that place and the name changed.

SCHOOLS.

The first school board in the district township was organized in the fall of 1866, at the house of James R. Thurston, the first directors being Samuel Barcus, J. S. Richardson, and Robert Lindley. J. R. Thurston was chosen treasurer and James Carmody, clerk.

The first school house was erected that fall on section 7, in District No. 1, and in this William Marsh was the first teacher. He did not remain all the term, so the time was filled out by J. Funk. The latter was succeeded by William Silvers.

The first school in District No. 3, was held in a small emigrant house planted on the sand knolls on section 9, in 1866, Mrs. McCann being the teacher.

ORGANIZATION.

At the time of the reorganization of the county by the board of supervisors, April 3, 1876, a new township called Sherman was formed, embracing all of township 82, ranges 43 and 44, and a portion of range 44. By the same order Robert Lindley and John Barcus were made the officers of the new precinct, and D. Wilson and J. Morris, Jr., clerks. The first election was held at the schoolhouse in District No. 3, at which Peter Reily was chosen supervisor.

GRANGE HALL.

In the spring of 1877 there was organized in Sherman township a grange known as Union Grange, No. 1949, Patrons of Husbandry. The next spring, under the inspiration of Ira Miller, one of its leading spirits, now in California, a project was set on foot for the erection of a hall. As the funds of the grange could not be diverted to this purpose, voluntary contributions were solicited and obtained and the building commenced. Before its completion the cyclone of 1878 laid it in ruins upon the ground, but it was immediately re-erected and completed. In this building David Rees opened a general merchandise store, but as he did not operate it in accordance with the principles of the grange it was not taken under the auspices of that order. It was operated in principle with the grange but was not under the order. For some five years Mr. Rees carried on the business therein, at the expiration of which time the building was purchased by Peter Reily, who disposed of it to W. J. Davis. The latter named sold it in turn to T. M. C. Logan and M. Murray, who converted it into an elevator and still own and operate it as such.

GOOD TEMPLARS' HALL.

In the fall of 1877 a Good Templar's organization was effected in the township, which had at one time some 125 members, and which continued in operation for about two years. In the spring of 1878 they commenced the erection of a hall in which to hold their meetings, but just as they had the building enclosed the tornado of that year wrecked it completely, but it was soon re-erected. This stood on the northwest corner of section 16, a mile and a half southwest of where Blencoe is now located, and was erected by a stock company within the order. Some malicious boys broke into the building and carried off all the regalia and paraphernalia of the lodge, which discouraged the organization and it soon ceased to exist. The building was [illegible] to the Congregational Church society, who fitted it up for religious purposes. Late in the fall of 1879 a church festival was held therein, and fire being left in the stove, by some means the building was set on fire and totally destroyed.

BLENCOE.

The village of Blencoe is situated upon the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the

northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9, township 82, range 45, and was laid out in the summer of 1881 by the Missouri Valley Land Company. The plat of the same was filed for record September 23, 1881.

Previous to this, however, business had been transacted at this point, Robert Crego opening a store on the site of the elevator in the fall of 1869, where the post-office was located.

David Rees opened a store in what was then the Grange Hall in June, 1878, and carried on the business until 1882, when he sold out to Peter Reily.

James McFarlane opened a store here in 1879, west of the track.

The first store erected and opened in the newly laid out village after its survey, was put up by James McFarlane & Bro., a firm formed shortly before by the admission of William McFarlane. This was in the spring of 1882. They opened in this building with a stock of general merchandise. James was the first station and express agent and Postmaster. In 1888 the firm sold the building, stock and good will to E. M. Calef, who carried on the business until the spring of 1889, when he disposed of it to J. M. Carmody. The latter gentleman occupied the building until late in the summer, when he removed to another room, and the old structure was and is occupied by Dr. L. E. St. John as a drug store.

The second store building was erected in the summer of 1883 by Cunningham & Grey, who, during that season opened therein a hardware, lumber and agricultural implement business, which they still carry on at the old stand.

Dr. L. E. St. John erected the next store building in the fall of 1884. He had come here the preceding spring and opened a drug store in a part of what is now the bank building, but on the completion of his own quarters moved therein. In January, 1887, this edifice, together with the residences of C. A. Danforth and H. Harlow, was destroyed by fire. In the spring following the Doctor put up a temporary building, and, having saved considerable of his stock, recommenced business, taking in as partner C. A. Danforth. They put up at once a building 32x56 feet in size, two stories high, in which the firm carried on their business until the spring of 1889, when they dissolved partnership, and the Doctor left the place, only to return later in the season. Mr. Danforth is still occupying the store room, engaged in the grocery business, a part of the room being rented to C. H. Wheeler, who carries on the drug trade.

In March, 1885, H. C. Mosher and A. M. Noble, trading as Mosher & Noble, erected a building in which they opened up a full line of groceries, carrying on in connection therewith a first-class meat market. In February of the following year Mr. Mosher purchased the interest of his partner, but two months later disposed of a half interest to R. H. Persons. They ran the business for about a year together, when Mr. Persons sold out to Mr. Mosher, and the grocery business is carried on by the latter gentleman alone, the meat market branch of the business having been dropped after the first year of their business life.

Peter Reily, who had purchased the old Grange Hall and the stock of David Rees, put up a new building in the village in August, 1885, and started out in the general merchandise business in which he is still successfully engaged.

The next building put up was the St. John and Danforth one spoken of above.

Logan & Murry, who had purchased and fitted up the old Grange Hall, turning it into an elevator, in 1887, commenced their business the same year. They put up an office and corn-cribs, also about the same time, the latter having a holding capacity of 150,000 bushels of corn. In 1888 the same firm put up their agricultural implement warehouse, which is 30x60 feet in size and well stocked.

In the summer of 1888 William Hoenstein commenced the erection of a store building, but which, before completion was sold to F. Michealis, who, after finishing it, opened up therein with a stock of boots and shoes and groceries. He is still engaged in the same line of trade.

G. W. McEwen opened a meat market in the summer of 1888, but the following spring sold out to Reynolds & Odell, who have removed the building, have added to it and opened a lunch counter also in addition to their other business.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in the place was opened in the fall

of 1882, by Anthony Brown, who moved a store building to the site of his present [illegible] erected for the wants of the weary traveler. In the spring of 1884, the necessities of the business demanding an increase in the facilities for carrying it on, the proprietor moved the old building back on his lots, and erected the present structure in the front, using the old one as a kitchen. This has, ever since its inception, been under the charge of its founder, Anthony Brown, who is still the owner and landlord.

The Commercial House, the building now used by William McFarlane as a bank, was erected in the fall of 1883, and opened as a hostelry by R. Wilkinson. It was carried on as a boarding house and as a hotel until August, 1888, when it was purchased by Mr. McFarlane.

The Blencoe Bank was established in August, 1888, by the present owner, William McFarlane. It does a general banking business, deals in real estate and steamship tickets, makes abstracts of title, acts as agent for fire and tornado insurance, and as Notary Public.

The pioneer blacksmith shop was built and opened in 1883 by Jeremiah Belt, and was carried on by "that sturdy son of Vulcan" for about a year. After [illegible] a year. The latter moving away, the shop was purchased by Peter Reily, who hired a smith and in this way ran it for about twelve or thirteen months. The next proprietor was J. O. McElroy, who purchased it of Mr. Reily, and carried it on for about a year and a half, and then sold out to the present proprietor, E. J. Severance.

DEPOT.

As early as 1878, the railroad placed a station here, bringing a small building on wheels from Whiting, for use as a depot. In 1884, after the company was solicited in vain for more suitable depot accomodations, William McFarlane and others got up a petition to the State railway commissioners, praying for their interference. The latter, on investigation, finding that there was business enough to warrant the same, ordered the erection of a new depot, which was accordingly built the same year. This is 24x60 feet in size, and is a neat and comfortable building, one of the best on the line of railroad.

[illegible]

For some years the education of the rising generation was confined to the usual country school, but in the summer of 1885, the present building was erected, D. Grant, of Onawa, being the contractor. The edifice is 34x56 feet in size on the ground, 16 foot studding, and is surmounted with a neat cupola, in which hangs a mellow-toned bell, that calls the laggard each morning to his daily lessons.

[illegible]

The Congregational Church was organized under the influence of Rev. C. N. Lyman of Onawa, in 1879, in the old Good Templars' Hall, and afterward, for a time, held services in the schoolhouse. In 1880, they erected their church edifice west of the village, which was moved to the town site at [illegible]

A Roman Catholic church was organized here in 1886 by Rev. Father Daly, and work on the building in which they worship was commenced in the spring of the same year, and completed about the 1st of August following, William Marsh having charge of the work. This building is a neat one, and is 22x32 feet in size. Rev. Father Griffin, of Salix has charge of the church at the present writing. The first mass celebrated in the town was at the house of Peter Reily, by the Rev. Father McLaughlin, a missionary priest, in 1866.

One of the industries of the town that deserves special mention, is the large dairy and cheese factory belonging to Messrs. Yeomans & Cary, which is located about three miles southeast of the village. They carry some two to three hundred head of blooded cattle, and besides carrying large quantities of milk to supply the Sioux City market, manufacture many hundred weight of cheese per month.

MAPLE TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LYING on the north line of the county and the second from its eastern boundary is the town of Maple. It embraces all of Congressional Township 85 north, range 43, and is bounded on the north by Woodbury County; on the east by Cooper Township, on the south by the town of Center, while West Fork lies on the west. Having the full thirty-six sections it contains about 23,040 acres.

The surface is generally of a rolling character, slightly more so than some of the others in the eastern part of the county, but just enough so as to need no irrigation and to properly drain off any superabundance of water. In fertility and productiveness it is second to none in the county, the soil being a rich, warm loam, of the bluff deposit or loess, and contains a large percentage of decomposed organic matter.

The Maple River, from which it derives its name, traverses its eastern portion, forming the far famed and beautiful valley that is the garden spot of Western Iowa, both for loveliness of view and agricultural wealth. This stream and several smaller affluents afford an ample drainage system and supply an abundance of running water for stock purposes.

The Manilla branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Maple Valley division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad traverse its territory, crossing one another at the enterprising village of East Mapleton which lies on section 24, of this township.

The first to make a settlement in the township was William H. Wilsey, who came here August 1, 1855, and located on sections 14 and 23, where he pre-empted a tract of 160 acres of land. Here he resided until the spring of 1876, when after a visit to Colorado he located in Harrison County. Four years later he came and made his home until 1882, when he removed to Little Sioux, Harrison County, where he is now residing. He was one of the largest land owners of the county in his day and an important factor in the political life of the county. He was the proprietor of the town-site of "Old Mapleton," as it is called, was its postmaster and at one time merchant. His son Nelson A. Wilsey, still a resident of the township, came with his father and has resided on the old homestead ever since.

William McCleery, one of the prominent men of to-day, came here in September, 1855, and settled on some land that he had entered the previous month. This was on section 34, and on it he has resided ever since. With him came his family, among whom was Aaron McCleery now an influential farmer living on section 34, who was then a young man of sixteen years of age. Silas, John William and Frank, the other sons, are still residents of this county.

During the same year Newton Mahaffy located on a piece of land on section 22, on coming to this county, and commenced to open up a farm. Shortly after he sold out his claim and, in company

with W. H. Wilsey, started a saw mill. In 1858 he sold out again and left the county.

With Mr. Mahaffy came his brother-in-law, Marvin Allison, who also took up land on section 22. He was a young, unmarried man at this time. About a year later he removed from here, going to Pilot Rock, Cherokee County.

The next to make a settlement in this township was Thomas Maynard and his family and Benjamin Wiggins, his nephew, who came here from Cedar County, in the fall of 1855. After remaining at "Old Mapleton" all winter they settled on land they bought on section 23, where he lived until 1865, at which date Mr. Maynard sold his farm and moved to Cooper Township. In 1884 he removed to the Pacific Slope, and died in Union County, Ore., February 6, 1886.

At the same time came Esom Lee, who settled on the southern part of section 24, and opened up a fine farm. Here he remained, actively engaged in agricultural labors until about 1883, when he sold out his interests here, removing to Nebraska. With him came his brother, William Lee, familiarly known as "Jack-knife." He remained here but a short time and then removed to Camp Creek, Woodbury County, where he and his son froze to death in a blizzard while going after wood.

In 1856, also, James A. Scott, a well-known pioneer of those early days, came to this vicinity and, taking a liking to the look of the country, made a settlement here and was engaged in various avocations—farming, merchandising, etc., until the spring of 1866, when he removed to Missouri.

About the same time Theodore D. Kellogg made a settlement upon section 13 and essayed farming, a vocation to which he had not been trained nor was fitted. Having some means, not a common thing with the pioneers, he laid out a village upon his farm, to which he gave the name of St. George, a sketch of which is given later on. About 1859, after running through with the money he had brought with him and his pet scheme, the town of St. George dying, he returned to New York City where he is engaged in the grain and seed commission business.

Henry and Abram Carter, two brothers from Ohio, settled here also in 1856. The latter died in the county, at the residence of Dr. Ordway, in the spring of 1857. Henry sold out his interest here to W. H. Wilsey in 1861, and migrated to Colorado.

Bushrod Warren came to Monona County in [illegible] and made a settlement on a piece of land on section 14, this township, where he took up a home and resided until cut down by death in the fall of 1861. He was the first Postmaster in the town.

David Harris, a native of Gates County, Ohio, was another of the pioneers of the year 1856. He came here with his family and died in this town in July, 1869. Of his children Thomas B. is a wagon-maker at Smithland; William Return is a farmer of Kennebec Township; Henry is residing on the Pacific Slope and Frank in Northwestern Nebraska. An adopted son, Daniel Sears, enlisted during the Rebellion in the Union army and is reported missing, his bones doubtless bleaching upon Southern soil.

In 1857 came Hoyt Sessions, who journeyed to this county from Jackson County, this State. He took up a claim on the site of East Mapleton, where he built a house and established his home. Some four or five years later he returned to the eastern part of the State. With him to this county came Moses Sessions, his brother. The latter went to the mountains, subsequently, where he died.

An old gentleman by the name of Foote settled here, also, in 1857, and lived here about two years and then removed to Guthrie County, this State. His son Charles, "the black sheep" in the family, drifted to Montana where he died suddenly.

Benjamin Davis, a carpenter by trade, located at St. George in 1858, and after living there for some three or four years moved to Estherville, Emmet County, this State.

Amasa Briggs came to the valley of Mapleton in 1858 and remained a resident here until 1869 or 1870, when he removed to Missouri.

David French, another pioneer, came here [illegible] having purchased four lots in that village. Although he entered land in Cooper Township he resided here, working for W. H. Wilsey. In 1860 he removed to Colorado, but later returned to Iowa, and while a resident of the eastern part of

the State enlisted in the army and fell a victim to the deadly bullet in 1865.

Among the early settlers of this portion of Monona County, was Alexander J. Trego. Being in the employ of Martin & Davis of Panora, Guthrie County, contractors for the carrying of mail through various parts of the country, he came to Mapleton to live, in June, 1859, this being the most convenient point on the route he had given to him, viz: that from Dennison to Sioux City. Here he remained until the outbreak of the rebellion when he enlisted. About 1868, he returned here and taking up his residence has made this his home ever since.

About 1859, Jesse Melton, one of the earliest settlers of Center, removed across the line into what is now Maple Township. For about three years he made his home in the village of Mapleton, and then removed to his farm in the south part of the town. There he resided until 1875, when he went to California.

In 1860, Andrew Smith, the son of Seth Smith, made a settlement in this town on section 32, coming from Kennebec, where he had been living. He was farmer, gunsmith, blacksmith, surveyor and general mechanic. He married Miss Sarah Porter, and died here in the spring of 1875.

Joseph Muckey made a settlement in Maple Township, in the fall of 1862, on section 24, where his widow still lives, he dying here October 15, 1869.

Calvin Metcalf with his family came here in 1865, and put up the first mill in the town. He remained a resident of this part of the county until December, 1888, when he paid the debt of nature. Thomas Hathaway, now living upon section 14, a native of this county, and the step-son of Mr. Metcalf, was brought here by him at the time of his settlement, and has been a resident ever since.

William Turner, who came to this county in 1865, purchased a farm on section 6, now the Priester place, and here resided until 1868, when he removed to Colorado.

Quincy A. Wooster made his appearance in the county in the spring of 1865, and took a claim on Government land on section 6, Cooper Township. Two years later he removed to this town and settled on a farm on section 12, upon which he is still living. He has always been prominently identified with the growth and development of the county and a leader in all the political movements in the community, having been the candidate of this district several times for legislative honors, and has served as a member of the county board.

John C. Priester now living on section 12, where he is engaged in farming, came to this locality in the fall of 1866, and purchased the claim of William Turner to a homestead on that place, has lived on it ever since with the exception of a year spent in Mapleton.

N. B. Butler and his family, came here in 1867, from Des Moines, and settled upon a farm on section 10. There they resided until 1883, when the father died. N. B. Butler, Jr., the previous year had removed to Clarion, Wright County, this State, where he is engaged in the jewelry business. Green Butler, another son, went to Oregon in 1884.

About the same time William Kegge located here on section 10, where he still lives.

Frank O'Niell, now of Mapleton, located in this town in 1867.

M. J. P. Jenness entered a homestead on a part of section 6, in 1868, and resided upon it until 1880, when the farm was bought by Frank Hills, when he removed to Smithland and assists his son in getting up the newspaper at that point.

John Marsh, now a resident of the township came to this locality in 1870, and commenced opening up a farm and improving it on section 18.

About the same time D. R. Frary made a settlement on the same section. He was engaged here in the cultivation of the soil until some four or five years ago when he removed from the county.

Simon P. Lewis, a veteran of the late war, and a resident of the town at the present located here the same year.

Charles H. Simmons came to Monona County in the early spring of 1871, and settled on the farm on section 14, where he now lives. He has been connected with the mercantile circles of Old Mapleton and the present village and filled the office of postmaster from 1874 until the close of 1881.

Joseph Earnst put in an appearance in this town

for the first time, September 1, 1871, and is now living on section 4.

Joseph Ehl, still a resident of the township, settled thereon about the same time.

In April, 1872, Hiram Hoosier built a log house on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, where he lived for several years. In 1878 he sold out and removed to Woodbury County, but in March, 1879, returned and here died November 4, 1886.

Casper Uhl cast in his lot with the citizens of Maple in March, 1877, and locating on section 4, remained here until taken away by death, December 21, 1886. He was a native of Germany who had come to this country a few years previous, and was a highly respected member of the community.

L. J. Preble came to Monona County in the spring of 1874, and lived here for a short time when he went to Kansas. Two years later he returned here and purchased a farm in company with his brother, William E., on section 26, upon which he is still living.

S. E. Rhodes, now residing in the township, came here and took up his residence in 1875, and has followed farming ever since.

Allen Clingenpeel, who two years before had located in Cooper Township, came to Maple in 1876, and settled on section 26, where he lived until 1881. In the summer of the latter year he removed to Danbury, Woodbury County, where he still lives. With him came his son John, now the owner of the Mapleton gristmill. George Clingenpeel, another son, now living on section 35, settled in this town two years before his father came here. He has spent some years in Nebraska but returned here in 1889.

Frederick W. Elmore came to this township in 1878, and has here made his home ever since.

Frank I. Hills purchased the unimproved land on section 6, and located there in 1880.

Ezra De Wolf and John C. Nolen both made settlements in the town in the year 1882, and are still residents.

Soren Jensen, another well-known citizen of the township, located here on the farm where he now lives in the fall of 1882. He had been in the county since the spring of 1879, and had been living in Center Township.

[illegible] came to Maple Township in 1880 and took up his residence and is here still. Clarence L. Chapman dates his settlement from the same year. Sidney S. Scott located where he now lives about the same time.

Schools.

The first school meeting of district No. 1, was held January 9, 1858. This was a special session and T. D. Kellogg was appointed Chairman and James A. Scott, Secretary, and the business of electing the officers of the new school district commenced. William H. Wilsey was chosen President; J. A. Scott, Secretary; and David Harris, Treasurer. At the same time it was voted to levy a tax of one per cent. on all property in the district for the purpose of building a schoolhouse. A school was taught previous to the building of this structure, in the summer of 1858, in a small cabin at St. George, by Miss Martha Foote. The next term was taught by Miss Sarah Porter, at the house of J. C. Melton, at Mapleton, in the summer of 1859.

The next school in the township was conducted by Amasa Briggs, in the winter of 1858–59, in a log cabin that stood on section 14. The attendance of scholars was quite large. The district was at that time unorganized, but became afterwards district No. 1.

The first schoolhouse in the above district was erected on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, in the summer of 1859. It was a frame building, 16x24 feet in size, and was put up by W. H. Wilsey out of native lumber. That gentleman drew the logs to Smithland where he had them sawed into plank, boards, studding, siding and flooring and put up a good, substantial building, for which he received $215. This was used for educational purposes until the following winter when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The first term of school herein was taught by Amasa Briggs, but was not finished in that building. The country being new, and matches, as well as other necessaries scarce, Nelson A. Wilsey, then a boy, in order to obtain a fire in the schoolhouse

would carry a shovelful of coals from his father's house, but a short distance away, and probably dropped one of the flaming embers into the straw and stuff with which it was bunked up, thus setting it afire.

The building was replaced the next spring by another the same size which was in use until the formation of the independent school district of Mapleton, when it was sold and now forms a part of the farm residence of Christian Steinman, on section 14.

The first religious services were held at the house of W. H. Wilsey, by Elder Clark and another clergyman, about 1858 or 1859. A Sabbath-school and class were formed at that time which were carried on for some time.

The next sermon was preached in the township in 1865 by the Rev. Mr. Havens, a Methodist clergyman, who assisted at the organization of a class of that denomination. In 1866 the Maple Valley Baptist Church was organized through the efforts of Rev. James Patrick, with seven members. The first baptism was that of L. N. Castle.

The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1869, at the residence of James Scott, with Mrs. Briggs as Superintendent.

The first bridge in the township was erected in 1858 across the Maple River, William H. Wilsey building the same, and was paid $230 out of the Swamp Land Fund years afterward.

The first wheat was sown by William McCleery in 1856, but the crop proved a failure on account of the dry season.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth was that of a son of Esom and Elizabeth Lee, who was born in January, 1857.

The ceremony that united Miss Elizabeth Maynard and Henry Heisler was the first event of that character that was solemnized within the limits of the township. The next marriage was that of Miss Clarissa Wilsey and John A. Heisler, which took place June 16, 1861, and the third that of John Q. Adams and Miss Eliza J. McCleery, which occurred August 14, the same year.

The first death was that of Adelbert, the son of Bushrod Warren, who died in the winter of 1856, when about six years of age. The body was interred in the pasture of N. A. Wilsey, where it still lies.

Metcalf's flouring-mill, the first in the township, was located on section 14, on Wilsey's Creek, was built about 1865 by Calvin Metcalf, with one set of buhrs. That gentlemen operated it until 1870, when he sold a half interest in the business to Benjamin Taylor. Milton Pinkney some time thereafter bought Mr. Metcalf's remaining interest, and the firm of Pinkney & Taylor carried on the business until they met with financial embarassment, when the building came under the hands of the sheriff, who sold it to W. H. Wilsey, who held a judgment against Taylor, who was drowned in the Missouri. The buhrs and most of the machinery were stolen out of the mill and were found some time afterwards off on the Missouri River bottoms.

The Mapleton mill, on the northeast corner of section 34, on the Maple River, was erected in the fall of 1876 by T. B. Jones and Monroe Updyke. They operated it but a short time in company, Mr. Jones buying his partner's interest. The latter gentleman carried on business until March, 1881, when it was purchased by George D. Moad, who ran the mill until the spring of 1886, when he disposed of it to John Clingenpeel, the present proprietor and operator. The building is a frame one, 22x48 feet in size, two stories high, with a basement beneath, and contains three run of buhrs and other necessary machinery. The motive power is furnished by the river.

ORGANIC.

The town of Maple, that then embraced considerable more territory than now, was organized in the fall of 1856, the first election taking place in November of that year. At that time there were but twelve votes cast, and the following were elected officers of the new township:
James Scott, Justice of the Peace; W. H. Wilsey, Assessor; Hart Warren, Clerk; B. Davis, D. Harris and J. C. Melton, Trustees; and William H. Wilsey, Road Supervisor. The latter was also the first Supervisor on the county board from this town after its organization.

In April, 1866, on a new subdivision of the county, town 85, ranges 42 and 43, was reorgan-

ized as Maple Township, and so remained until June 3, 1879, when town 85 range 42, was separated from it and formed into the present town of Cooper.

MAPLETON.

"Old Mapleton," as it is usually called to distinguish it from its younger and more successful rival, was laid out in 1857 by W. H. Wilsey, with the hope that it might become a town of considerable size. The situation was most eligible and beautiful, and everything was in its favor, but the stringent times consequent upon the financial crisis of 1857 and the Civil War, nipped it in the bud. Before it could rise again the railroads came into the western part of the county and until there was one located and built in the eastern portion, no village there would grow up, and when the Maple Valley branch of the Northwestern Railroad located its depot where East Mapleton is now situated, the older village was doomed.

The pioneer store was opened in 1866 by Ira Price, who put in a small stock of dry-goods, drugs and groceries in his house, on section 14, and carried on the business at that point until 1868, when he removed the stock to Smithland. From that time until the spring of 1870 there was nothing in the way of a mercantile establishment here, but on the latter date R. L. Ingles put a stock of goods into a log building on the hill and again was the store opened for business.. After three years he closed out the business and is now a resident of Cooper Township whither he removed. In the fall of 1874 W. H. Wilsey and L. H. Monroe put in a stock of general merchandise and carried on the business for about two years. At the end of that time Mr. Wilsey sold out his interest to C. H. Simmons, and the new firm of Monroe and Simmons ran the store about a year when another change took place, Mr. Wilsey purchasing the interest of Mr. Monroe. Under the firm name and style of Wilsey & Simmons, the business was continued until the summer of 1877, during which N. A. Wilsey bought out W. H. Wilsey, and carried on the store until the fall of the same year when they removed the stock to Mapleton.

The pioneer blacksmith was J. F. Baxter, who carried on the business in the old shanty where the school was taught, commencing in 1868.

He was succeeded by Levi Monroe, and he by Charles Penn. Later on Mr. Monroe again carried it on, and in 1877 removed it to Mapleton, selling the building to N. A. Wilsey who uses it as a barn, having moved it to his place.

A brickyard was opened in 1859 by James A. Scott, who was succeeded by John Holiday. Isaac Billings, David Beck and John B. Webb were each engaged in the same business at a later date, the latter making the brick of which the Methodist Church at East Mapleton is constructed. The business was afterwards conducted by L. H. Monroe and N. A. Wilsey, and these gentlemen burned the brick of which the Mapleton bank building is built. N. A. Tyler was another who ran the business and at various times quite an extensive manufacture was carried on. The business is now in the hands of William Earlewine.

Mapleton post-office was established in 1857 with Bushrod Warren as Postmaster. That gentleman held the position, having the office at his residence on section 14, until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1864. He was succeeded by James A. Scott. On the latter leaving in the spring of 1866 the office was carried on for a time by his deputy, Mr. Siebold, and later by Q. A. Wooster. In the winter of 1866–7 W. H. Wilsey was appointed Postmaster and held the commission for several years. In 1874 he was succeeded by Charles Simmons, who was still Postmaster when he removed with the office to the new village of Mapleton, a history of which appears elsewhere.

As has been already mentioned, the village with the above name was laid out by Theodore D. Kellogg in July, 1857, the plat and deed of the same being filed for record upon the 27th of that month. About the same time a store building was erected and a stock of goods opened therein by George Massett, a relative of the town proprietor. In June 1858 [illegible] and scattered the goods all over ten miles of country. However, the store was rebuilt and business resumed, but on the expiration of the in-

cipient village the stock was closed out by Mr. Massett, who removed from this vicinity. This was the only business in the place, except the carpenter shop of Benjamin Davis. September 4, 1865, by deed the town plat of St. George was vacated by the owner, W. H. Wilsey, and its site turned into a cornfield. The store building was hauled away by Q. A. Wooster, to his place in Cooper Township about 1865, and there stood until 1884, when it was destroyed by fire.

COOPER TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXV.

LYING in the extreme northeastern corner of Monona County lies the civil subdivision known as Cooper Township. It is bounded on the north by Woodbury County; on the east by Crawford County; on the south by the town of St. Clair; while Maple Township forms its western boundary. It embraces all of Congressional Township 85, range 42, and contains about 23,040 acres of land. The surface is a high, rolling prairie for the most part, although a portion in the northwestern part lies in the famed Maple Valley. The soil is the rich, warm loam of the bluff deposit, so noted the State over for its wonderful fertility and ease of culture. It is amply watered by the west fork of the Soldier River in the southeastern portion; by the Maple River in the northwestern part; and by their tributaries, Rush, Heisler, Mucky, Skunk, and other creeks, which afford most excellent drainage. It is noted for its many progressive citizens and fine soil, and will one day lead in stock-raising, for which, it seems peculiarly well fitted. The Maple River branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad traverses the northeastern corner, crossing sections 5, 7 and 18, on a diagonal line, but there is no station within its limits, the country being, for the most part, tributary to Mapleton and Onawa.

Samuel Heisler made a settlement on the southwest quarter of section 18, this township, in the fall of 1856, and since that time has been a constant resident and one fully identified with its growth and development.

In October, of the same year, William L. Ring made his appearance in this section of the county, and on the 10th of that month located on section 6, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land. He became one of the county's most prominent citizens and served for two years in the office of County Treasurer and as County Superintendent of schools and Supervisor, and is to-day still a citizen of Cooper.

Henry Carter, who also came to this region the same fall, did the first breaking on his farm upon section 18. His brother, Albert, died at Old Mapleton shortly after this, as shown in the annals of the town of Maple.

John A. Heisler and Peter W. Herman came to this county, in company, from Pottawattamie County, where they had been engaged in farming, reaching this township in the latter part of October, 1856. They took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres each of land under the pre-emption laws, Mr. Heisler the southeast quarter of section 7, this town, and Mr. Herman the northeast quarter of section 18, and the same winter spent their time in Mills County, whither they went from here. In the spring they returned here and made some improvements, and in the fall of 1857 took up a permanent residence here. Mr. Heisler has opened one of the finest farms in the township, and

his fellow-citizens.

Henry Heisler made a settlement in Cooper Township, then a part of Maple, in the fall of 1858, on section 7, and on it made his home until July, 1885, when he removed to section 12, Maple Township, where he now lives, one of the county's leading citizens.

William Berry came to Monona County in 1860 with his young wife, and settled on section 7. There he was engaged in farming until March, 1888, when he sold out and removed to Benton County, this State, where he makes his home at present. Mr. Berry, who was a native of New York, came to this county in 1856 and pre-empted the tract of land he picked out. The next year he went to Missouri, where he married, and at the end of three years came here and made a settlement, as above stated.

Samuel Lee, now a resident of Mapleton, in 1861 took up his claim in this township, and threw in his lot with its earliest pioneers. He opened a fine farm here, and made this his home for many years.

Barnes Dowd took up a claim in September, 1861, in this township. He owned a claim on the Soldier River, in Crawford County, but, coming over to view this territory, camped on Heisler Creek, and being charmed with the country, removed here.

Moses and John Q. Adams came to this town in 1864, and about July took up one of the finest homestead claims in the township. John Q. Adams, a veteran of the late Civil War, is living in the village of Mapleton, where he is engaged in the drayage and transfer business.

About the same time William and Benjamin Smith and G. W. Johns came to this county in search of homesteads. In this town they found what they sought, and filing their claims, settled down to the improvement of their farms. Benjamin Smith removed to Oregon in 1889, but the others still remain here. Adam Trieber, another resident of the town, came here in those early days.

Lewis Iddings came to Monona County, September 1, 1865, and settled on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 6, in what is now Cooper Township, where he has since made his home.

About 1866, Lewis Castle came to this township, and locating upon a portion of section 4, commenced the development of his farm. Here he remained a resident until his death, which took place in October, 1870, while coming home from Dunlap with a load of shingles. Getting out of the road, or trail, and meeting some obstruction, he tipped over his wagon, and a bunch of shingles falling from the load, striking him, broke his neck.

Samuel T. Cameron, now residing on section 4, came here in the fall of 1867 and took up a homestead, the nucleus of his present large and fertile farm, and has remained here ever since.

David Chapman, one of the old settlers of this township, lived here for many years, accumulating some of this world's gear, and making many friends. Far away Washington, on the great Pacific Slope, finally drew him away, and in that infant State he now makes his home.

George Castle, now of Maple Township, was also one of the early settlers of this part of the county.

Joshua G. Williamson settled in this township in 1873, but a short time after removed to the town of Lake, where he now lives.

R. L. Ingles, who had been running a store at Old Mapleton, came to this township in 1873, and made a settlement on a farm on section 6, where he is still living.

Allen Clingenpeel settled in this township, on coming to the county, in 1874. Two years later he removed to Maple Township.

Charles and Edward Carpenter located here about the same time on section 8. The former committed suicide here, and the latter is living in California.

George Quigley came here about 1879, and opened up a farm. A few years later he removed to Crawford County, where he is at present living.

Prof. White, a very talented man, from Peoria, Ill., having injured his health by over-attention to study, in 1880 came to this locality and commenced farm life. In 1882, his declining health receiving no benefit, he returned to Illinois, and shortly afterward died.

W. D. Crow, the present Chairman of the board

of county supervisors, and one of the township's leading citizens, came to Monona County in the spring of 1882, and settled on a farm in this township, where he made his home until 1887. He then removed to the village of Mapleton, in which place he has continued to make his home ever since.

J. R. Homan, now residing on the southwest quarter of section 14, came to this county in October, 1882, from Tama County, this State. He has remained here ever since, and has made here a handsome and valuable home, opening up one of the best farms in the township.

THE FIRSTINGS.

The first marriage of a resident was that of Samuel Heisler and Miss Mary Merrill, which took place Nov. 18, 1860.

The first birth in what is now Cooper Township was that of Frank A., the son of William and Rachel Berry, who was born April 6, 1861. The second was that of George F., the son of Samuel and Mary Heisler, born November 1, 1861.

The first burial within the limits of what is now Cooper Township, took place March 4, 1870, when the body of William Henry, the son of Henry Helsler, was committed to the earth. This was, probably, the first death in the township. The second burial was that of Lewis Castle, on the 6th of October, 1870.

ORGANIZATION.

Cooper Township, owing to the sparseness of its population, was one of the last in the county to be organized as a political subdivision of the county. It had been a portion of the township of Maple for many years, but June 4, 1879, at a meeting of the board of supervisors, that body decreed that all of town 85, range 42, except sections 35 and 36, be authorized to organize as a separate civil township, which was, accordingly, done at the following general election. The two sections mentioned above, then forming a part of St. Clair, were taken from the latter and restored to Cooper by a resolution of the board, January 1, 1881.



ONAWA.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE lovely and enterprising city that bears the above euphonious name, the seat of the county government, is the largest as well as one of the oldest in Monona County. In the thirty years of its existence the changes from the primitive condition of the land to that of a developed state have been constant and progressive. While there may have been nothing really remarkable in the growth in the past or peculiarly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the interests of the city in all the various changes that have marked its progress. To those who have watched its development from its inception, when Monona County was a comparatively unsettled wilderness, until the present time, the accomplishment of so much in so short a time would seem marvelous, but it is the result of an advanced state of civilization and a higher degree of culture than ordinary that was the lot of the pioneers of this favored region. Endowed with many natural advantages, both of soil and location, and aided by the strong arm of enterprising husbandry, Monona County has assumed a prominent place in the glorious sisterhood of wealthy counties that make up our noble young State, and Onawa, the leading town within its limits, with its many enterprising citizens, has kept pace with its improvements and development.

Onawa is situated on sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, of township 83 north, range 45 west, in the northwestern part of the civil township of Franklin, and is about three miles from the Missouri River at its nearest point, and is surrounded by the rich farming land of the far-famed Missouri bottom. Three railroads connect it with the markets of the world: the Sioux City & Pacific division of the Chicago & Northwestern which passes through it north and south; the Carroll & Onawa branch of the same corporation and the Cherokee & Dakota division of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was laid out with great judgment and foresight by its founders, with beautiful wide streets, and the inhabitants have lined its highways with a large number of trees and it presents to the beholder a lovely view as it appears deeply embosomed in its summer clothing of magnificent verdure. The main streets, some hundred and twenty feet in width, possess an attraction for the stranger and add materially to the health of the community.

The city was laid out in the summer of 1857 by the Monona Land Company, C. H. and B. D. Holbrook being the surveyors, with all the streets some eighty feet wide, with the exception of East, West and Central Broadway and Iowa Avenue, which are each one hundred and fifty feet wide. The plat was filed for record October 19, 1858.

The Monona Land Company was organized about this time for the purpose, to quote from their prospectus, "of promoting the growth of Onawa, Monona County, Iowa, and establishing a ferry on the

Missouri River." The articles under which this company was incorporated were as follows:

ARTICLE 1. This company is known as the Monona Land Company, and the principal place of doing the business of said company shall be at the town of Onawa.

ARTICLE 2. The minimum capital stock of this corporation is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (all paid in) which may be increased to double that amount by a majority vote of the stockholders.

ARTICLE 3. Said capital stock is divided into two hundred and fifty shares of $500 each.

ARTICLE 4. The indebtedness of this corporation shall not at any one time exceed two and a half per cent. on the capital stock.

ARTICLE 5. The business of this corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors, nine in number, five of whom shall be residents of Monona County, who are elected by ballot, annually on the second Monday in October; but said board shall continue in office until a new board is elected and qualified. In the election of officers each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him owned: *Provided*, that no stockholder shall cast at any one election more than one-tenth of the whole number of the votes of the corporation. The secretary shall give thirty days' notice in at least one newspaper published in the county, of the annual election of said board. In case of a vacancy occurring in said board, the members shall proceed to fill it by the appointment of another stockholder as director. All officers shall be shareholders. Shareholders may vote by proxy: *Provided*, such proxy be made in writing to the president of the company.

ARTICLE 6. Within ten days after the election of a board of directors the members shall assemble and elect a president, secretary and treasurer. The secretary and treasurer shall not be members of the board of directors.

ARTICLE 7. The president and secretary shall sign all conveyances, assignments and all bills of sale. They shall sign, and the treasurer countersign, all issues of stock. No sale, conveyance or assignment of stock is binding upon the corporation, nor recognized as such unless the record is made by the secretary in a book kept for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the president, or, in his absence, the secretary, at the request of ten stockholders, made in writing, to call a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation.

ARTICLE 8. The secretary shall keep a minute of all meetings of the board of directors and of the stockholders and perform all other duties usually pertaining to said office.

ARTICLE 9. The treasurer shall disburse moneys only upon written orders of the president, signed by the secretary. He shall keep a full account of the finances and report the same to the board of directors annually and as often as by them requested. He shall give a bond, with good security, in such sum as the directors may from time to time deem necessary.

ARTICLE 10. By a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders present, there may be assessed upon each share a tax of two per cent. upon its issued value; but if such assessment is made at a special meeting, the notice calling such meeting shall state the object of the call.

ARTICLE 11. All deeds, bonds and other writings conveying a title to land belonging to the company shall be held by the president in trust for the company.

ARTICLE 12. Every shareholder shall build a house or store with not less than three windows and a shingle roof. No house or building to be built of poles or logs.

One share, not less than 14x16 and not less than eight-foot posts.

Two shares, not less than 14x18 and not less than nine-foot posts.

Three shares, not less than 15x20 and not less than ten-foot posts.

Four shares, not less than 15x22 and not less than twelve-foot posts.

Five shares, not less than 16x24 and not less than twelve-foot posts.

Six shares, not less than 18x26 and not less than sixteen foot, two stories.

Seven shares, not less than 18x28 and not less than sixteen foot, two stories.

Eight shares, not less than 20x30 and not less than sixteen foot, two stories.

Nine shares, not less than 22x32 and not less than seventeen foot, two stories.

Ten shares, not less than 24x34 and not less than eighteen foot, two stories.

Half of the above improvements to be done before the 1st of December next, and all completed before the 1st of July, 1858, or the share or shares shall be forfeited. All forfeited shares go to the company.

ARTICLE 13. On the first Monday of July, A. D. 1868, this corporation shall cease to exist. Donations of lots will be made by the directors as they deem it advisable for the best interests of the company.

The first officers of the company were as follows: Charles E. Whiting, president; Leonard Sears, treasurer; Samuel S. Pearse, secretary, C. E. Whiting, J. S. Merrill, J. E. Morrison, M. F. Moore, Timothy Elliott, William Burton, T. H. Benton, Gouvenor Morris and E. D. V. Mason, directors.

At the time of the survey there stood upon what is now lot 11, of block 65, a small log cabin, the pioneer building of Onawa, owned and occupied by the family of Mrs. Catherine Folck. On the 2nd of July, 1857, S. S. Pearse, the secretary of the Land Company, raised the framework of his dwelling house on lot 6, block 49; and two days later, upon the 4th, J. E. Morrison commenced the erection of the Onawa House, the pioneer hotel of the town. This structure forms a part of the present edifice, lately moved by the Improvement Company to make room for the new hotel.

S. S. Pearse commenced the erection of the first residence July 2, 1857, and soon had the building finished. He was the first Recorder of the village, one of its earliest merchants and Postmasters, and remained a resident here until about the summer of 1862, when he returned to Maine and later removed to Florida, where he died.

With him came his brothers, Darius and Thomas Pearse. The former made his home here until 1864, when he removed away; the latter returned to Maine in a short time after settling here.

Jonathan E. Morrison removed to the new village in the summer of 1857, from Ashton, and put up the first hotel in the place, the old Onawa House, and was prominently identified, as these pages will show, with the development of the county-seat. He remained here until 1864, when he moved to his farm on section 16, Franklin Township. In 1874 he returned to Onawa and made that place his home until the fall of 1887, when he went to California where he is now living. His two children, Herbert E., one of the prominent citizens of Onawa, and Mollie E., the wife of George E. Warner, are still residents of the county seat.

Joseph Robinson, now a resident of Lake Township, came to the new village this same summer and worked at the carpenter's trade, beginning on the Onawa House. He remained here until 1862, when he removed to his present abode.

George W. and Franklin Oliver, both carpenters by trade, came here from Ashton in September, 1857, having built a house here. G. W. Oliver moved on his farm the same fall, and Franklin remained in the village until 1861, when he, too, went on the farm they still own in Franklin Township.

Timothy Elliott came to Monona County, in 1855, on a tour of investigation and liking the country, returned here in October, 1856, with his family, and located at Ashton. In the following spring he assisted in the organization of the Monona Land Company, which laid out the town of Onawa, and to that village removed the same year. He has since that period been a resident of the village. With him came quite a colony to the county.

James Armstrong, also, erected a small frame house on lot 1, block 77, during the summer of 1857, which he shortly after disposed of to Mrs. Louisa Dimmick. Mr. Armstrong, then erected another residence and has remained a citizen of the village ever since.

The other settlers that came in at once commenced the erection of dwelling-houses, and the noise of the saw, hammer and plane was the prevailing sound in the little village that had sprung up as if by magic.

Of the other pioneers that came to the new village the following is as near a complete record as the memories of the oldest inhabitants can call to mind:

C. H. and B. D. Holbrook located at Onawa in

the spring of 1857, helping to organize the Monona Land Company, and were awarded the contract for the surveying of the village and putting the same. They have been identified with its growth since that time, and are among its leading citizens, as shown further on in these pages.

Alfred Hanscom settled in the young village in 1857. He had been in the county the previous year, but returned to Illinois, to again come back as noted. He remained here two years, and then removed to Lake Township, and died a resident of the county.

The other settlers of the year 1857 were the following named: A. R. Wright, who taught the first school; Walter Stark, still a resident of the village; James Roberts, who left here in 1859 for Pike's Peak, but now resides in Harrison County; George, James and Charles Atkins; Fred W. Snow, now of Omaha; C. G. Stutzman, who after living here until the spring of 1859 went to California, and from there to his home in Pennsylvania; Addison Dimmick, who removed back to Pennsylvania in 1861, and after serving a year in the army returned and settled near Belvidere; E. R. Pierce, a carpenter now living in Warren, Pa.; Thomas Cross, a carpenter; E. W. Holbrook, who came in October and is now living in Onawa; A. G. Hurst, who had settled in Ashton in 1856; George T. Cox, a carpenter; W. C. Dickey, one of the original proprietors of the town site; P. C. Latimer, the first merchant of the village; William Springer, who put up one of the first houses, the one in which John Oliver now resides; C. E. Whiting, who put up what was afterward converted into a part of the "O. K. Hotel;" Rev. Mr. Warren and his son, Henry C.; Francis C. Brooks, who moved away the next year; George Harris and Samuel Bowen. The latter two put up a part of the building in which Judge Oliver now resides.

Among the first settlers in the new village was William Burton, who came in the spring of 1858. He had built, at Ashton, the first frame house that was lathed and plastered in the county, in fact the first on the bottom above Council Bluffs. This he removed to this town on coming here. The old house served as his home for some years, when it was sold to [illegible] and he to Timothy L. Catt. It has since been torn down, and used in the construction of another building.

H. E. Colby, who had been engaged in farming on section 16, Franklin Township, moved into the incipient village in 1858, and there made his home until 1861, when he returned to agricultural pursuits. In 1888 he again moved into the city, and is a resident now.

Almon S. Dunham made his first appearance in this place on the 5th of May, 1858, and is still a citizen of Onawa.

Addison Oliver came to Monona County in 1858 and located at the infant village of Onawa, and has made his home here ever since. He has been one of the leaders in all movements that go to the upbuilding of the county, and has been honored with several high offices.

In April of the same year Richard Stebbins, M. D., located in the new town. He remained engaged in the practice of his profession and in the drug business until 1885, when he removed to Omaha, where he is now living.

John Brookfield Gard, a well-known citizen of the county, erected a dwelling-house in the village in 1858, but did not take up his residence there.

Among the other prominent settlers of the year 1858 were the following named gentlemen, who assisted in building up the little village: Moses Adams, John Southers, R. G. Fairchild, one of the first merchants; Homer Fairchild, also one of the pioneer merchants; C. B. Thompson and D. W. Butts, the editors of the first newspaper; Guy C. Barnum, Stephen Tillson, Elijah Walker; J. S. Merrill; G. R. Buffington, an early merchant; H. W. Cole, T. R. Chapman, one of the prominent men of his day; James H. Sharon, H. J. Hawley, Newell A. Whiting, now one of the city's leading merchants; D. W. Sampson, W. L. Phillips, Almon S. Dunham, Moses Sessions, E. L. Eaton, J. H. Overacker, Gilbert B. Weeks, a carpenter; and Seneca Morgan. Rev. George C. Rice, a Congregational minister, located here the same year and made this his residence for about a year.

John Elwell came to the little hamlet and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the fall of 1859.

He died here in 1883, having been connected with its business circles for some years.

Dr. John C. Hazlett, County Judge and practicing physician, settled in the village in 1859. He remained here until 1861.

With the financial crisis of 1857 the tide of Western emigration came to a stand-still, and upon the heels of it came the Civil War and the Indian scare at the time of the Minnesota massacre, and instead of the village growing it rather diminished in population throughout these years. On the close of the war, however, home-seekers again sought out the West, and from that time on Onawa has been progressing and increasing in population and wealth.

Charles G. Perkins settled in Monona County on a farm in the fall of 1865, but four years later removed to Onawa, where he has since remained.

Joseph S. Mauglin also located in the city the same year of 1865, and has been an important factor in its business and social life, and still resides there.

Charles H. Aldridge, for many years editor of the *Gazette*, settled in the town in October, 1865.

John Youngquist, about the first of the Scandinavian citizens to locate in this county, made his appearance in Onawa in the same year.

John K. McCaskey came to Onawa in 1866, and since that time has been a resident of the city, and largely connected with its mercantile life and with the official affairs of the county.

The same year Dr. James Butts, still a resident practitioner, located in the little city.

Henry W. Cunningham, the present marshal of the place, has made his home there since his first coming in this year.

Elijah Peake made his appearance in the city of Onawa in 1866.

Rev. George T. Woodhull, a Congregationalist minister, located in Onawa in 1866, and carried on his labors in this part of the Lord's vineyard until the summons came for him to

> "Join that innumerable caravan that moves
> To the pale realms of the shades of death,"

and who passed away to his reward October 1, 1870.

George A. Douglas came to Monona County in 1867, and entered its business circles as one of the mercantile firm of Fairchild & Douglas, and since that time has been a resident of the village. He is the present County Auditor.

George E. Warner came to Onawa in this same year, and has been one of its leading merchants ever since, until a short time ago, when he retired. He is the County Treasurer.

M. A. Freeland came the same time, and is one of the leading business men of the present.

Others that located here this same year were: Severt Bakke, Amos J. Heitman.

Levi D. Kittle, the Sheriff of Monona County, dates his citizenship of the beautiful city of Onawa from this same year.

Albert T. Fessenden was another of the prominent arrivals of the year 1867, and is still one of the active business men of the "Gem City."

Fred McCausland located in Monona County on the 11th of March, 1867, settling in Onawa, where for a time he was engaged in the general merchandise trade in company with Charles Atkins, and afterward in the butchering business. In 1869 he sold out to George P. Buffington, and moved to Ashton Township.

W. A. Greene, the editor of the *Sentinel*, at Onawa, dates his settlement at that place from the year 1868, and has for most of the time since been engaged in journalism.

John C. Moorhead came to the city this same year, and engaged in the liquor business, but in the following year moved to his farm in Franklin Township. With him came his brother Hardy.

Edward E. Bakke, one of the leading shoe dealers of the city, came here in July, 1868, and has been a resident ever since.

Among those who settled in the county in 1869, was H. C. Mosher, now of Sherman Township, who landed in Onawa about the 1st of October, and engaged in the stock business.

Samuel B. Martin came to the city of Onawa in 1869, and for several years was at the head of the excellent school of that place. He is still a resident.

Edward A. Chapman located in this place in 1869, and remained here, actively engaged in busi-

ness, until August, 1875, when he returned to Connecticut, where he is now living.

Others who came to Onawa the same year were Ole B. Carlson, now in the blacksmith business; John Henry, a resident of Lake Township; and F. C. Walton, long identified with the hotel interests of the city.

In 1870 George Underhill came to Onawa and has been engaged in business there ever since. He is the present Postmaster.

W. L. Holmes removed to Onawa this same year, having settled in the county in 1867. He is still there, engaged in mercantile pursuits.

G. W. McMillan, one of the resident lawyers of farm the place, also dates his settlement this year. With him came also J. Evans, an attorney.

James C. Pike came here in September, 1870, and has been in the butchering business in the place ever since.

William C. Marr settled in Onawa in July, 1870, and has been an active business man of the city from that date.

George R. Norton also came to the county the same year.

William G. Wood located here in 1871, and has since that time been identified with the business history of Onawa.

Malden B. Pullen, a carpenter and undertaker, settled at Onawa in this year, coming from Omaha, Neb.

In 1871 Rev. Charles N. Lyman came to Onawa, and has remained pastor of the Congregational Church to this date.

Benjamin F. Ross, the present Superintendent of County Schools, located in this city in March, 1871.

John Cleghorn, one of the pioneers of the county, came here from Ashton, the same year, and entered into business. He is still a resident of the city.

In 1872 Dudley B. Keegan came and located, entering the business circles of the place, and made this his home until his death, which occurred October 5, 1888. He same year [illegible] passed the arrival of J. H. Metz, who has since kept the forge there ever since.

Henry Allen, a carpenter, worked at his trade in the village for two years, coming here the same year.

Frank Hawkins cast in his lot with the citizens of Onawa in October, 1874, and has remained there ever since.

William J. Eva, a present dweller in Onawa, made his appearance there in December, 1876.

James R. Thurston also located in Onawa the centennial year of our country, removing thither from Sherman Township.

J. C. Depue settled here the same year, and made this city his home until 1881, when he removed to Ashton Township.

Among those who came to the city in 1877 was the thriving merchant, Henry W. Cady, who still resides there.

Stillman E. Sears, [illegible] years, came to Monona County with his parents in 1856. He remained engaged in farming until 1878, when he moved into town, since which time he has there been engaged in business.

Among those who made settlements in the city in 1879, and are now still residents therein, are: Seth A. Howard, John Brandin, G. M. Chick and John E. Harris.

Among those who located in Onawa in 1882, were L. D. Bearce and others.

Dr. H. A. Wheeler came to Onawa in 1883, although he had been in the county previously, and engaged in the practice of medicine. Here he has remained ever since.

Pendleton Hubbard came to Onawa in 1884, and engaged in the practice of law, which he still follows.

William F. Moore located in this his future home in July, 1885, and is engaged in blacksmithing.

Isaac Freeland located in the city in 1886, coming here from Sherman Township, where he had been engaged in farming.

A. W. Mead, one of the druggists of Onawa, first located here in March, 1886.

Charles E. Underhill, the present County Attorney, located in Onawa in 1887.

Others that located here during the year 1887, were George W. Cook and Isaac L. Hall.

Dr. S. D. Angle came to Onawa and settled in

1888, having lived for a short time previously at Blencoe.

Rev. Ira B. Kilbourn came to the place in October, 1888, and has had charge of the Methodist Church there since.

Among those who located in the city this same year, may be mentioned: Charles W. Cope, D.D.S.; Charles H. Huntington.

COUNTY SEAT.

In the spring of 1858 the question of relocation of the county seat became the leading topic of interest. Efforts were put forth by both the friends of Onawa and those of Ashton, the one to obtain, the other to hold, the coveted distinction of being the county seat. After considerable discussion, pro and con, on the 1st of March, 1858, a petition was presented to the county court by Addison Dimmick, which bore the signatures of J. B. Gard and others, and was sworn to by W. L. Phillips, praying for an order submitting to the qualified electors of the county the question of the location of the seat of justice of the county at Onawa. At the same time Isaac Ashton presented a remonstrance against the submission of the question of relocation, which bore the names of George R. Outhouse and others. On reviewing the matter, C. E. Whiting, then County Judge, ordered that the following notice be published in the *Western Nucleus and Democratic Echo*, published at Preparation, the only journal in the county at that time, from whose columns it is copied:

"Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the several election precincts of Monona County, Iowa, on the first Monday in April next, for the relocation of the county-seat at Onawa, in said county. The ballot to read: 'For the county-seat at Onawa,' or 'For the county seat at Ashton.'

"C. E. Whiting, County Judge.

"County Judge's Office,
"Ashton, March 1, 1858."

In the columns of the same paper, of the same date, appears the following notice, showing that the county officers were not united on their views upon the subject:

"*Mr. Editor:* In making a record of the following named petition and remonstrance I wanted to set forth on the record the number of names attached to each, but the judge refused to have it so set forth.

"I hereby certify that there were 109 names, all told, on the petition presented to the County Judge of Monona County, praying for the relocation of the county-seat at Onawa, and I further certify that there was 139 names on the remonstrance against said petition presented to the County Judge of Monona County.

"(Signed) H. J. Hawley,
"Clerk of Monona County."

Considerable excitement was produced and some bad feeling engendered during the campaign, in the short time previous to the actual movement, but this proved but evanescent, disappearing after a few years.

On the 5th of April, 1858, was held the momentous election that carried the county seat to the new village, and which decided the question for many years.

At that time there were cast 229 ballots, 130 of which were in favor of the removal of the county-seat to Onawa, and 99 in favor of its retention at Ashton, and upon the 8th of the same month, in an official canvass of the votes, the County Judge, C. E. Whiting declared the seat of justice for the county to be at Onawa, and ordered the removal of the records, etc., to that place, which was done.

At the meeting of the court, held on the 1st of September following, a movement was placed on foot to again remove the countyseat, and a petition was presented by N. G. Wyatt for the submission of the question of transferring the seat of government of the county to Belvidere, but the judge gave an adverse decision to the matter, and it was dropped for the time being. A movement to the same purpose in 1861 had more success at first, being submitted to the vote of the people of the county as to their desire to move the seat of justice to Belvidere, but the motion was defeated by a majority of 15, out of a total vote of 223. In 1862 a like attempt to remove it to Arcola was defeated at the polls by a vote of 123 to 100. At a meeting of the board of county supervisors, held June 6, 1889, a petition was presented to that body praying for the submission to the people of the county of the relocation of the county seat at East Mapleton,

accompanied by a bond of a number of that village's leading citizens to pay to the county the sum of $25,000 in case that the seat of government of the county was located at that point. The board ordered the election to be held at the time of the general election in November, 1889, to decide the question. The citizens of Onawa, ever awake to their own interests, raised a fund of $12,500, placing a certificate of deposit for the same in the hands of the auditor, to be given toward the erection of a new court-house provided the county seat question was decided in their favor. At the general election, however, held in November, 1889, the citizens with a majority of 225 decided that it was not for the best interests of the county that the seat of justice should be removed, so the county seat still remains with Onawa. This was one of the hardest campaigns ever fought within the county, but developed but little animosity among the more intelligent, thinking people, nearly all being willing to abide by the wish of the majority.

The court-house now in use was erected in the summer of 1858, by the owners of the town, the Monona Land Company, and with the block of ground on which it stands was valued at $7,000 at that time. November 8, 1858, this was deeded to the county for court-house purposes, and has been used as such ever since. It stands on block 62 of the original town site, on the main street, or Iowa Avenue. The building was a neat frame structure, but through the lapse of years has suffered considerably, and has passed its days of usefulness and beauty. The County Board have at various times had the grounds set out with trees, and the building is now surrounded by a handsome and thrifty grove.

Until this building was finished the county offices were held in a small edifice that then stood on the site of Holbrook & Bros. bank, which was moved away on the erection of the latter building, and is now used as a [illegible] by M. A. [illegible]. This was known as Mechanics' Hall at [illegible].

EARLY BUSINESS HOUSES.

Scarcely was the town laid out before R. G. Fairchild, who was then the only merchant at Ashton, put up a store building in Onawa, in which, in the fall of 1857, P. C. Latimer opened a stock of merchandise. This building stood just east of where the railroad crosses Iowa Avenue, on the south side of the street, just west of where Joseph Fuhrman's store now stands. Mr. Latimer carried on the trade in that and another building until the fall of 1858.

Early in the summer of 1858 R. G. Fairchild removed his stock from Ashton to Onawa, and commenced business in the latter village, where he sold everything in the way of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. He carried on this business alone until the spring of 1867, when the firm of Fairchild & Douglas was formed by the admission of George A. Douglas. May 1, 1869, the latter bought out his partner, and after carrying on the business alone until late in 1872, admitted his brother Henry. May 7, 1882, the firm of Douglas Bros. sold out to C. S. Pike.

Walter Stark came to the new town in the fall of 1857, and established a small shop where he did merchant tailoring. From this small beginning has grown his present large business, known as the Onawa Clothing Store.

Thomas R. Chapman opened a grocery store about the beginning of 1858, and carried it on until about 1862, when the stock was closed out and Mr. Chapman removed from the village. He was afterward engaged here in business on returning to the place in 1869, and then sold out in 1874 to A. S. Dunham.

The spring of 1858 witnessed the establishment of the real estate, loan, conveyancing and abstract office of [illegible] & Bro., a firm composed of Charles H. and Bernard D. Holbrook. This business they have carried on ever since, their bank growing out of it in 1865.

In the month of April, 1858, Richard Stebbins, a physician of culture, came to the infant village and putting up a small building on the site of the building now occupied by James Armstrong, opened the pioneer drug store and commenced the practice of medicine. His store was burned to the ground in the spring of 1865, and he purchased another building and removed it to his lot, in which he carried on his business until December,

1878. He then erected a handsome brick structure into which he removed. There he remained until 1885, when he sold out to Joseph Jennings, although he still continues to own the building. Mr. Jennings carried on the business for two years but in 1887 disposed of it to Wheeler & Egli, who are the present representatives of the business.

The pioneer blacksmith-shop in the young village was put up and run by John Southers, who had moved hither in the summer of 1858, from the village of Ashton, where he had been engaged in a like business. He was one of the well known characters of his day and was depended upon to furnish the music when "ye pioneer fathers and mothers" indulged in the dance. A wagon shop was established in 1860, by N. A. Whiting, the first of its kind in the village or county.

Whiting & Bro., a firm composed of Charles E. and Newell A. Whiting, opened a general merchandise store in 1858, which they sold out to Charles Atkins in 1862, after carrying on the business until that time.

John Elwell opened a variety store in the village in 1859, selling a stock of goods belonging to Kirk & Sawyer, of Sioux City, at first, soon purchasing the interest of those parties, with the money made out of his commissions, and carried on the business for many years, in fact until his death, which took place August 16, 1883. His establishment known as the "Beehive," was one of the landmarks of the village.

S. S. Pearse, on receiving the appointment as Postmaster at Onawa, opened a small store which he carried on until leaving this locality.

J. A. Scott opened a brickyard at Onawa in 1860, and burned the brick with which the old schoolhouse was built.

The next addition to the mercantile circles of the place was the well known. "Headquarters' Store" of Charles Atkins, which commenced business in 1862, he purchasing the stock, etc., of Whiting & Bro., and making additions thereto. He carried on the business until September, 1872, acting most of the time as Postmaster and express agent, then sold out to Timothy Elliott. He is now a resident of Omaha.

Timothy Elliott commenced his career in the mercantile circles of Onawa in 1863, as the senior member of the firm of Elliott & Buffington, dealers in general merchandize. A few months later, purchasing the interest of his partner Mr. Elliott assumed the sole control and thus carried on the business until quite lately, when the firm was changed to that of Elliott & Son.

During the year 1862 Elijah Walker came to the place and engaged in repairing shoes and attending to the soles of the people. From this small beginning, as times prospered him, grew up quite a shoe store, for sometime without a competitor devoted to that line exclusively. This business he carried on until March, 1872, but he then sold out to Edward Bakke, who had been in his employ and who has carried on the business ever since, and ranks among the successful and leading business men of the community.

The pioneer attorneys of the village were: first, B. D. Holbrook; second, Addison Oliver; third, Addison Dimmick. After them came John Cary, John S. Monk, Evans & McMillan, John E. Selleck, Robert Lucas, and C. E. Underhill.

The first physican was Dr. Richard Stebbins, in 1858, who was followed the next winter by Dr. C. G. Stutzman, he by Dr. C. John Hazlett. Since then there have resided here the following named: Drs. J. B. Ira, L. H. Cary, James Butts, H. Noble, C. L. Hart, Holbrook, G. A. Siddons, George Livermore, D. Handel, James M. Oliver, H. A. Wheeler, H. E. Marr, S. D. Angle and R. Harmon.

For several years these were about the only merchants and tradesmen in the little village. But with the close of the war and the tide of a new emigration that set this way, new business enterprises sprang up, and the village of Onawa began its true growth. The following is a sketch of the rise and progress of the various business houses of the city, together with other notes of interest. Biographical epitomes of the various business men of the place are given in another department of this volume, wherein the particular history of their struggles and life work is shown in detail.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

The hardware business of Newell A. Whiting was established by that gentleman in the fall of 1867,

forming a partnership with Henry Conrad, formerly of the firm of Conrad & Oehlerking and the business carried on for a couple of years under the firm name of Conrad & Whaling. After Mr. Conrad's death his interest was purchased by his partner, who has successfully carried on the business ever since.

The hardware establishment of Henry W. Cady was established by that gentleman in April, 1884, and has been carried on by him ever since.

The hardware firm of Cleghorn & Flude was established in April, 1889, John Cleghorn and C. W. Flude composing the firm.

McCaskey, Walker & Co., engaged in the general merchandise trade in March, 1867. The firm was composed of those well known gentlemen, John K. McCaskey, James Walker and J. S. Maughlin. The first named sold out his interest in 1869, on his election to the office of County Auditor, to J. S. Maughlin. Shortly after the firm was further strengthened by the admission of W. L. Holmes and the business from that time was carried on under the firm name and style of Walker, Holmes & Co. In 1874 S. L. Grow was added to the firm. In 1875 Mr. Walker disposed of his interest to his partners and the firm assumed its present title, Holmes & Co. In 1873 J. K. McCaskey had again become a member of the firm, and in 1877 Mr. Maughlin dropped out, and in 1881 Mr. Grow retired from the firm and C. W. Willey became a member of the firm since 1882.

The firm of Warner & Freeland, composed of George E. Warner and M. A. Freeland, commenced business in the spring of 1867 and handled general merchandise, lumber and grain, under that style until 1869, when E. A. Chapman was added to the firm. In 1874 the business was divided, Mr. Freeland taking the agricultural implement and lumber branches and Messrs. Warner and Chapman the general merchandise part. One year later Mr. Warner purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business until April, 1889, when he closed out the stock and wound up the business.

In 1867 Lora Mason established a drug store in a small building now occupied as a restaurant, west of the post-office, where he carried on business for several months, when having erected the building now occupied by A. W. Mann, he removed thither. He sold out to Dr. J. Butts in 1873, who remained in the business until 1877, when he disposed of the stock and fixtures to R. Stebbins, his competitor, who sold it to John Somers in 1879. In 1881 the latter gentleman sold out to Daniel Handel who continued to carry it on until March 14, 1886, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, A. W. Mann.

About the year 1868, George Davis, now of Washington, established a furniture store in Onawa, which some years after he sold to Giddings & Stearns. The latter gentlemen erected a building into which he removed the stock, where it is at the present writing. Mr. Giddings disposed of the business to John Brandin in February, 1879, and it has been under the control of that individual ever since. This was the pioneer store in this line and is the only one in the city at the present.

The boot and shoe establishment of George Underhill was instituted by that gentleman in 1870, and has been under his control ever since.

The firm of C. W. Perkins & Co., dealers in books, stationery, fancy goods and confectionery, was formed in the spring of 1874, and opened up business in a portion of the Elliott building. In the summer of 1877 they erected the substantial brick structure now occupied by them, into which they removed that fall.

The grocery house of J. R. Thurston & Son was established in 1881 by W. W. Thurston. The business was purchased by his father, James R. Thurston, in 1882. The latter gentleman carried on the concern until 1887, when he associated his son with himself, and the present firm was formed. In October, 1888, they had the misfortune to have the building in which they were located destroyed by fire, and the next day removed to their present quarters.

D. B. Kenyon engaged in the grocery business in Onawa in August, 1887, and continued in that line until removed from this world by the hand of [illegible] October 5, 1889.

Kimball's restaurant was established by the present proprietor, September 20, 1887, and has been under his control ever since.

Morton H. Kimball was engaged in the gro-

cery and bakery business, established his stand in Onawa on coming here, in April, 1889.

William J. Eva, who is engaged in the harness making trade, commenced business in 1878, since which time he has carried it on, the only institution of the kind in the city.

M. A. Freeland, who is largely engaged in the sale of lumber and agricultural implements, commenced the latter branch of his business, as one of the firm of Warner & Freeland, in 1868. In 1874 the firm was dissolved and Mr. Freeland succeeded to this part of their business and the farm machinery branch. In 1871, in connection with John Cleghorn, he formed the firm of Freeland Cleghorn, and carried on the business under that style until February, 1888, when the latter gentleman retired to engage in another branch of trade. Since that time Mr. Freeland has operated the business alone.

The lumber and coal business of F. E. Colby & Co. was originated in the spring of 1887, by Frank E. Colby. In August, 1888, the firm was strengthened by the admission of the father of the founder and the present firm name and style adopted. They carry on the business near the Illinois Central depot, and are one of the leading firms in that line in the city.

Malden B. Pullen, who is engaged in carpentering and in the undertaking business, commenced his trade in Onawa in 1869, in the former branch. In the summer of 1880 he established the latter department, and has carried on the two in conjunction ever since.

S. F. Sears engaged in the business of meat market and provision store in the spring of 1878, and has been in that line of trade ever since.

The meat market presided over by Frank Hawkins was established by F. C. Case in December, 1887, and run by him until February, 1888, when it was purchased by the present proprietor.

The meat market now operated by Pike & Howard was established by Fred McCausland, who was succeeded by G. P. Buffington. The firm of Pike Bros. became the owners by purchase, and carried on the business until the fall of 1877, when the copartnership was dissolved by the death of B. F. Pike, after which the place was under the entire control of J. C. Pike, the surviving partner until 1880, when, by the admission of S. A. Howard, the present firm was formed.

Olson & Hammer are engaged in the merchant tailoring trade in Onawa, a business they inaugurated in April, 1889.

The first livery stable in the village of Onawa was established by Levi D. Kittle in the fall of 1867 and was run by him until August, 1868, when he sold out to Elijah Peake. The old building was destroyed by fire in 1874, after which the latter erected the one now standing. This edifice, which is 60x70 feet in size, has a storage capacity of ninety tons of hay besides room for a large number of horses. It was continued under the control of Mr. Peake until the fall of 1883, when he disposed of it to Thomas Flowers. That gentleman ran it for one year, but in the fall of 1884, it was purchased by the present owner, J. G. Taylor. He keeps on hand some seven teams, and runs a dray, 'bus and transfer line in connection.

In the summer of 1873, W. C. Marr and J. S. Maughlin entered into a copartnership and inaugurated the Onawa Manufacturing Company, an institution for the manufacture of carriages, wagons, door and window frames, mouldings, staircases, balconies, etc. A short time thereafter, M. B. Pullen was admitted to a full partnership and the business carried on under the same title until 1875, when it was closed out, Mr. Maughlin closing up the concern.

Sharpneck & Co., a firm composed of James Armstrong and W. S. Sharpneck, established what was known as the Onawa Iron Works, for the manufacture of all kinds of engines, boilers, cane mills, and as a foundry. This firm carried on the business from the spring of 1875 until in July of the same year, when the plant was transferred to a corporation then formed under the name formerly borne by the company. The incorporators were: Addison Oliver, James Armstrong, H. E. Colby, Freeland & Cleghorn and Holbrook & Bro., and had a capital of $3,000, divided into sixty shares of $50 each. The first officers were: A. Oliver, President; M. A. Freeland, Vice-President; B. D. Holbrook, Secretary; and James Armstrong, Superintendent. After about two years of operation, it

not paying, the enterprise was abandoned, and the company quit business.

The Marr Novelty Works, one of the institutions of Onawa, was established in 1883 by William C. Marr, in a building on lot 10, block 122. The gentleman in question and his son, Nahum, engaged in carpentering, repairing, and in the manufacture of W. C. Marr & Son's "Economy Flour Chest" and inventors' models. A blacksmith forge was put up in the same building by J. H. Marr, who does all the work in that line.

In March, 1872, Amos J. Hertman erected a blacksmith shop, running a smithy here for some time, when he was succeeded by a Mr. Brown. After a short time the latter was succeeded by Philip L. Sawyer, and he in turn, by Garrett Ingersoll. The latter sold a half interest to William F. Moore, who, in the fall of 1887, purchased the remaining half, and has conducted the business ever since.

Severt Bakke commenced the wagon making business for himself in 1879, and is still engaged in that line. The shop that he occupies was erected by him in 1886, and is situated on West Broadway.

The profession of medicine is represented in Onawa at the present writing (1889) by the following gentlemen: Dr. James Butts, Dr. H. A. Wheeler, Dr. H. E. Marr, Dr. R. Harmon and Dr. S. D. Angle.

Charles W. Cope represents the profession of dentistry in the city, having established his office here in March, 1888.

The legal fraternity of Onawa is fully represented by the following gentlemen: Oliver Bros. & Wilson, J. E. Selleck, C. E. Underhill, McMillan & Kindall and Pendleton Hubbard. Most of these parties are also engaged in the real-estate business in connection with their law business, and many of them have sets of abstracts.

W. G. Wood & Co., dealers in cattle and extensive feeders and shippers of live stock, commenced business in that line in the spring of 1887, and have taken a foremost position in that business from the start.

Albert S. Fessenden opened a brickyard here in 1867, which he carried on for several years.

The agricultural depot of William Burton, was established by that gentleman, one of the oldest settlers in the county, in the year 1878, and has been in his hands ever since.

BANKS.

The banking house of Holbrook & Bro. was established by Charles H. and Bernard D. Holbrook, in 1865, being the outgrowth of the real-estate business inaugurated by them in 1857, on the inception of the village. The business was commenced in the court-house, in the rooms now occupied by the county auditor and superintendent of schools, and was carried on there until the summer of 1871, when the bank was removed to the neat and tasty brick building, which they had just erected, in which it is now located. They do a general banking and real-estate business; are the oldest bank in the county, and one of the soundest and wealthiest institutions of the kind in this part of the State, being rated at nearly three-quarters of a million dollars capital by the commercial agencies.

The Onawa State Bank was organized in April, 1888, under the State laws, with a capital of $50,000. The officers are: B. B. Richards, of Dubuque, President; Addison Oliver, Vice President; Charles H. Huntington, Cashier; B. B. Richards, W. H. Day and George Burden, of Dubuque; J. N. Richards, of New York; Addison Oliver, John Cleghorn, George E. Warner, N. A. Whiting, and C. H. Huntington, of Onawa, Directors. Business was commenced May 15, 1888, moving November following to their present quarters, in the handsome building that the corporation had just erected. This edifice, the finest one in the city, is built of Sioux Falls granite and brick, and, architecturally is a credit to the taste of the builder, and the liberality of the bank, and adds materially to the improvement of the place. The interior fittings are in consonance with the ornate exterior, and are suited to the convenience of the officers and employees.

MILLS.

In the spring of 1872, T. Reder put up and commenced the operation of a steam saw and grist mill on the site now occupied by the Onawa roller mill. He carried on the business for some time. In January, 1874, the [illegible] was sold to Lux

ter Whiting, who remodeled it and fitted it up anew with more modern machinery. It was at that time equipped with three sets of buhrs, and usual auxiliaries. Mr. Whiting carried on this business until January, 1878, when it was purchased by Wood & Kenyon, for $8,000, who made additions to the machinery to the amount of $2,000 more, making it one of the most complete in the county at that time. Early in the morning of Sunday, January 5, 1879, the mill with its contents, some thirty thousand pounds of flour, and about thirty tons of bran, middlings and feed, was destroyed by fire, making a loss, including wheat in the elevator, of over $15,000, on which there was an insurance of only $4,000. The following spring the late owners erected the present mill, on the site of the old one, four stories in height, and put in four sets of buhrs, and all the necessary machinery. In 1884, the roller system was adopted, and rolls and all other new and improved machinery added. The motive power is furnished by a fine sixty-five horse-power engine. D. B. Kenyon, the late proprietor, bought out his partner's interest in February, 1887. Holbrook & Bro. are the present owners, taking possession of the same in the summer of 1889.

HOTELS.

Onawa House, the pioneer hotel of the beautiful city of Onawa, has quite a history, and around its time-worn walls cluster many fond recollections, endeared through the glamor of memory in the minds and hearts of the old settlers. Work on this building was commenced in the latter part of June, and the frame, as has been said, was raised on the Fourth of July, 1857, and was the occasion of considerable jollification. The carpenters who were engaged in putting it up were F. W. Snow, Charles and George Atkins, E. R. Pierce, James Armstrong, S. S. Pearse, George Oliver, Thomas and Darius Pearce and others, most of whom were staying with J. E. Morrison, who kept the hotel at Ashton, and came over every day to their work on Mr. Morrison's new hotel. Says a local writer in speaking of this old landmark, in the *Sentinel* of June 22, 1889:

"A cottonwood tree was one day growing in the timber and the next day it was a part of the Onawa House. One of the steam sawmills which so rapidly transformed trees into a hotel was owned by Armstrong, Sharron & Cox., situated about a half-mile southwest of the Ashton tavern. The other mill was situated on the farm now owned by R. G. Fairchild, two miles south of Onawa, and was owned by C. E. and Newell Whiting. In November of 1857 Mr. Morrison moved from his Ashton hotel into the Onawa House, and from that time on to the present it has been a center around which cluster many interesting and long to be remembered associations and scenes. At first the upper floor or garret was unplastered, and was called the "School Section," and sometimes the "Ram Pasture," where all the single young men gathered, and if the married men will be honest they will confess that they occasionally were found in the same pasture, and often had lively times with the fun-loving bachelors. Oftentimes the head of Landlord Morrison would appear near the top of the stairs for the purpose of quelling the disturbance. Frequently his good offices were highly unappreciated by the young bucks, and a perfect shower of boots, shoes, bootjacks and other chance missiles were fired at him, causing him to beat a hasty retreat and report, 'By lightning, those are the toughest boys I ever saw.'

"Mr. Morrison was proprietor of the house until 1865, when he sold it to A. T. Bigelow. In 1866 Mr. Bigelow sold it to Elijah Peake, who, with his son-in-law, D. J. Rockwell, conducted it about ten years, when Mr. Peake transferred his interest to Mr. Rockwell, who ran it alone two or three years, when in 1880 he sold it to J. R. Thurston, who was proprietor just one year, when J. E. Morrison again became the proprietor."

The latter gentleman, being warned by feeble health that he must give up his active employment, in 1887 sold out to a company of gentlemen of the city and removed to the more congenial climate of California. E. H. Chapman leased the property, and was the landlord of the house for about a year and was succeeded by the present lessee, R. G. Brown. In July, 1889, the building was removed to its present location from the one it occupied on the corner of Iowa Avenue, just south of where it now stands, by the Onawa Improvement Company,

by whom it was purchased a short time previous. To quote again from the old settler correspondent mentioned above:

"As the old settlers of Onawa rather reluctantly see the building going slowly from its original foundation, many forms and faces flit before the mind's eye, but none is more distinct than the first proprietor and landlord of the famous old Onawa House, J. E. Morrison, whose enterprise and faith in the future destiny of the town led him to erect, in 1857, what for that period was a most commodious and expensive building. Onawa was in embryo then. The substantial walls of the hotel, with its well painted exterior, was a most conspicuous object in the wide landscape of waving prairie-grass, towering aloft in almost solitary grandeur, a beacon-light to the weary traveler in search of rest, food and comfort.

"Many notables of national reputation, civil and military, crossed the threshold of the Onawa House in early days as transient guests, and broke bread at the table of 'Mine Host' Morrison. The arrival of the stage each day from Council Bluffs was one of the exciting events. Curiosity and expectation were on tip-toe as a span of jaded horses with the Western Stage Company's mail-coach pulled up at early candle-light alongside the spacious platform in front of the hotel. The faces of the emerging passengers were scanned with a view to a chance of extracting some news of the outside world. A little gossip with a stranger was a godsend. The Onawa House was in its greatest glory, however, during court week. It was the rendezvous of town and county. Court week was a gala time for everybody. People swarmed in and around the hotel, filling every cranny. A bed on the floor was at a premium. Grave judges, jostled with jovial grangers clad in homespun. Sharp lawyers from Council Bluffs and Sioux City enveloped themselves in tobacco smoke, cracked venerable jokes and told stories for the amusement of their clients. Sheriff, jurymen, prisoners and witnesses hobnobbed together in the most free and easy manner in the office, hall and parlor. The resources of the establishment were severely tried. A pioneer appetite was not to be trifled with, but Mr. Morrison never allowed short rations in his house and the host of hungry men put solid food where it would do the most good

"A supper and ball, December 24, 1860, brought out the beauty and the chivalry of the county. No tickets were issued, and consequently everybody was considered invited to attend and keep step to the violin. The power behind the throne, Mrs. Morrison, attended to the cooking, and the old settlers know the significance of that fact. Well cooked, tender fat turkeys were a prominent feature of that feast. But I must cease my babbling; the light of other days is extinguished, the mirth of old has ceased. The boom of public improvement has come to sweep away the mute witness of events in Onawa for the past thirty-two years. Farewell, old Onawa House.

"The cottonwood grove which a few years ago stood north of the hotel, was a spontaneous growth from seed brought on the ground by a heavy wind storm which occurred in August, 1858.

"In August, 1862, a strong straight wind blew the hotel off its foundation and about two feet to the southeast."

The hotel now known as the Spencer House has had a varied experience. A portion of it was built as a residence on the block on which the schoolhouse now stands in 1857, by the County Judge, Charles E. Whiting, who made it his home for several years. In the same dwelling afterward in turn lived the families of Charles Atkins, James Armstrong, Charles H. Holbrook, and E. D. Dimmick, the latter of whom bought it. In 1863, Abel Smith purchased the building, and making some additions to it and opened it as a hotel under the name of the "O. K. House." He continued to carry it on until December, 1866, when it was purchased by John A. Hittle, who changed the name to that of the Western House, and remained its landlord until 1869. In the latter year he disposed of it to T. C. Walton, who removed it to the location it now occupies and enlarged it, giving it the name of the Walton House, and advertising it as "the only second-class hotel in the West." In 1[illegible] he [illegible] it to A. [illegible] ton, but on the expiration of that period again assumed the charge of it and continued to preside [illegible]

of it was destroyed by fire, but the damage was speedily repaired and additions made to the original building. May 31, 1888, it was purchased by Frank T. Spencer, who assumed charge of it, changing the name to its present one, "The Spencer House." August 7, 1888, he formed a partnership with Clinton Prouse, which only lasted until March 28, 1889, since which time Mr. Spencer has carried on the business alone.

The Onawa Improvement Company, one of the prominent business associations of Monona County, and one that is bound to further the interests of both city and country, was organized April 30, 1889. It has for its object the buying, improving, leasing or selling real estate in the town of Onawa, Iowa, and its vicinity; to establish, operate, lease or assist manfacturing and other lawful business enterprises in the same, and to erect, furnish or lease power therefor; to furnish and operate for the town and its environs street railways, electric lights and water works that may in the future be authorized by Onawa municipal government; to survey, acquire right-of-way and depot grounds for, and construct and operate, or assist in constructing and operating lines of railway to, through and from the town and surrounding country.

The capital stock of the association is $250,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The company has its principal place of business in Onawa, and the incorporation is for twenty years. The first and present officers are as follows: Hon. Addison Oliver, President; G. W. McMillan, Vice President; B. D. Holbrook, Treasurer; P. K. Holbrook, Secretary; Hon. Addison Oliver, B. D. Holbrook, S. F. Sears, G. W. McMillan, and M. A. Freeland, Directors. One of the first moves made by the company was the purchase of the old Onawa House, the pioneer hotel of the town, and removing it to the northeast corner of the block upon which it stood, erected in its stead a new, two-story brick hotel.

POST-OFFICE.

The Onawa post-office was established in 1858, being removed to this point by Robert G. Fairchild, the Postmaster, on his coming to Onawa from Ashton. In 1861 he was succeeded by S. S. Pearse, who after two or three years gave way for Charles Atkins. The latter continued custodian of the mails until 1873, when removing from the village he was succeeded by Capt. C. G. Perkins, who was Postmaster continuously until March 17, 1887, at which date he was succeeded by the present incumbent of the office, George Underhill. This was made a money order office April 28, 1871.

PRESS.

The pioneer newspaper was the Onawa *Adventure* commenced in 1858, by Charles B. Thompson, which only had a short life, ceasing on the removal from the county of the editor and proprietor, as related elsewhere.

On the 19th of December, 1860, a new paper made its appearance, under the title of the Monana *Cordon*, published by Dimmick & Butts. It was a neat six-column folio, with Addison Dimmick in charge of the editorial columns, and for a time obtained considerable influence in the community. In November, 1861, D. W. Butts became sole proprietor and editor, and carried on the journal for a short time when it ceased to exist.

Not disheartened however, in the beginning of the year, 1863, Mr. Butts started a new paper, the West Iowa *Gazette*, a five column folio, which he carried on until the fall of 1865, when it in turn gave way to a successor, the *Gazette*. Mr. Butts removed from the county and is, at the present writing, the editor and proprietor of the Little Sioux *Independent* of Harrison County.

The Monona County *Gazette* was founded in the early winter of 1865, by Howendobler & Aldridge, the initial number being issued under the date of December 2, of that year. The paper was at the time a small, five column folio, with but a limited advertising patronage. In it are display advertisements and cards of the Onawa House, under the proprietorship of A. T. Bigelow; R. Stebbins, druggist; Holbrook & Bro., general land agents; shoe store, E. Walker; C. H. Holbrook, Surveyor and B. D. Holbrook, attorney-at-law; Addison Oliver, attorney; J. B. Ira, physician and surgeon; J. Allen, new butcher shop, and Charles Atkins, "Headquarters store" for the sale of general merchandise; the O. K. House, Abel Smith, proprietor, and some few from other points.

The proprietors of this journal were F. M. Howendobler and C. H. Aldridge until May, 1868, when the interest of Mr. Howendobler, who had died shortly before, was purchased by W. A. Greene, and the firm thus formed carried on this paper for about a year. At the expiration of that period, Mr. Greene became the sole proprietor and occupied the editorial tripod in solitary glory for a twelvemonth when he disposed of the outfit and business to a syndicate of gentlemen of Onawa, prominent among whom were Holbrook & Bro., J. K. McCaskey, J. S. Maughlin, and James Armstrong. S. R. Bassett leased the office and operated it until April 13, 1872, when, on account of some matters of disagreement arising between Mr. Bassett and the owners of the sheet, he stepped down and out and was succeeded by H. E. Morrison and Charles H. Aldridge under the firm name of Morrison & Aldridge, their salutatory appearing in the issue of that date. These gentleman presided over the journal until April 1873, when the stock of the other holders being purchased by J. K. McCaskey, he assumed editorial charge of the *Gazette*, the old firm resigning their place, in a few well chosen, fit words on the 5th of that month. Shortly after this the name of C. H. Aldridge appears in partnership with Mr. McCaskey and at the head of the editorial page. The firm thus formed remained in existence until May 8, 1875, when Mr. McCaskey disposed of his interest to C. E. Sain, and he and Mr. Aldridge carried on the *Gazette* until the 1st of September, 1875, at which time they were succeeded by J. D. Ainsworth, one of the [illegible] newspaper men of the western part of the State. In spite of drawbacks this gentleman carried on the paper alone through good and bad times until about October, 1887, when Cooley and Zollinger assumed the control, to be succeeded within the year by J. J. Cooley, alone. In October, 1888, the entire office was purchased by H. C. Laub, of Dennison, Iowa, by whom it was leased to Thatcher & Sims. Two or three months later the firm engaged in running this pioneer sheet was changed to Baxter & Sims, and a month later it was leased by the owner, Mrs. J. D. Ainsworth to H. Fayette Sims, a good practical printer and able news gatherer, who is making an excellent home local paper. The journal is a nine column folio, and well filled with good home advertisements. The office is well equipped and fitted out for [illegible] work, it is located [illegible] has its share of the job and advertising work of the community.

The *People's Press* was established in 1870, by W. A. Greene, on a $5-dollar Army press, with but a few handsful of type. It was but one column, and that but three or four inches long, but with each issue he kept enlarging it, soon buying a new press and more material, until May, 1872, when he had quite a neat little sheet, and some four hundred subscribers, he formed a partnership with S. R. Bassatt, and under the firm name and style of Greene & Bassatt, the paper was further enlarged and carried on for about a year. Mr. Greene then retiring, Mr. Bassatt continued sole proprietor and at the head of the editorial department until 1877, when he disposed of it to G. F. Crouch, who removed the material to Mapleton, with which city its history has been connected ever since.

The Onawa *Enquirer* was the title of a newspaper inaugurated in the summer of 1880, the first issue bearing the date of June 10. This journal was edited and published by George S. Witters, and was the exponent of the principles of the Democratic party. A few months it was carried on by the originator, and was a lively local sheet, but owing to mismanagement and want of stability in the editor, it soon came to an untimely death.

The *Monona County Tribune*, a six-column folio, was born on the 22d of September, 1883, and was the organ for the campaign [illegible]. It was the advocate and organ of the Peoples' party, and was issued in the interest of the opposition to Republican rule. It appeared without the name of either editors or publishers, but it is credited with having many of the prominent gentlemen of the county in the editorial chair. It was published in Sioux City. Its life was of short duration, it ceasing to exist on the close of the campaign, but during the time that it was carried on was a wide-awake, caustic, and well-edited paper, and had some influence in the work of that autumn.

The Onawa [illegible] was established in May, 1885, by W. A. Greene, who had been running the Weekly [illegible]. The [illegible] was

a bright and clever specimen of typographic art, and well edited. Mr. Greene continued in the sole management of the journal until the 1st of January, 1887, when he associated with himself John H. Jones, and the present firm of Greene & Jones came into existence. On its institution the paper was issued as a six-column folio, but shortly afterward it was changed to the form it now has, that of a folio of the same size. It is interesting to note the growth of this office in the short time of its existence, Mr. Greene starting with but material enough to print one page, and a cheap Army press, and at the present the office is as well equipped as the majority of weekly papers, with a good press and full amount of type and material, besides the usual outfit for all classes of job work.

The editorial columns are such as the public expect to receive at the hands of such a veteran journalist as Mr. Greene, while the local department shows the raciness and spice of the junior editor, whose initiation into the "art preservative" is of a later date.

EDUCATIONAL.

On the sterile shores of Massachussetts, the stern and rigid Puritan planted the first seeds of a grand system of educational facilities, and their descendants brought to the Great West with them slips from the ancient tree. Many of the pioneers of this county were New Englanders, or of New England ancestry, and true to their early training their first thoughts were given to the institution of the common or public school. Scarce was the village laid out when the attention of the community turned in that direction, and during the winter of 1857–8 A. R. Wright taught a school in a frame building that had been erected on the site now occupied by the shoe store of E. E. Bakke, on Iowa Avenue. The following year the school was held in the frame dwelling-house erected by Mrs. Catherine Folck on her lot.

In 1860, the quarters having grown too circumscribed in accommodation for the number of pupils, a one-story brick building was erected, which was 28x50 feet in size (which is now a part of the residence of James Thurston), in which Timothy Elliott was the first teacher. This building continued in use until the completion of the present handsome edifice on West Broadway, in 1874.

From the settlement of Onawa until 1868, it had been a sub-district of the Franklin Township District, but in that year it was separated from the latter by a vote of the people, and made an independent district. The organization was effected February, 22, 1868, and the first board of education chosen consisted of the following named: Charles Atkins, President; James Armstrong, Vice-President; F. W. Snow, Secretary; N. A. Whiting, Treasurer; and R. G. Fairchild, L. D. Kittle, and J. E. Selleck, Directors.

In 1872 the board submitted to the qualified electors the question of issuing the bonds of the district in the sum of $9,000, to help pay for the erection of a more commodious and proper school building. Upon the election, which took place on the 20th of May, of that year, there were sixty-five votes cast, only six of which were against the issuance of the bonds. Accordingly J. S. Maughlin, who was then President of the board, and S. B. Martin, its Secretary, published a proposal for bids in accordance with specifications and plan which had been prepared by W. Angelo Powell, an architect of St. Joseph, Mo. The bids not proving satisfactory they were rejected, and the whole matter laid over for another year.

In January, 1873, a contract for the erection of the school building was awarded to M. B. Pullen, of Onawa, who agreed to finish the same that fall, for $16,000, but circumstances rendered it impossible to fulfill the contract at the given time, the board extended the same, and the structure was not completed until the fall of 1874.

The edifice is of brick manufactured near Onawa, by the contractor, and stands on a block bought several years previous of Abel Smith, for the purpose, and faces to the east. The size of the main building is 72x40 feet on the ground, the L being 41x44 feet. The first or basement story is nine feet in height; the second, third and mansard stories each fourteen feet. In the main building there are four rooms, two each on the second and third floors, respectively 25x37 feet in size; two rooms in the L, and one in the third story under the tower, and a large hall room in the third story

of the annex make up the complement of rooms. The inside of the building is generally wainscoted with ash, which is well finished and varnished. From the top of the building rises a handsome cupola, in the front of the main structure, which is twenty-seven feet above the top of the mansard roof, or eighty-seven feet from the bottom of the basement. The style of architecture is a modernized specimen of the French-Renaissance or mansard order; the mansard roof rising from a plain base to a rounded top, with ornamental rail upon the crest. The sides of the cupola and roof are covered with octagon-shaped shingles, painted stone color. The trimmings of the building are generally of a smooth, light stone.

All the brick, wainscoting, moulding and other machine work, was done in this city, the latter items by the Onawa Manufacturing Company, of which the contractor was a member. The brick work was done under the immediate supervision of A. Nichols, of Onawa. There were used in the construction of the building some 800,000 bricks, 100 barrels of lime, 5 carloads of pine lumber, and 75,000 feet of cottonwood lumber. Owing to many changes made in the plan from the original conception, the building cost when finished about $20,000, and is one of the finest in the State, one, as was said at the time of its completion, "that any city of 10,000 inhabitants might feel proud of." In regard to the bell that hangs in the turret, therein lies quite a history, that is in place in this connection.

In the year 1860, "The Onawa Literary and Sewing Society," embracing a number of the most active and public-spirited ladies of the incipient city, resolved to devote from their treasury funds sufficient to purchase a bell for the use of the town. Making this liberal offer to the city council they received the following reply:

Common Council, Onawa, July 9, 1860.

"To the Onawa Literary and Sewing Society: — At a meeting of the common council of Onawa, held last evening, it was voted to accept the bell so kindly presented by you (through your secretary) to the town of Onawa, as a school bell. Trusting that the efforts of the society for the advancement of education in our midst may continue to meet with success, we are most respectfully yours, etc.

In behalf of the council.

S. S. PEARSE, Recorder."

Negotiations by letter had been opened in April, with the firm of Meneely & Sons, of West Troy, N. Y., concerning the proposed purchase, and the offer of that well-known firm to furnish a bell of 414 pounds, with yoke and wheel complete for $164.90, was duly accepted, but the firm still further reduced their figure to $163.00, which sum was sent them. During the month of June the bell arrived via St. Louis, and was hung in a temporary belfry in the center of the block west of the courthouse. While there it was rung regularly every day, by S. S. Pearse, the Recorder, who volunteered for the duty, at seven in the morning and nine at night.

This was the first bell brought into the county, and its arrival among the little band of citizens that then made up the city of Onawa, was celebrated with great rejoicing and festivities. Late in the fall of 1860 the bell was removed to the then new schoolhouse, where it continued to hang, calling the tardy steps of the laggard to hasten schoolward, until 1874, when it was removed to its present quarters in the handsome new building put up for educational purposes that year.

The teachers in the old building for five years previous to the removal into the new one, were presided over by S. B. Martin, as Principal; and consisted of Miss Eva Whiting and Miss Annie Elliott. At the expiration of that time, and on going into the new house, Mr. Martin resigned, nor could he be induced to accept another engagement as teacher, so the board remodeled the faculty of the school. Prof. C. H. G. Fry was appointed Principal, and Misses Eva M. Whiting and E. Fletcher, Assistants.

The present faculty is composed of the following individuals, all of whom have an acknowledged place in the world of education; Prof. Dye, Superintendent and Principal; Miss Nora M. Barnard, Assistant Principal; and Misses Maud E. Oliver, Minnie Mummey, Hattie Holbrook, Emily Fletcher, Flora J. Maughlin and Eva Kendall.

ized June 27, 1858 by Rev. G. G. Rice, now of Council Bluffs, Iowa, with the following members: A. R. Wright, Mrs. E. S. Wright, Mrs. Louisa Dimmick, Mrs. Caroline Phillips, Mrs. Julia P. Merrill, George G. Rice and Mrs. M. C. Rice. In October of the same year David and James McWilliams and their wives, Walter Stark and his wife united with the church as did Mrs. P. J. Weeks and Charles Cleghorn and wife, in February, 1859.

Mr. Rice became the first pastor of the infant church which held its meetings in the court-house and administered spiritual consolation to this flock until the spring of 1859. He was an excellent man and did much good work in the community. The first officers of the church were elected in April 1859 and were the following named: Walter Stark, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles Cleghorn, Walter Stark and A. R. Wright, Trustees. On the 18th of April, 1859, Mr. Rice asked for and received his dismissal from the church, and from that date until 1866, there appears to have been no regular pastor, services being occasionally held by Revs. Tingley of Sioux City, and Reuben Gaylord, Home Missionary of Omaha, Neb.

On May 13, 1866, Rev. George L. Woodhull preached to this congregation for the first time, and receiving a call to the pastorate, accepted its duties. Under his influence the movement toward erecting a suitable church edifice began in the early part of his ministry. With rare energy and self-sacrifice, this gifted gentleman went into the woods and got out most of the timbers and drew them to the ground with his own team and when work was commenced on the structure took off his coat and assisted the carpenters every day, he having a knowledge of the craft. But delicate health could not stand the strain and ere the building was entirely finished this truly Christian gentleman was called from his labors on earth to his reward, passing to his heavenly home October 1, 1870, at the early age of twenty-eight years. The church edifice was finished and dedicated in December, 1870, at a cost of $6,000, and is the monument and memorial of its truly God-serving projector, and the matter of erecting a tablet in the church to his memory has been recently mooted, and will no doubt be carried out in the near future.

On the 1st of January, 1871, the present pastor of the church, Rev. Charles N. Lyman assumed the charge of the congregation, and has occupied that position continuously since. The present officers of the church are W. A. Greene, H. A. Wheeler and B. D. Holbrook, Trustees; George Underhill, Treasurer, and Mrs. W. A. Greene, Secretary. A Sabbath-school which was originated in 1858, as a union one has been carried on in connection with the church ever since its foundation.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Onawa was organized October 9, 1870. For many years previous to this there had been held class-meetings in the village but no permanent organization seems to have been effected. At the time of the formation of the present church there were some twelve who allied themselves with it, the following named members: William C. Marr, Mrs. M. T. Marr, Alexander Mummey, Mrs. Lucinda Mummey, Mrs. Craig, Sarah M. Burton, A. P. Moore, Mrs. Ann Moore, Agnes Landsdale, J. O. Eames, Abbie Landsdale and Mrs. E. A. Kittle. For some time they held religious services in the schoolhouse, and in the court-house, under the pastorate of Rev. J. T. Walker. Under the inspiration of his successor, Rev. L. H. Woodworth, the movement toward erecting a church edifice was commenced in the spring of 1872, and the corner stone of that structure laid July 27, 1872, the pastor being assisted by B. Mitchell, the presiding elder, Rev. B. F. W. Cozier and Rev. C. N. Lyman, the Congregational minister. Rev. A. T. Mattison, in the fall of 1872 assumed charge of the little flock, and under his administration the building was completed and dedicated to the service of God, June 22, 1873. The succeeding pastors of the church have been Rev. O. S. Bryan, in the fall of 1873; Rev. J. B. Starkey, in October, 1874; Revs. Joel Warner, Henry W. Jones, S. W. Owen, C. E. Chase, F. A. Burdick, J. R. Faus, F. J. McCaffree, G. M. Pendell, W. W. Cook, I. N. Kilbourne and the present pastor Rev. William Flint, who took charge of the church in October, 1889.

A parsonage was erected during the incumbency of the Rev. J. B. Starkey in the fall of 1874, but becoming old and dilapidated the congregation in 1887 put up the neat and handsome parsonage

now occupied by their pastor, at an expense of some $1,400.

The Onawa Norwegian Lutheran Church was organized as a society in March, 1876, and has been in a very flourishing condition ever since. Among its most conspicuous members may be mentioned Edward Bakke, Carl Moen, and other business men of the village.

The Roman Catholic Church was organized by the Rev. Father Linehan, of Sioux City, in 1872, and an effort toward the building of a church building made. The latter was accomplished and is one of the neatest and prettiest church buildings of that denomination in the county.

MUNICIPAL.

Early realizing the importance of local self-government and the institution of law and order, almost as soon as the town was laid out a movement was placed on foot to incorporate the rising village. On the 31st of January, 1859, the following petition was presented to the county court, by S. S. Pearce:

"To the Honorable County Court of Monona County, Iowa:

"The undersigned would respectfully ask to be organized into an incorporated town to be known as Onawa, the limits of which shall be as follows: All of section 4, except one hundred acres in square form in the northwest corner; all the southeast quarter and the south eighty acres in the northeast quarter of section 5; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8; the north half of the north half of section 9; the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10; and the west half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, in township 83, range 45, (being the land owned by the Monona Land Company) and would authorize Addison Dimmick and B. D. Holbrook to act in behalf of your petitioners, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

To this document were appended the signatures of the following land owners and business men of the village: William Burton, S. S. Pearce, H. E. Colby, L. W. Hollingsworth, Joseph Robinson, Hiram Bowen, J. E. Morrison, A. S. Dunham, C. G. Stutzman, B. D. Holbrook, R. G. Fairchild, George Atkins, Johnston Cleghorn, G. R. Buffington, H. W. Cole, Thomas R. Chapman, John Cleghorn, A. Dimmick, J. H. Sharon, Darius Pearce, H. J. Hawley, N. A. Whiting, A. R. Wright, T. A. Pearce, Richard Stebbins, D. W. Sampson, Thos. Cross, F. W. Snow, Walter Stark, C. H. Holbrook, Charles Atkins, Addison Oliver, A. G. Hurst and George T. Cox.

Under the rules, Judge C. E. Whiting, then filling the office of County Judge, set the time for hearing on the question of incorporation for the 22nd of March, 1859, and on that day it was taken up, the prayer of the petitioners granted and the organization or incorporation ordered.

The first officers of the young town, chosen at that spring election, were Richard Stebbins, Mayor; S. S. Pearce, Recorder.

The records of the succeeding administrations are entirely wanting for some succeeding years and it has been found impossible to give the list of officers in anything like a complete or correct manner up to 1872, from which time they are however given:

1872—George Underhill, Mayor; James Walker, Recorder; William Burton, Assessor; D. W. Clark, Marshal; D. J. Rockwell, E. Merrill, B. F. Pike, B. D. Holbrook and J. D. McChesney, Councilmen.

1873—E. A. Chapman, Mayor; John Cleghorn, Recorder; William Burton, Assessor; D. W. Clark, Marshal; D. J. Rockwell, B. F. Pike, B. D. Holbrook, George Underhill and G. W. McMillan, Councilmen.

1874—Dr. H. Noble, Mayor; G. W. McMillan, Recorder; George Atkins, Assessor; D. W. Clark, Marshal; B. D. Holbrook, D. J. Rockwell, M. A. Freeland, G. M. Warner and W. C. Marr, Councilmen.

1875—N. A. Whiting, Mayor; G. W. McMillan, Recorder; A. Mummey, Assessor; D. J. Rockwell, R. Stebbins, B. F. Pike, A. T. Fessenden and T. C. Walton, Councilmen.

1876—N. A. Whiting, Mayor; G. W. McMillan, Recorder; Alex. Mummey, Assessor; A. T. Fessenden, R. Stebbins, D. J. Rockwell, T. C. Walton and B. F. Pike, Councilmen.

1877—N. A. Whiting, Mayor; G. W. McMillan, Recorder; Alex. Mumney, Assessor; John Williams, Street Commissioner; C. G. Perkins, H. E. Morrison, R. Stebbins, D. J. Rockwell and George Underhill, Councilmen.

1878—B. D. Holbrook, Mayor; G. W. McMillan, Recorder; George Atkins, Assessor; Elijah Walker, Street Commissioner; D. J. Rockwell, C. G. Perkins, R. Stebbins, T. C. Walton and George Underhill, Councilmen.

1879—H. E. Morrison, Mayor; Robert Lucas, Recorder; T. C. Walton, Assessor; Elijah Walker, Street Commissioner; T. C. Walton, John Cleghorn, D. B. Kenyon, J. C. Pike, J. R. Thurston and J. S. Monk, Councilmen.

1880—H. E. Morrison, Mayor; Robert Lucas, Recorder; S. F. Sears, Assessor; John Cleghorn, D. B. Kenyon, Ed. Bakke, T. C. Walton, J. R. Thurston and J. C. Pike, Councilmen.

1881—H.E. Morrison, Mayor; T. Park Moble, Recorder, afterward J. D. Ainsworth, Recorder; M. B. Pullen, Assessor; John Cleghorn, J. C. Pike, J. R. Thurston, T. C. Walton, D. B. Kenyon, Ed. Bakke, and William Christianson, Councilmen.

1882—H. E. Morrison, Mayor; J. D. Ainsworth, Recorder; M. W. Bacon, Assessor; D. B. Kenyon, J. C. Pike, John Cleghorn, William Christianson, George A. Douglas and D. Handel, Councilmen; O. P. Bishop, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1883—H. E. Morrison, Mayor; J. D. Ainsworth, Recorder; Mitchell Vincent and John Cleghorn, the new Trustees; and John Brandin, Assessor.

1884—B. D. Holbrook, Mayor: George Underhill, Recorder; George E. Warner and James Walker, the new Trustees.

1885—Herbert E. Morrison, Mayor; George Underhill, Recorder; S. A. Howard and W. W. Taylor, the new Trustees; and L. D. Kittle, Assessor.

1886—H. E. Morrison, Mayor; George Underhill, Recorder; C. G. Perkins and W. T. Holmes, the new Trustees; and L. D. Kittle, Assessor.

1887—S. B. Martin, Mayor; P. K. Holbrook, Recorder; John H. Jones, L. D. Kittle and W. S. Wade, new Councilmen; and Henry Cunningham, Assessor.

1888—H. E. Morrison, Mayor; P. K. Holbrook, Recorder; W. W. Taylor and S. A. Howard, the new Trustees; Henry Cunningham, Assessor and Marshal.

1889—The present officers of the city government are the following named: Addison Oliver, Mayor; P. K. Holbrook, Recorder; S. A. Howard, W. W. Taylor, John H. Jones, W. T. Holmes, L. D. Kittle and W. J. Maughlin, members of the Council; C. H. Holbrook, Treasurer; Henry Cunningham, Assessor and Marshal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the first years of its existence the town of Onawa, in common with nearly all small places was without any organized means of extinguishing the fires that will now and then break out in a village, but depended upon the active exertions of its citizens. However, in the spring of 1871, the project of forming a fire company was agitated, and on the 19th of April of that year Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Onawa, was organized.

The company did little but perfect their organization, acting as an axe and bucket brigade until, at a meeting held at the office of Monk & Selleck, April 17, 1872, a year after their first formation, it was resolved to purchase a hook and ladder truck, which was not to exceed in cost the sum of $175. To solicit the citizens of the place to help contribute to this worthy object, E. Merrill was appointed a committee to interview them. Just previous to this, March 26, 1872, the company had been regularly incorporated. The truck was bought and housed and helped to do good and efficient work in fighting the devouring element in its inroads in the village.

In February, 1874, the city authorities, perceiving the vast usefulness of the fire company, and wishing to extend the facilities for extinguishing the flames, purchased a hand fire engine, hose cart and a quantity of hose. The apparatus arrived in the city and was given a trial February 27, which resulted in a satisfactory manner. The fire company was now redistributed or reorganized to meet the wants of the more fully equipped department by a committee appointed for that purpose, with the following members:

Engine Company:—George Atkins, foreman; J. D. Giddings, assistant foreman; B. F. Pike, John

Cleghorn, E. A. Chapman, G. W. McMillan, M. A. Freeland, J. E. Selleck, F. W. Snow, S. B. Martin, J. M. Moody, J. S. Monk, J. D. McChesney, S. W. Tallman and G. C. White.

Hose Company:—H. R. Hedley foreman; E. B. Christian and T. F. Skeele, pipemen; L. D. Kittle, S. R. Bassett, H. C. Morton and W. G. Wood.

Hook and Ladder Company:—D. J. Rockwell, foreman; James Walker, A. Nichols, J. C. Pike, E. Merrill, G. E. Warner, S. F. Sears, E. Paine, Vines Hiteman, C. H. Parkins and E. S. Noble.

George Underhill was made chief engineer of the department at the same time, and filled that position in a most able manner for many years.

The present officers of the department are the following named: Frank Hawkins, Chief Engineer; H. E. Morrison, President; S. A. Howard, Vice-President; Eugene E. Egli, Secretary; W. L. Holmes, Treasurer; James Draney, foreman Engine Company; George A. Oliver, assistant foreman; Fred Walker, foreman Hose Company, and Henry Cunningham, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company. The membership of the department is about thirty-six, divided as follows: Engine Company, fourteen; Hose Company, twelve; and Hook and Ladder Company, ten.

FIRES.

In regard to losses by fires, the city of Onawa has not been entirely exempt from the fate of other places, although in this respect it has suffered less than many other towns of its size and age. Besides the usual amount of ordinary conflagrations, there have been several that are worthy of mention in this connection. The first of these of which there is a record occurred on the 4th of January, 1871, a little after six o'clock, P. M. The fire broke out between the large stores of Warner & Chapman and Freeland & Cleghorn, and was from its discovery beyond control. In a very short space of time the dry goods establishment of Warner & Chapman was wrapped in flames, making it difficult to save the stock but in spite of the blinding smoke and the lurid flames, swept forward by a high wind, about three-fourths of the goods in the building were carried into the street in a somewhat damaged condition. The agricultural implements and lumber finishing lumber in the building of Freeland & Cleghorn, with the exception of a few plows and several bundles of sash, were consumed, the flames being too fierce for men to enter the burning building. The books were only saved through the medium of a good safe. In a little time the next building, belonging to A. G. Hurst, and occupied by Miss B. Cunningham as a millinery shop, was wrapped in the devouring element and was soon a blackened ruin. The fire department, cutting away the studding of the latter building, pulled the burning timbers over into the seething flames. By hard work of the firemen and the citizens the fire was confined to these three buildings. The loss was about $15,000, divided about as follows: Freeland & Cleghorn $7,000; Warner & Chapman $7,000; and Mr. Hurst about $1 500. The Onawa House and several other buildings caught fire several times from the wind swept flames but were preserved by the activity of the citizens and an ever energetic hook and ladder company.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!" rang out upon the cold and frosty air in the early morning of January 5, 1879, and the startled sleepers hurriedly hastened to the scene of the conflagration. About 12:30 in the morning F. W. Snow, looking toward the grist-mill of Wood & Kenyon, was astonished to find it in flames. Starting to [illegible] arouse the neigborhood, he was the first at the burning building. He discovered that the annex on the south side of the mill, containing the boilers, engines, etc., was in a light blaze, while the fiery pennons of the fire king's reddening host, played triumphantly along the wall of the main building. All was done that could be done, both by the citizens and the fire department under their efficient chief, George Underhill, but the doomed building could not be saved. The engine was perfectly useless, owing to the fact of there being no water in the vicinity of the burning building, but all labored to get the fire under control and to try and save what property they could. The intense cold, twenty degrees below zero, kept many from the scene of conflagration, but little could be accomplished. The mill building, valued as some $10,000 with flour, wheat, etc., to the amount of $5,000 more fell a prey to the devouring element, the loss fa'-

ling mostly on the owners, the insurance being but $1,000. The Tuesday following, the new schoolhouse caught fire but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

PIONEER LITERARY SOCIETY.

In the early days of the village, the inhabitants took a larger interest in matters of culture than was common to towns in their pioneer days. Matters relating to advancement in intellectual life met their hearty approval and co-operation. The outgrowth of this feeling led to the organization of the Onawa Literary Club, at a meeting held at the Onawa House, then kept by J. E. Morrison, November 9, 1857, Addison Dimmick being chosen chairman of the meeting and W. S. Burke the secretary. To quote from the minutes:

"On motion of Bruce Holbrook, it was resolved that we organize a Literary Society.

"Whereupon S. S. Pearce, B. Holbrook and W. S. Burke were appointed a committee to draft a constitution to be reported at the next meeting. The society next proceeded to election of officers to serve the first term. The result was as follows: President, C. H. Holbrook; Secretary W. S. Burke; Treasurer, Henry C. Warren.

"The question 'Women's Rights' was then discussed.

"The judges appointed by the president to decide the question gave their decision in the negative.

"On motion, the following question was adopted for discussion next Thursday evening: 'Resolved That Washington deserves more praise than Columbus.' Affirmative: Burk, Elliott and Robinson. Negative: B. Holbrook, Merrill and Warren.

"H. C. Warren was authorized to secure names of all persons desiring to become members of this society.

"On motion adjourned, to meet on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock."

The following is a list of the original members, as given by the minute book: W. S. Burke, N. B. Holbrook, F. C. Brooks, E. W. Holbrook, H. E. Morrison, A. R. Wright, J. A. Hewins, Thomas Cross, A. Dimmick, W. L. Phillips, Lyman Bullock, Lucy E. Baker, Darius Pearce, J. H. Hudson, C. H. Holbrook, J. S. Merrill, Marcellas Olmstead, J. H. Overacker, G. H. Chapman, T. Elliott, C. E. Whiting, S. S. Pearce, Martha H. Pearce, Catharina Allen, Mollie E. Morrison.

The club met at the Onawa House twice each week for debate and the discussion of various literary topics and items of interest. The *Transcript*, a manuscript paper, edited by the ladies of the association was read at these meetings much to the improvement and often amusement of the club.

But there was a festive feeling manifest in the club. At the meeting held November 26, 1857, Addison Dimmick made a motion as follows: "That a direct tax of twenty-five cents be levied on each member for the purpose of getting up a Christmas supper." A committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for the supper. At the meeting held November 30, it was voted to levy an additional tax of twenty-five cents on each member for the Christmas supper. Evidently the vision of a coming feast was producing a keen appetite in the club, as on December 7 it was voted "that the male members of the society pay a tax of $2 to defray the expenses of the supper." On the 24th of December the supper was eaten; two tables, each forty feet long, were loaded down with luxuries. Dancing, vocal music, and whist followed the feast. A. Dimmick was master of ceremonies on this festive occasion. Thus merrily passed the first Christmas eve in Onawa, at the Onawa House.

OLD TIME MILITIA COMPANY.

In April, 1861, while the war spirit was strong throughout our distracted country, the proper quota of men for the active army having been made up, it was proposed to raise a company of militia for defense against the Indians, and general border use. Accordingly a meeting was held at the Court House and an organization perfected, known as the Monona Union Guards, and the following officers chosen: Seth Smith, of Kennebec Township, Captain; Addison Dimmick, of Onawa, First Lieutenant; Adam Myers, of Belvidere, Second Lieutenant; Joseph Robinson, of Onawa, Third Lieutenant. This company, however, does not seem to have been fairly organized ere it was necessary to reorganize it. The occasion of this was at

a meeting held by the citizens of Onawa for the purpose of a flag-pole raising on the 18th of May, 1861. The pole was erected in the center of the intersection of Central Broadway and Iowa Avenue. A beautiful flag, made by the ladies of Onawa, was run up, and the stars and stripes floated to the breeze, with most enthusiastic cheers from the spectators.

One of the old settlers of the county in writing concerning those early days has an account of what followed, which is quoted at length to preserve the comments and remarks of one of the participants:

"Immediately after dinner the Monona Union Guards were called out by Capt. Smith, and reorganized by electing the following officers:

"J. A. Scott, First Lieutenant; Albert Fairchild, Second Sergeant; Levi Smith, Third Sergeant; J. Duncan, Fourth Sergeant; Mr. Duepper, First Corporal; William Bullock, Second Corporal; Seth Smith, Jr., Third Corporal; John Quincy Adams, Fourth Corporal. After being drilled a short time by the captain and orderly the company was dismissed, under orders to meet for drill in one week. As the writer participated as a private in the weekly drills May, June and July, he can truthfully say, that without arms or uniforms, the Guards did not make a very imposing appearance. Capt. Smith however looked quite martial and very conspicuous in cocked hat and plume, sword and gaudy uniform that had seen service in a military company in Ohio. Notwithstanding the arduous efforts of Capt. Smith and the orderly Sergeant Scott, and a diligent perusal of "Hardees' Tactics" by the members, the company never became very perfect in their drill. There was a lack of military precision in their movements, almost painful to behold. Owing perhaps to the absence of any music the marching and evolutions were deficient in harmony of action. The Guards were [illegible] in [illegible] but not in step."

Vesper Lodge, No. 223, A. F. & A. M., was organized September 12, 1867, under a dispensation granted on the 28th of August, the same year. The charter members and first officers were the following named: [illegible] W. M.; James Bryce, S. W.; Thomas [illegible] J. W.; Frederick [illegible], S. W.; A. T. Fessenden, J. W.; R. Stebbins, McCausland, T.; Charles Atkins, S.; W. A. Grow, S. D.; M. A. Freeland, J. D.; and John Baggs, Tyler. The lodge carried on its workings under the dispensation until June 3, 1868, when it was granted its charter and the following officers duly installed:—F. W. Snow, W. M.; John E. Selleck, S. W.; Charles Atkins, J. W.; F. M. McCausland, T.; O. D. Palmer, S.; W. A. Grow, S. D.; M. A. Freeland, J. D.; J. T. Baggs, Tyler. The lodge has prospered and is in a very flourishing condition, both financially and in the material of which it is composed, consisting of the leading business men in the community. They have a neatly and tastily fitted up hall over Holbrook & Bro's. bank. The membership embraces some forty six individuals at the present writing, (1889).

The following is a complete record of the officers of the lodge from its organization, with the exception of those given above:

1869—Truman Pierce, W. M.; S. F. Sears, S.W.; T. R. Chapman, J. W.; J. E. Selleck, T.; George A. Douglas, S.; C. H. Aldridge, S. D.; William Burton, J. D.; and F. O'Conner, Tyler.

1870—J. E. Selleck, W. M.; G. A. Douglas, S.W.; E. A. Chapman, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; J. A. Goodrich, S.; B. D. Holbrook, S. D.; F. O'Conner, J. D.; and J. W. Zembro, Tyler.

1871—George A. Douglas, W. M.; B. D. Holbrook, S. D.; J. D. Giddings, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; T. R. Chapman, S.; S. F. Sears, S. D.; W. Burton, J. D., and B. F. Pike, Tyler.

1872—S. F. Sears, W. M.; J. D. Giddings, S.W.; William Burton, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; James Walker, S.; John E. Selleck, S. D.; F. W. Snow, J. W.; Bradshaw Stearns, Tyler.

1873—B. D. Holbrook, W. M.; J. D. Giddings, S. W.; A. T. Fessenden, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; James Walker, S.; J. E. Selleck, S. D.; W. G. Wood, J. D.; S. F. Sears, S. S.; B. F. Pike, J. S.; and B. Stearns, Tyler.

1874—B. D. Holbrook, W. M.; J. D. Giddings, S. W.; A. T. Fessenden, J. W.; Richard Stebbins, T.; James Walker, S.; W. G. Wood, S. D.; B. F. Pike, J. D.; S. F. Sears, S. S.; S. L. Grove, J. S.; and B. Stearns, Tyler.

1875—B. D. Holbrook, W. M.; J. D. Giddings, S. W.; A. T. Fessenden, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.

W. G. Wood, S.; S. F. Sears, S. D.; E. B. Christian, J. D.; J. E. Selleck, S. S.; James Walker, J. S.; and B. Stearns, Tyler.

1876—J. D. Giddings, W. M.; A. T. Fessenden, S. W.; James Walker, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; S. B. Martin, S.; S. F. Sears, S. D.; E. B. Christian, J. D.; F. W. Snow, S. S.; J. E. Selleck, J. S.; and William Burton, Tyler.

1877—James Walker, W. M.; G. A. Douglas, S. W.; W. R. Hanscom, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; S. B. Martin, S.; J. E. Selleck, S. D.; D. Handel, J. D.; E. B. Christian, S. S.; J. D. Ainsworth, J. S.; and W. Burton, Tyler.

1878—James Walker, W. M.; D. Handel, S. W.; W. R. Hanscom, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; C. A. Robertson, S.; J. E. Selleck, S. D.; J. D. Ainsworth, J. D.; J. D. Giddings, S. S.; W. G. Wood, J. S.; and F. W. Snow, Tyler.

1879.—Daniel Handel, W. M.; W. R. Hanscom, S. D.; Henry Douglas, J. D. Richard Stebbins, T.; James Bryan, S.; J. D. Giddings, S. D.; M. A. Freeland, J. D.; F. W. Snow, S. S.; S. F. Sears, J. S.; and Chas. H. Aldridge, Tyler.

1880.—D. Handel, W. M.; H. Douglas, S. W.; F. W. Snow, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; J. D. Ainsworth, S.; J. E. Selleck, S. D.; James Walker, J. D.; J. D. Gidding, S. S.; E. B. Christian, J. S.; and S. F. Sears, Tyler.

1881.—James Walker, W. M.; Henry Douglas, S. W.; George E. Warner, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; J. D. Ainsworth, S.; B. D. Holbrook, S. D.; D. Handel, J. D.; J. D. Giddings, S. S.; O. P. Bishop, J. S.; and F. W. Snow, Tyler.

1882.—James Walker, W. M.; George E. Warner, S. W.; E. B. Christian, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; J. D. Ainsworth, S.; J. D. Giddings, S. D.; John Douglas, J. D.; A. T. Fessenden, S. S.; E. L. Radcliffe, J. S.; and F. W. Snow, Tyler.

1883.—G. E. Warner, W. M.; J. D. Ainsworth, S. W.; W. G. Wood, J. W.; R. Stebbins, T.; C. H. Aldridge, S.; J. Douglas, S. D.; F. Howard, J. D.; S. F. Sears, S. S.; A. T. Fessenden, J. S.; and O. P. Bishop, Tyler.

1884.—G. E. Warner, W. M.; J. D. Ainsworth, S. D.; W. G. Wood, J. W.; G. A. Douglas, T.; James Walker, S.; John Douglas, S. D.; F. W. Snow, J. D.; John Brandon, S. S.; S. F. Sears, J. S.; A. T. Fessenden, Tyler.

1884.—G. E. Warner, W. M.; J. D. Ainsworth, S. D.; W. G. Wood, J. W.; G. A. Douglas, T.; James Walker, S.; John Douglas, S. D.; F. W. Snow, J. D.; John Brandon, S. S.; S. F. Sears, J. S.; A. T. Fessenden, Tyler.

1885.—George A. Douglas, W. M.; W. G. Wood, S. W.; George Houghmaster, J. W.; G. E. Warner, T.; J. D. Ainsworth, S.; John E. Selleck, S. D.; John Douglas, J. D.; F. W. Snow, S. S.; W. L. Farrington, J. S.; John Brandon, Tyler.

1886.—J. D. Ainsworth, W. M.; John Douglas, S. W.; G. A. Siddons, J. W.; G. E. Warner, T.; G. A. Douglas, S.; S. F. Sears, S. D.; John Brandon, J. D.; J. E. Selleck, S. S.; A. T. Fessenden, J. S.; William Burton, Tyler.

1887.—John Douglas, W. M.; S. F. Sears, S. W.; J. E. Selleck, J. W.; George A. Douglas, S.; George E. Warner, T.; John Brandon, J. D.; and E. B. Christian, Tyler.

1888.—George E. Warner, W. M.; A. T. Fessenden, S. W.; John Brandon, J. W.; B. D. Holbrook, T.; C. M. Ross, S.; J. E. Selleck, S. D.; C. E. Allsbrow, J. D.; Jno. Douglas, S. S.; William Burton, J. S.; J. P. Vincent, Tyler.

1889 and present.—B. D. Holbrook, W. M.; P. K. Holbrook, S. W.; L. C. Sears, J. W.; John Brandon, T.; C. M. Ross, S.; S. F. Sears, S. D.; Peter Reily, J. D.; J. E. Selleck, S. S.; D. A. Pember, J. S.; and William Burton, Tyler.

Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R., was organized September 21, 1882, with the following charter members: John E. Selleck, A. G. Hurst, W. S. Wade, J. K. McCaskey, E. M. Cassady, O. M. Morse, S. Horner, C. N. Lyman, M. A. Freeland, P. L. Sawyer, George E. Warner, William Kelsey, C. H. Waldron, John R. Murphy, W. B. Bailey, G. H. Bryant, John Cleghorn, Bradshaw Stearns, J. H. Searles, S. B. Myers, John Eva, W. G. Wood, Charles A. Rutledge, and J. D. Giddings. The post was named after Capt. Watson R. Hanscom, of the 12th Iowa Infantry, who died in this county in 1879, while clerk of the courts. The first officers of the post were: George E. Warner, C.; M. A. Freeland, S. V. C.; O. M. Morse, J. V. C.; J. R. Murphy, Q. M.; A. T. Fessenden, S.; Rev. C. N.

Lyman, Chap.; G. H. Bryant, O. D.; E. M. Cassady, O. G.; S. B. Myers, Adjt.; C. H. Washburn, S. M.; and W. B. Bailey, Q. M. S. Since that date the position of commander has been filled by comrades John E. Selleck, C. G. Perkins, and O. M. Morse. The present officers are the following named: C. G. Perkins, C.; W. S. Wade, S. V. C.; P. L. Sawyer, J. V. C.; J. K. McCaskey, Q. M.; A. T. Fessenden, Surg., Rev. C. N. Lyman, Chap.; John Cleghorn, O. D.; Myron Hyatt, O. G.; George E. Warner, Adjt.; L. D. Bearce, Q. M. S., and John O'Conner, S. M. The post is in an excellent condition, both morally and financially, in the latter respect having some eight or nine hundred dollars in its treasury or fund, besides the other property which it owns. It has a full and large membership, of which the following is the roster:

John E. Selleck, Adjutant, 87th Illinois Infantry.

A. H. Hurst, Company K, 17th Iowa Infantry.

W. S. Wade, Sergeant, Company H, 5th Illinois Cavalry.

J. K. McCaskey, Lieutenant, Company I, 27th Indiana Infantry.

E. M. Cassady, Company A, 10th United States Infantry.

O. M. Morse, Sergeant, Company I, 113th Illinois Infantry.

C. N. Lyman, Chaplain, 20th Connecticut Infantry.

M. A. Freeland, Captain Company B, 10th United States Heavy Artillery.

George E. Warner, Captain, Company I, 10th United States Heavy Artillery.

P. L. Sawyer, Company D, 28th Maine Infantry.

William Kelsey, Company K, 6th New York Heavy Artillery.

John R. Murphy.

John Cleghorn, Company I, 15th Iowa Infantry.

Bradshaw Stearns, Sergeant, Company H, 11th Wisconsin Infantry.

E. H. Searles, Corporal, Company K, 13th West Virginia Infantry.

S. B. Myers, Midshipman United States Navy, and Sergeant, Company C, 2d United States Infantry.

John Eva, Company F, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry.

W. G. Wood, Company E, 48th Wisconsin Infantry.

[illegible] Battalion, Sergeant 5th Wisconsin Battery.

W. B. McCaskey, Company I, 27th Illinois Infantry.

Walter Burgess, Company I, 7th Iowa Cavalry.

A. T. Fessenden, Company D, 3d Wisconsin Infantry.

C. G. Perkins, First Lieutenant Company G, 19th Wisconsin Infantry.

Rockwell, Jewell, Company H, 15th Iowa Infantry.

Perry Allen, Company D, 7th Kansas Infantry.

John O'Conner, Company F, 86th New York Infantry.

George Fischer, Corporal, Company D, 190th Pennsylvania Infantry.

S. S. Dorwood, Company E, 29th Wisconsin Infantry.

John S. Eggleston, Sergeant, Company I, 54th Illinois Infantry.

L. D. Bearce, Corporal, Company B, 12th Iowa Infantry.

Thomas Peabody, Company B, 23d Ohio Infantry.

John Yothers, Company F, 30th Pennsylvania Infantry.

D. T. Cutler, Company D, 22d Wisconsin Infantry.

Thomas Butcher, Company D, 13th Michigan Infantry.

J. J. Reynolds, Company I, 1st Minnesota Infantry.

Martin L. Rice, Company A, 140th Illinois Infantry.

Peter Reiley, First Lieutenant, Company F, 2d Iowa Cavalry.

James Fulton, Company I, 10th Illinois Cavalry.

James Easton, First Lieutenant, Company G, 135th Illinois Infantry.

Nelson Benjamin, Sergeant, Company C, 12th New York Cavalry.

Charles Struble, Company C, 7th Illinois Infantry.

Thomas Rickman, Company L, 4th Iowa Cavalry.

W. H. Bigelow, Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.

W. B. Arnold, Company C, 152d Indiana Infantry.

Even Robbins, Company I, 16th Illinois Infantry.

L. A. Morley, Corporal, 25th Ohio Battery.

Frank McCloskey, Company C, 5th Missouri Mounted Infantry.

Andrew J. Erb, Company L, 4th Iowa Cavalry.

Henry Himes, Corporal, Company C, 100th Indiana Infantry.

J. V. Nance, Corporal, Company C, 2d Kansas Cavalry.

A. W. Rutledge, Company D, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry.

J. M. Case, Company L, 4th Iowa Cavalry.

Daniel Kilbin, Farrier, Company D, 12th Illinois Cavalry.

M. V. Stucker, Company C, 5th Missouri Cavalry.

Henry Kratz, Company I, 15th Iowa Infantry.

E. Stucker, Company C, 51st Missouri Infantry.

T. D. Sanderson, Sergeant, Company B, 4th Iowa Infantry.

Humphry Mount, Company D, 9th Minnesota Infantry.

John N. Wills, Company C, 29th Iowa Infantry.

James Cook, Company I, 7th California Infantry.

Benjamin Herring, Company B, 22d Wisconsin Infantry.

W. H. Strain, Company B, 3rd Colorado Infantry.

A. J. Moorhead, Corporal, Company H, 84th Illinois Infantry.

John E. Harris, Corporal, Company C, 2d Maryland Infantry.

J. B. Jeffrey, Sergeant, Company K, 11th Minnesota Infantry.

F. E. Dungan, Company E, 6th Iowa Cavalry.

M. V. Landon, Company A, 39th Iowa Infantry.

Elverton Bigelow, First Lieutenant, Company E, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.

Nathan Watson, Company I, 29th Indiana Infantry.

W. H. Hogeboom, Company K, 57th Illinois Infantry.

W. B. Hegwood, Company B, 29th Illinois Infantry.

T. G. Davis, Corporal, Company B, 29th Iowa Infantry.

John Bell, Company E, 8th Wisconsin Infantry.

John Belt, Company C, 12th United States Infantry.

J. W. Pickman, Company L, 4th Iowa Cavalry.

T. R. Chapman, Q. M. S., 17th Iowa Infantry.

Isaac Ray, Company F, 4th Iowa Infantry.

Joseph Baird, Company E, 93rd Pennsylvania Infantry.

Henry Cameron, Company I, 37th Iowa Infantry.

J. O. Davis, Company A, 7th Illinois Cavalry.

John Ratledge, Company B, 10th Minnesota Infantry.

F. M. Rich, Company K, 120th Illinois Infantry.

Henry Brown, Company C, 17th Vermont Infantry.

Alfred Smith, Company D, 9th Maine Infantry.

Jno. Cameron, Company D, 45th Iowa Infantry.

S. J. Atwood, Company C, 19th Iowa Infantry.

C. F. Ropes, Company H, 38th Iowa Infantry.

Myron Hyatt, Company D, 28th Illinois Infantry.

P. S. Wright, Company G, 27th Iowa Infantry.

Theodore Pangborn, Company M, 11th Missouri Infantry.

R. D. Silsby, Sergeant, Company B, 13th Vermont Infantry.

William Clark, Company M, 11th Missouri Infantry.

Edward Taylor, Company E, Harris Light Cavalry.

John Pursinger, Company F, 6th Missouri Infantry.

H. Bordner, Company D, 11th Michigan Infantry.

Nelson Earse, Corporal, Company F, 10th Wisconsin Infantry.

Herman Schurdevin, Company C, 152d Indiana Infantry.

Capt. Perkins Camp, No. 124, Sons of Veterans, was mustered in as such August 26, 1887 by Lieut.-

Col. A. F. Mathews, of Oldfield. The charter members were as follows: C. W. Willey, J. S. Maginnis, Frank Stucker, J. E. Searls, Frank Bishop, E. O. Morse, William Whitney, Alfred D. Smith, Harry Moorhead, Horace Horner, J. N. Searls, Charles Smith, Will Burgess, W. C. Willey, George Butcher, T. N. Lyman, E. L. Morse, H. J. Seitzinger, E. G. Mason, George Hurst, C. F. Eggleston, W. H. Davis, H. B. Fessenden, J. W. Powers, J. W. Butcher, George H. Chapman, A. G. Hurst, Jr., and E. D. Mason. The first officers were the following named: J. S. Maginnis, Captain; E. E. Morse, First Lieutenant; George H. Chapman, Second Lieutenant; C. W. Willey, H. B. Fessenden and J. S. Maginnis, Camp Council; J. N. Searls, Chaplain; E. G. Mason, First Sergeant; C. W. Willey, Quartermaster; Horace Horner, Color Sergeant; H. B. Fessenden, Sergeant of the Guard; A. G. Hurst, Jr., Corporal of the Guard; J. E. Searls, Camp Guard; Will Burgess, Picket Guard; T. N. Lyman, C. W. Willey and J. N. Searls, Committee on By-Laws. The camp has now some forty-two members, with some ten or twelve applications in. The present officers are: N. J. Bristow, Captain; G. H. Bordner, First Lieutenant; and E. G. Mason, Second Lieutenant.

Monona Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., was instituted under dispensation, June 7, 1878, by District Deputy Grand Master G. W. Wakefield, of Sioux City, assisted by Brothers Charles B. Stedman, John F. Lewis, and L. M. Rogers, of the same place, with the following charter members: E. W. Holbrook, H. W. Cody, L. H. Belknap, John Douglas, C. M. Ross, John T. Baggs, D. L. Utterback, James Carmody, G. R. Hornung and John K. McCaskey. Nine new members were initiated, and the election for officers resulted in the choice of the following gentleman to the offices named: John K. McCaskey, N. G.; James Carmody, V. G.; John Douglas, S.; E. W. Holbrook, T.; C. M. Ross, R. S. N. G.; Charles A. Robertson, L. S. N. G.; G. R. Hornung, W.; L. H. Belknap, C.; John T. Baggs, L. S. V. G.; D. L. Utterback, R. S. V. G.; G. R. Norton, R. S. S.; Philip Sawyer, L. S. S. C. W. Perkins, I. G.; and H. W. Cady, O. G.

Meetings were held in the Masonic lodge room until November 1, 1888, when, in conjunction with the Knights of Pythias, they rented a hall in the new Bakke Block, and fitting it up in a handsome manner, moved into their own quarters. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition both in membership and in finances. Meetings are held every Saturday evening, and a full attendance is the usual thing. The following is a list of the membership at the present meeting (1889): James Carmody, H. W. Cady, John T. Baggs, A. J. Heitman, P. L. Sawyer, G. R. Norton, W. J. Eva, Ole Johnson, William Christianson, G. Messing, Charles Burton, C. A. H. Fisher, M. T. Pember, J. N. Hite, S. A. Howard, J. B. McLear, E. S. Moore, E. Paine, John C. Potts, G. W. Cork, Jr., A. L. Davis, C. A. Thurston, J. A. Yetta, L. Allen, J. D. Lyons, G. W. Hunt, W. A. Parks, F. M. Cork, J. C. Mendhan, J. Y. Ross, T. Potts, A. R. Harrington, J. G. Taylor, J. B. Young, W. H. Martin, J. M. Draney, Walter Burgess, H. A. Wheeler, and Horace Horner. The following are the officers for the last half of the year 1889: L. D. Kittle, N. G.; H. Horner, V. G.; G. B. Norton, S.; S. A. Howard, P. S.; William Christianson, T.; C. A. Thurston, R. S.; A. Harrington, L. S.; G. Messing, W.; H. W. Cady, C.; J. M. Ross, R. S. S.; M. T. Pember, L. S. S.; L. Allen, I. G.; W. Burgess, R. S., J. Draney, L. S.; Charles Thurston, S. A. Howard, and L. D. Kittle, trustees of general fund; P. L. Sawyer, W. Christianson and Charles Burton, trustees of widow and orphans' fund; M. T. Pember, H. Horner and G. R. Norton, finance committee, and S. A. Howard, J. G. Taylor and E. S. Moore, trustees strangers' relief fund.

Monona Lodge, No. 184, Knights of Pythias, was organized at a preliminary meeting called at the instance and through the instrumentality of John F. Oliver then a member of Pleiades Lodge No. 15, of Eddyville, this State, but now District Deputy Grand Chancellor of this lodge. The meeting was held at the town hall on the 24th of September, 1887, and was presided over by Chairman A. Kindall. J. S. Maginnis acted as Secretary. In accordance with the action of the meeting, on the 29th of the same month, the lodge was instituted and the officers installed by Grand Chancellor, M. Hilbert, assisted by members of Zeus Lodge, No. 103, of Lemars and of Sioux Lodge No. 14, Sioux City. The charter members were the following named

gentleman: A. E. Wheeler, G. A. Oliver, Stephen Tillson, J. S. Maginnis, E. Payne, S. A. Howard, C.S. Pike, H. F. Sims, J. L. Weidner, J. J. Elliott, A. Kindall, E. E. Egli, A. W. Mann, H. E. Colby, Jr., John H. Jones, M. L. Sears, F. E. Colby, F. P. Fisher, D. A. Replogle, J. E. Selleck, G. W. Mc Millan, F. C. Case, C. A. Jones and S. F. Sears.

The first officers of the lodge, who were elected for the fractional term ending January 1, 1888, were as follows: A. W. Mann, Grand Lodge Representative; A. Kindall, C. C.; S. A. Howard, V. C.; A. E. Wheeler, P.; G. A. Oliver, M. of F.; S. Tillson, M. of E.; F. P. Fisher, K. of R. and S.; F. E. Colby, M. at A.; J. L. Weidner, I. G.; H. F. Simms, O. G.; F. P. Fisher, S. F. Sears and A. W. Mann committe on finance.

The officers elected at the semi-annual election in January, 1888, were: S. A. Howard, C. C.; G. A Oliver, V. C.; J. S. Maginnis, P.; S. Tillson, M. of E.; E. Paine, M. of F.; John H. Jones, K. of R. and S.; F. E. Colby, M. at A.; J. L. Weidner, I. G., and C. A. Jones, O. G. On the 1st of July, 1888, the following new officers were elected to fill the various positions named: G. A. Oliver, C. C.; J. S. Maginnis, V. C.; F. E. Colby, P.; L. C. Sears, M. at A.; F. C. Case, I. G.; D. A. Replogle, O. G.; the other officers holding over. On account of ill health Mr. Maginnis did not qualify for the office of Vice Chancellor and J. L. Weidner was installed in his stead.

Upon the 1st of January, 1889 the following named became the officers of the lodge: J. L. Weidner, C. C.; John H. Jones, V. C.; D. A. Replogle, P.; P. K. Holbrook, M. of E.; C. W. Flude, M. of F.; F. E. Colby, M. at A:; L. C. Sears, K. of R. and S.; H. F. Sims, I. G.; S. Tillson, O. G. During the term Mr. Flude resigned the office of Master of Finance, and L. C. Sears that of Keeper of Records and Seals, and Eugene E. Egli was elected to fill the first and J. S. Maginnis to fill the latter office.

The present officers of this flourishing and active lodge are the following named: John H. Jones, C. C.; J. S. Maginnis, V. C.; E. E. Egli, M. of F.; P.K. Holbrook, M. of E.; F. E. Colby, K. of R. and S.; C. A. Jones, M. at A.; E. Paine, I. G.; G. A. Oliver, O. G. Since the organization there have been added to their number some fourteen members as follows; C. W. Flude, W. W. Sims, H. E. Marr, L. C. Sears, D. G. Martin, Will H. Crouch, C. G. Oliver, C. A. Thurston, P. K. Holbrook, J. D. Hawkins, J. F. Oliver, Winter Madison, John Potts, and John McNeil.

Meetings of the lodge were, until the first part of October, 1888, held in the Masonic lodge room, but at the time named, in conjunction with the Odd Fellows Lodge, they rented a room in the Bakke brick block, on the north side of Iowa Avenue, where they have established their Castle Hall and fitted it up in a most handsome manner with fine carpet, walnut furniture upholstered with brocade plush, and with tasty and beautiful decorations, making it one of the finest halls for lodge purposes in this part of the State, and one in which the Knights are justified in feeling a commendable pride.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in the new village was that of Horace A., the son of Alfred Hanscom, born October 20, 1857. The next that of Frank E. Colby, born November 29, 1857.

The first marriage in the little village, where the participants were residents, took place August 21, 1858, when James H. Sharon and Miss Amanda Van Dorn were united in the bonds of matrimony, Otis Warren performing the ceremony.

The first funeral services held in the village was that over the remains of Francis C. Case in April, 1858, Timothy Elliott being the conductor.

The first school-teacher was A. R. Wright, who taught during the winter of 1857–58, for the first time.

As an item of interest and to show the vast difference of prices between the pioneer and war days and the present, the following bill of goods, purchased by William Jewell of R. G. Fairchild is given. It bears the date of March 10, 1866:

To 6 yards domestic,	@	$0.85	$5.10
" 1 ball candle wick,	"		.20
" 5 yards red twilled flannel,	"	1.25	6.25
" 3 pounds nails,	"	.16⅔	.50
" ½ " tea,	"	3.00	1.50
" 3½ yards hickory shirting,	"	.75	2.63
" 1 pound plug tobacco,	"		1.20
" 19 yards calico,	"	.45	8.55

BAND.

The cornet band was organized in May, 1872, with the following members: T. R. Chapman, T. F. Skeede, G. W. McMillan, E. J. Smith, Theodore Danforth, George Atkins, M. B. Pullen, C. A. Danforth, J. D. McChesney, and D. L. Morley. About the 1st of June of the same year, a set of instruments were purchased by subscription of the people of the community, and the band began practicing. G. W. McMillan was chosen leader and president, and took the Eb cornet; T. R. Chapman was elected secretary, and took the first alto; Theodore Danforth, was made treasurer, and played the Bb. The other instruments were distributed as follows: T. F. Skeede, 2d alto; E. J. Smith, tenor; George Atkins, baritone; C. A. Danforth, 2d Eb; M. B. Pullen, tuba; J. D. McChesney, bass-drum, and D. E. Morley, snare-drum.

Shortly after its formation, D. J. Rockwell, C. W. Dudley, and W. J. Maughlin were admitted as members, the latter of whom, then but a boy, played the cymbals. Since that time the following have been prominent members of the band: E. Sleeper, Nels Anderson, E. Paine, Bert Snow, D. M. Dimmick, F. E. Colby, G. A. Douglas, D. Handel, H. B. Hadley, C. I. Whiting, E. B. Christian, Ambrose Noble, S. R. Bassett, Peter Reder, Robert Lucas and Fred. Sykes.

The band has had many changes in its membership, some going out and others coming in, and has the usual experience of such organizations, at one time quite flourishing, and at others languishing, but they have triumphed over all difficulties, and it is to-day, one of the best bands of Western Iowa.

The officers of the band at the present (1889), are as follows: Albert Fairchild, President; and Albert J. Maughlin, Secretary and Treasurer. The following is a roll of the membership: Will J. Maughlin, leader and solo Bb cornetist; Albert Fairchild, 1st Bb cornet; Dr. H. E. Marr, Eb clarinette; L. C. Sears, solo alto; Andrew Olson, 1st alto; Deane Fairchild, 2d alto; Harry Morrison, 1st tenor; A. J. Maughlin, baritone; Horace Armstrong, tuba; Page E. Morrison, bass-drum, and F. E. Colby, snare-drum.

CREAMERY.

Early in June, 1889, the project of erecting and operating a creamery and cheese factory was broached, and steps taken to the organization of a stock company. A representative of the firm of Davis & Rankin was consulted, and assisted in the formation of a company which was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa, July 13, 1889, under the name of the Onawa Creamery Company, with an authorized capital of $50,000 in shares of $100 each. The first board of direction was composed of the following named gentlemen: F. G. Oliver, Addison Oliver, D. A. Pember, J. K. Craford, and J. M. Jividen. Addison Oliver was chosen president, and F. E. Colby, secretary.

Steps were at once taken for the erection of a suitable building which was finished and accepted in October, following. The main structure is 28x52 feet in size, two stories in height, with an engine-room annex 16 feet square, one story in height. It is fitted up in the most complete manner, and with the most improved and modern machinery. Three cheese and one cream vats, a butter worker run by steam-power, a three hundred-gallon churn, a cheese press capable of holding twenty large, and twelve small cheeses, and the Turbine cream separator, which, when in operation, revolves at the rate of eight thousand revolutions per minute, occupy most of the floor space, while overhead stretch the various shaftings and belts. A cold storage room having the capacity of holding about five hundred sixty pound tubs of butter, is an important adjunct of the building, as is the cheese-curing room which occupies the entire second story. The engine, an upright one of eight horse-power, manufactured by Davis & Rankin, of Chicago, is driven by a ten horse-power boiler. The creamery when in full operation, has a capacity of utilizing fifteen thousand pounds of milk, or making about six hundred pounds of butter, and nine hundred pounds of cheese per diem, and is one of the most complete in this part of the country.

EARLY HISTORY.

One object its founders had in locating the town of Onawa where they did, was that it might be a station on the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad projected about that time, and about which there was

a great excitement in its day. For years the citizens of Onawa and of Western Iowa looked for its coming, the illusive hope of its being built, "that season," being held out that year, until finally the company, which was a merely speculative one, succumbed, and the hope of its coming passed away. So matters continued until 1867, with occasional excitements arising from reports of railroads building, and out of which there grew an unbelief in all railroad schemes. But in the year above mentioned, the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad was built through the length of the Missouri bottom from Missouri valley, north, and was welcomed at Onawa with enthusiasm, the first train running in here in October of that year.

For many years after this, the citizens of Onawa were interested observers of the development of the various railroads of the State, but none came to this quarter, notwithstanding the easy grade of the Missouri Valley. The Northwestern Railroad controlled the situation, having the Sioux City and Pacific as a feeder, and in 1877 built a branch down the Maple River as far as Mapleton, and a little later, a branch to Correctionville on the Little Sioux. It was thus enabled to secure all the traffic of an immense territory, reaching from the Illinois Central on the north, to the Rock Island on the south, and eastward nearly to the Des Moines River. Until some rival company should show some signs of wresting this territory from them, there was but little hope of their extending their lines any through the great scope of country thus tributary to them. Thus the situation remained until in April, 1886, when the Milwaukee, having been awakened to its interests, inaugurated the work on its Defiance line that passes through the east part of the county.

About the same time the Northwestern Railroad company awakened to their interests, and April 21, 1886, D. B. Waterman, right of way agent of that road made his appearance in Onawa, and at once commenced negotiations for the necessary land on which to build the extension of their Maple Valley branch. A survey was at once made, and early in May of that year, the contract for grading the roadbed let, the immediate corporation being known as the Maple Valley Railway Company. Work was at once commenced and pushed with energy. The first rail was laid at Mapleton, May 31, Mark Wrigley, of the *Press* bolting the same to the old track of which this was to be the extension. Work commenced at Onawa about the 25th of July, and was prosecuted vigorously, for some time, and Tuesday, September 21, 1886, the last rail was laid, the last spike was driven, and Onawa had a new connection with the great markets of the world, and soon the iron horse thundered into the town from a new direction, regular trains being put on about the 1st of October.

In 1883, a local railroad company was organized at Onawa, of which Hon. Addison Oliver and Mitchell Vincent, with other leading citizens, were prominent members, and made a survey, locating a line of road up the Little Sioux Valley, all the profiles being taken, and estimates made. In a contest for the territory between the Illinois Central, and the Milwaukee, this survey and any rights which the local company had, were in June, 1887, transferred to the Illinois Central, and hereupon the latter commenced a survey of the entire road from Cherokee, the engineers arriving in Onawa, July 3, of that year, and establishing the line through the town on the Nation's birthday. The contract for the grading was at once let, Mitchell Vincent, of Onawa, obtaining the contract covering the line from Correctionville to Onawa, a distance of thirty-six miles, and work began in this county Monday, July 18, on the John Beers' farm in Kennebec Township. Some differences of opinion arose as to the location of the depot, which were amicably settled, and the same located at Ruby and West Broadway, and by the public-spirited course of Onawa's citizens, a liberal purse was raised to pay for depot ground to donate the company. During the summer the work continued, and before snow fell, the trains were running into the city, connecting them with the great Illinois Central system.

VILLAGE OF WHITING.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE village of Whiting, the third in point of size and importance in the county, is located upon the north part of section 1, township 84, range 46, and section 36, township 85, range 46. The original town site was laid out by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company in June, 1873, the plat being filed with the county recorder, July 5, that year. Since that time the following additions have been filed on the day and date mentioned: First Addition, by the Missouri Valley Land Company, May 25, 1880; Second Addition, by the same party, April 22, 1882; Third and Fourth Additions by the same, June 26, 1884; East Whiting, by George H. and Lucy Ann Butler, September 6, 1879; and Blair's Addition to East Whiting, by John R. Blair, July 15, 1882.

It is beautifully situated in the rich farming country on the Missouri River bottoms, and is one of the leading business stations on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. In the way of society, churches and schools it is every way a desirable place to build up a home in, and as a shipping and business point is rapidly coming to the front rank.

The pioneer store of the new town was opened by Lyman Whittier. He came here April 25, 1873, and erected a frame building, 20x40 feet in size, part of his present structure, in which he opened a stock of general merchandise. This was the first building on the site.

The second building was put up by Leonard Jennewein, which was used for the entertainment of the traveling public. This is a part of the present Whiting House.

The third building in the little hamlet was a blacksmith-shop erected by E. J. Smith, the same summer, and in August, Lyman Whittier up a grain warehouse.

The same summer the old depot at Sloan, a small affair, was moved here and in this the railroad did business until 1873, when it was removed to Blencoe. They in the month of March of that year, brought another old building from Sioux City, and enlarged and refitted it, opening it for general business July 21, 1878.

A small building was put up by Boyd Bros., and after various uses is now occupied as a storeroom and warehouse by Cassady & Whiting.

About the sixth or seventh building put up was erected by A. G. Wight. This was afterward used by Dr. Rust as a drug store, and now by H. M. Watson as a barber-shop.

Leonard Jennewein and A. G. Wight also run small stores in 1877.

The next building was that of the Silver Lake Hotel, kept first by the Godsey Bros., in 1879.

An agricultural warehouse was erected by Morris & Bailey in 1882, and that business opened by them.

The first meat market opened in 1879, by George Kron, on lot 6, block 3.

Koon & Dimmick put up a building and opened the first hardware store, in the fall of 1882.

In the fall of 1879 Rust & Morley opened the first drug store, in a building formerly put up by A. G. Wight, but the following year moved into a building which they had just erected. They still carry on the business.

Russell & McClain opened a hardware store, and I. N. Russell a furniture store in 1884.

The first millinery establishment was opened about April 1, 1881, by Mrs. B. F. Morris, who still carries on the business.

Cassaday & Whiting commenced business as dealers in general merchandise in 1880, and have continued in that line ever since without change. The firm is composed of E. M. Cassady and Will C. Whiting.

On January 2, 1882, Dimmick & Koon opened a hardware store. The firm carried on the business until a few years ago, when the name and style was changed to its present one of Dimmick & Patterson.

The general merchandise firm of Blair & Polly originated with Curtis C. Polly and J. Q. Wiles, under the firm name of Wiles & Polly, in July, 1882. Fifteen months later the present firm was formed, J. R. Blair purchasing the interest of Mr. Wiles.

The growth of the town was slow for a time, in 1885 the place containing only three general merchandise, one hardware store, one drug store, one blacksmith-shop, two hotels, a grain warehouse or two, schoolhouse, post-office, two livery barns and two churches.

The business of the village is represented at the present writing (1889) by the following individuals or firms:

Lyman Whittier, Cassaday & Whiting, Blair & Polly, general merchandise; W. N. Benedict, grocereries; William Stacy, boots and shoes; Rust & Morley, drugs; two temperance saloons, B. H.; one newspaper; Ned Sudduth, Koon Bros., H. M. Watson, barber shops; W. C. Whiting & Co., lumber and implements; E. J. Smith, blacksmith and carriage-builder; John Peterson, butcher; J. R. Blair, elevator; C. Watkins & Co., harness; T. Hamblin, furniture and undertaker; Whiting Bros., hardware; Mrs. W. N. Benedict, Mrs. B. F. Morris, millinery; two hotels; two livery-stables; one bank; W. B. Arnold, groceries and boarding-house.

Asa V. Hickle came to Whiting in March, 1888, and engaged in the grocery trade, a business in which he was succeeded by W. N. Benedict in the summer of 1889.

Hans Olson located in the town of Whiting in September, 1875, being engaged in railroad work, and for the most of the time since has been a resident here.

E. J. Smith came here, as has been mentioned, in the fall of 1873, and put up the first blacksmith-shop, and in spite of misfortunes has remained a resident ever since.

The Bank of Whiting was organized March 10, 1884, with Fred McCausland as president, and George Stevens, cashier. Mr. McCausland came to the village in 1882, and carried on the real estate, loan and other business in that line, but in October, 1883, commenced the erection of the building in which the bank is located, and established that institution the following spring.

HOTELS.

A part of what is now the Whiting House was erected in the summer of 1873 by L. Jennewein, and run by him as a hotel until 1877, when it passed into the hands of Daniel O'Neill, who enlarged it and gave it its present name. Mr. O'Neill acted as landlord of the hostelry until September 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by R. A. Edgar, who remained at the head of affairs until 1st of October, 1887, when Mr. O'Neill again became the landlord. A month later, that gentleman having other business, Worley Bros. assumed its management, and presided over the destinies of this pioneer hotel until 1888, when they in turn were succeeded by Joseph Bennett. In the spring of 1889 Stephen Seward, the present landlord, commenced the entertainment of the travelling public.

The Silver Lake House, now the Commercial, was built in 1879, and operated for about two years by Godsey Bros. It was then sold to Ralph Bailey who acted as landlord for about six months, at the end of which time it was rented and run by W. D. Dimmick, who soon purchased the same. One year

later it passed into the hands of W. G. Ballard, who presided over it a year and a half, and its management was then transferred to B. Polly. In August, 1885, the house passed into the hands of Thomas Griffin, who commenced to enact the role of host. About the first of the following year it came into the hands of R. T. Cummings, but shortly after he was succeeded by Thomas Combs. In July, 1886, the latter gentleman closed the house for a short time and then sold it to the present proprietors, Morris & Smith, who changed the name, and reopened it for business.

ELEVATOR.

Two warehouses were erected at this point in the summer of 1873, one by the Grange, and the other by Lyman Whittier. The former of these, injured by the train running into it, was removed and devoted to other uses; the latter was altered into a dwelling-house. The elevator was built by John R. Blair in 1884.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office of Whiting was brought from West Fork on the 27th of June, 1873, and established in the store of Lyman Whittier, with that gentleman as Postmaster. He remained in charge of the mails at this point until January 12, 1886, when he was succeeded by W. H. Wonder in the office. The latter removed the same to his office and fitted it up with new boxes and other appliances until it is one of the best in the county. November 22, 1889, the present incumbent, C. A. Thomas, took charge of the office.

PRESS.

The *Sentinel*, the pioneer paper of Whiting, was established by W. A. Greene, now of Onawa, in May, 1883, and carried on by that gentleman as an exponent of the Republican faith and local interests until February, 1885, when it was sold to W. H. Wonder, formerly the editor of the Mondamin *Independent*, who changed the name to that of the Whiting *Herald*, and its political complexion to the Democratic side of the house. The first number issued bears the date of February 21, 1885, and is a neatly printed [illegible] folio. Mr. Wonder successfully carried on this, the only Democratic paper in the county, until he disposed of it, increasing the influence and efficiency of the paper wonderfully, and enlarging it from time to time as necessity demanded, until it stood high in the estimation the of people.

On the 22d of November, 1889, Mr. Wonder disposed of the paper to C. A. Thomas and Frank Stevenson, who, under the firm name of Thomas & Stevenson, changed it from a five-column quarto to an eight-column folio, and its politics to that of the Republican party.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schoolhouse was put up early in the town's history, in that part of the town east of the track, and in this Miss Ella Holmes tanght the first school. This building is now used by E. J. Smith as a paint-shop. The Independent school district was formed in 1882. In 1883 a new schoolhouse was erected in the village and used by the Independent district for about two years, but the room proving too limited for the growing town, on the 6th of April, 1885, the question of bonding the district for $5,000 to raise the funds necessary to the erection of a new building, was submitted to the qualified electors and received an almost unanimous endorsement, there being but six dissenting votes. On the 23d of May, the same year, a contract for the erection of the new building was let by the school board to Wakefield & Moir, of Sioux City, the plan being furnished by M. B. Pullen, of Onawa, and the structure commenced. On its completion, an able architect of Omaha was consulted, who, on close investigation, declared that the work was complete and well executed, on which the contractors were paid the sum of $5,603. The building is of brick, and is divided into four large class-rooms, each 24x37 feet in size, one recitation room 12x18 feet, and halls, cloak rooms, etc., and is one of the best in the county. The first teachers in this new building were as follows: Prof. C. A. Love, F. B. Kessling, Miss Marion Ramsdell, Miss Mary McWilliams and Miss Martin. The present faculty is composed of the following named: Prof. Weaver; and Misses Martha Elliott, Sadie Hague and Marion Ramsdell.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880 the Rev. J. W. Fawcett came here and organized a a class, and commenced the erection of the church building, collecting the material for the same. In September, 1882, Nathan Watson, J. W. Hoar, William Anderson and Porter McKinstrey, the first trustees, purchased a lot on which to put up the church edifice, which was soon after this erected. The various pastors having charge here have been, the Revs. P. Billings, Thomas, Samuel Snyder, G. M. Pendell, W. M. Edgar, J. Burns and E. D. Benedict, the present incumbent.

The Congregational Church was instituted about the same time, through the instrumentality of the Rev. C. N. Lyman, of Onawa, who acts as pastor of this church also.

The Christian Church of Whiting was organized in the fall of 1885, and the society purchased the old schoolhouse, and removing it more to the center of the village, south of the elevator, remodeled it. As it had been in use but about two years and was 24x40 feet in size, some eight feet were added to the front of it, and the interior changed so as to fit it for its new purpose. This church was used for the first time for Divine worship February 1, 1886, Elder Poston, presiding. On the same day a Sabbath-school was organized, and the following officers chosen: W. H. Wonder, Superintendent; J. R. Harlan, Assistant Superintendent; Henry Cormany, Secretary; L. James, Assistant Secretary; L. Norwood, Treasurer; Giles Cormany, Assistant Treasurer; James Nance, Librarian, and Belle Polly, Assistant Librarian. The school opened with some eighty-seven members, eight of whom were teachers. In the summer of 1889, through the instrumentality of the ladies of the congregation, a new belfry some fifty feet in height was erected, and the entire church remodeled, repapered and repainted, making it one of the neatest in the county.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church was organized through the instrumentality of the Rev. Father Daley, in the summer of 1886. In the spring of 1887 a movement was put on foot by the pastor, to purchase the church building owned by the United Brethren, built in 1882, that denomination having lost most of its members by removals, which culminated in the transfer of the property to the Catholics, June 17, 1887. An altar was at once erected, and the house fitted up for the services of the church. Father Daley remained in charge of the church until August, 1887, when he was transferred to Sioux City, and succeeded by the Rev. Father Reynolds. The charge includes Correctionville, Onawa and Blencoe. The Rev. Father Bowen is the present pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Like most of new towns the majority of the buildings in Whiting are frame, and hence are more suceptible of damage by fire than if of more substantial material. Attention was drawn to these facts quite frequently in the columns of the paper, and resulted in the formation of a hook and ladder company among the younger members of the community May 7, 1885. The following were elected officers: W. D. Dimmick, President; O. J. Easton, Secretary; George H. Stevens, Treasurer; A. M. Patterson, Chief; E. E. Egli, foreman, and Frank Minard, assistant.

In the early part of 1886 the question of a more efficient protection against the devastations of the fire fiend, became agitated, and at a meeting of the city council, May 4, a representative of the firm of C. G. Carleton & Co., of Chicago, Ill., made a proposition to sell the town a hand engine, hose reel, four hundred feet of hose and all the necessary appurtenances to make them thoroughly efficient, for the sum of $925, taking their pay in town warrants, drawing seven per cent. interest. After some discussion the contract was closed with him, and in due time the apparatus received. Steps were taken for the organization of a fire department, and the following officers were chosen: A. M. Patterson, Chief; Ora J. Easton, foreman of the hose company; Charles Koon, foreman of the engine company, and Thomas Hamblen, assistant; Frank Minard, foreman of the hook and ladder company; Ora J. Easton and Eugene E. Egli, pipemen.

A new brick building for their headquarters was erected by the village board on Blair Street, during the summer of 1889, which was opened with a grand ball, on the evening of October 10. The

present officers of the department are: W. C. Whiting, President; Orr J. Lester, Secretary and Chief; George Mickelwait, foreman of the engine company; John Mickelwait, foreman of the hose company; and G. H. Stevens, Treasurer.

TELEPHONE.

Whiting is connected with the balance of the world by the Western Union Telegraph line, and with Sioux City, Onawa, Storm Lake, and intermediate points, by the ever handy telephone. The latter was brought into the village in November, 1886. It is now located in Cassaday & Whiting's store.

BAND.

This band, which has had the reputation of being one the best in the county, was organized in March, 1883, with the following members: F. W. S. Forest, E flat and leader; H. Davidson, E flat; L. P. Norwood, B flat; F. W. Thorp, solo alto; H. M. Watson, alto; B. F. Morris, solo tenor; J. Q. Wiles, tenor; J. W. Kesterson, tuba; Mons Axelson, clarionet; Hailey Hoogeboom, [illegible], and D. G. Millet, bass drum.

This band has been carried on ever since, with more or less success from that time to the present, but in the last year has not been held up to the high standard it formerly held. The following is the list of the officers and members: Charles Koon, E flat and leader; C. A. Thomas, solo E flat; Shirley Skidmore, B flat; F. W. Thorp, solo alto; Will G. Brown, baritone; Samuel Gillis, alto; M. J. Rose, alto; B. F. Morris, tenor; C. L. Watkins, tenor; Harley Hoogeboom, snare drum; D. G. Millett, bass drum, and J. W. Kesterson, tuba.

OPERA HALL.

This edifice was erected by a stock company composed of W. C. Whiting & Co., J. Q. Wiles, E. M. Whiting and Gray & Allison, in the spring of 1883. The present proprietors are W. C. Whiting & Co. and Holbrook & Bro.



EAST MAPLETON.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE village usually called Mapleton, is a beautiful and enterprising one in the northeastern part of the county, situated on section 24, township 85, range 43, or the township of Maple. Its lovely location on the banks of the Maple River, in the far-famed valley named after that stream, singles it out as a most desirable place of residence, while as a business center it is fully the peer of any town of its size in this locality. The original town was laid out by the Blair Town Lot and Land Company, an organization for the creation of new towns, in the early fall or summer of 1877, the plat of the same being filed for record October 6, of that year. Four additions have been laid out by the same parties, the plats being filed upon the following dates: First addition, June 10, 1881; Second addition, August 31, 1882; Third addition, July 7, 1884; and Fourth addition, April 2, 1887. It lies about a mile east of the old village of Mapleton, and owes its birth to the location of the depot and terminus of the Maple Valley branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at this point, in 1877.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

About September 1, 1877, the first business house was opened in the new village. James Garrison, one of Mapleton's prominent citizens of to-day, came here about that date and opened a grocery-store in a small temporary building, 10x12 feet in size, that was hastily built in front of the Cameron elevator. The lumber for this structure was hauled here by one team and the stock by another. In this Mr. Garrison carried on business, dealing out goods over a counter made of a dry-goods box, about one hundred days, when having completed a more commodious and convenient quarters on the southeast corner of Fourth and Main Streets he moved to that locality. Mr. Garrison continued in this line of trade until May 1, 1881, when he sold out to M. S. Bullock and purchased the hardware stand of Whiting & Co., which he carried on until December 1, 1889, on which date he sold out to Alfred Morrison.

M. S. Bullock after purchasing the business added general merchandise and carried it on until the early part of 1885, when he sold out to Carpenter Bros. They were succeeded by M. S. Bullock again, in July of the same year. He was succeeded by John Blough in 1887. The latter carried on the store until the fall of 1888, when he was succeeded by W. C. Page, the present proprietor.

About the same time Wilsey & Simmons, who had been in trade at the old town, moved their stock to the new town and carried on the general merchandise trade there as a firm for about a year, when they sold out to S. B. Gilmore & Co.,

who continued in the trade, under that name, with some changes of partners until 1884, when they closed out the stock and quit business.

In October, of the same year, a drug business was initiated by W. H. McHenry and A. Barrett, under the firm name of McHenry & Barrett, they erected a frame building on lot 6, block 2, on the main street. They continued to operate the business together until April, 1878, when Dr. F. Griffin purchased the interest of Mr. Barrett and the firm of McHenry & Griffin was formed. November, 1878, Mr. McHenry disposed of his share in the business to E. J. Williams and the firm name was changed to that of Griffin & Williams and these gentleman carried on the store until April 22, 1881, when Dr. Griffin became the sole proprietor, and has continued in the trade ever since. The business was located in a neat frame building 16x24 feet in size, a story and a half high, in which it was established, until the summer of 1887, when the building in which it is now kept was erected on the site of the old one. This is a handsome brick structure, 25x65 feet in size and neatly fitted up.

In the fall of 1877, the pioneer hardware establishment of the village was established by Baxter Whiting and his nephew, Charles I. Whiting, under the firm name of Whiting & Co., carried on by them until May 1, 1881, when it was purchased by James Garrison, the late proprietor, as noticed elsewhere. The building which stands on the northeast corner of Main and Fourth Streets, is a two-story frame, 22x100 feet on the ground and was erected by Whiting & Co.

About the same time Hamilton Bros. opened an agricultural implement depot which they still carry on in connection with their hardware establishment.

The firm of Scott Bros. consisting of W. T., H. N. and J. E. Scott, came to Mapleton the same fall and erected a frame building, 20x100 feet on the ground, in which they opened for business with a stock of hardware. They remained in this house for about two years and then selling out their stock to Whiting & Co., embarked in the general merchandise trade. Thus, they continued to remain at the head of until May 1, 1886, when they disposed of it to Charles Anderson, the present proprietor. H. N. and J. E. Scott then entered into the real-estate, insurance and money-loaning business, which they have followed from that date.

Martin & Williams established a blacksmith-shop, in 1877, which they continued until 1882, when they sold out to David Hollister. The latter transacted that class of business, at this place until March, 1886, when he disposed of it to Reuben Whiting, the present proprietor.

Mr. Martin, who went to Sioux City, returned to Mapleton in the fall of 1889, and has again engaged in the blacksmith business at this point.

John D. Rice, an attorney-at-law, came to the new village in the spring of 1878, and opened an office for the practice of his profession and is still engaged in that business. In the spring of 1879 he formed a partnership with J. G. Lockwood in the drug business, as given elsewhere.

Dr. Francis Griffin, a practicing physician came here in April, 1878, and entering upon the duties of his profession, has remained here ever since.

Loren Barney came to Mapleton January 8, 1878, and erecting a building on the south side of Main Street, between Third and Fourth, opened a harness-shop. December 1, 1886, he sold out to Henry Haynungs, who carries on the same business at present.

On the 10th of the same month, Mr. Barney bought out the furniture stock of J. D. Giddings, which was established by J. D. Giddings & Co., in 1883, and removed it across the street to his present quarters and still carries on the business. He carries a stock of about $3,000, quite a large one for the size of the place.

Early in 1878, Levi Monroe and Frank Leet, under the firm name of Monroe & Leet opened a grocery store in a building which they had erected, and which was 20 x 40 feet in size. They carried on the business until September 5, 1878, when B. D. Butler became the proprietor, purchasing the interests of both partners. Butler & Morgan carried on the business about eighteen months, when Mr. Butler bought out his partner and carried on the store alone for a short time. Mr. Butler, in the fall of 1882, disposed of the same to Frank Martin, and the following January, James B.

Hawthorne bought an interest therein, and the firm of Martin & Hawthorne came into existence. May 4, of the same year, the stand and stock were purchased by S. H. & G. W. Carhart, who carried on the business until the fall of 1889, when they sold to R. D. Harper & Co., the present proprietors.

John W. Smith came to the village in August, 1878, and engaged in dealing in stock, a business he still carries on.

In July or August, 1878, Lewis Robinson opened a general merchandise store, which he carried on until the spring of the following year, when he failed, and his grocery stock was purchased by J. D. Rice, the dry-goods, etc., being sold out at auction. From this stock grew the drug store of J. D. Rice. In the spring of 1879 a drug business was established by J. D. Rice and J. D. Lockwood, under the firm name of J. D. Rice & Co., and carried on by them until 1882, when Mr. Rice sold out his interest therein to his partner. Mr. Lockwood continued to dispense drugs, medicines, etc., both alone and as a member of the firm of Lockwood & Conner until the fall of 1889, when the business, stock and good will, was purchased by J. H. Putzer, the present proprietor.

Lamb & Chamberlain entered into the livery stable business in 1879, and were thus engaged until March, 1883, when the stock and good will were purchased by John T. Bridges who is leading in that line in the village at the present time.

The first furniture store was established by G. H. Butler and A. I. Lenterman in 1879. They carried it on for three or four years and were succeeded by J. W. Ling, who closed out the same in 1883.

Dr. William Davis, a prominent physician and surgeon came to this village June 1, 1879, and has been here, in practice, ever since.

M. L. Dudley and E. D. French came to Mapleton in the winter of 1882–3, and embarked in the land, loan and insurance business under the firm name of Dudley & French. This they carried on until some time early in 1884, when, by the admission of J. W. Wakefield the firm name was changed to Dudley, French & Wakefield. A short time afterwards D. W. Corley purchasing the interests of Dudley and French, the business passed into the hands of Wakefield and Corley. Dudley & French then engaged in the grain business, for a short time, but August 24, 1884, they embarked in the general merchandise trade, having, also, a branch at Ute. They carried on this business in the old S. B. Gilmore stand, doing an extensive business until January 28, 1885, when they were forced to make an assignment, although they had a surplus of assets, and paid every dollar of indebtedness, and the stock was closed out by D. W. Corley the assignee, to Mr. Dudley, who sold the stock to E. T. Dorothy. In the fall of 1885, Mr. French was defeated for the office of Sheriff and went to Minnesota. Mr. Dudley is still here, engaged in the insurance business.

Herring Chrisman, an attorney came to Mapleton in March, 1882, and engaged in practice in 1884, and after carrying on business alone until June 24, 1889, took in as partners his sons Charles E. and Will, and the firm of Chrisman & Chrisman was formed.

The S. H. Bowman Lumber Company, established a branch of their lumber business at Mapleton in the fall of 1882, with C. Cunningham as manager. In 1884, the latter was succeeded by Alexander White who was followed in 1886, by G. H. Hollandsworth, the present manager and superintendent. They carry a stock of some $10,000 worth, consisting of lumber, coal, lime, grass seeds, etc., and do an immense business. The pioneers in this line were Hamilton Bros., and G. H. Chapman. The former are still engaged in the same line. Mr. Chapman, who began in 1877, carried on the business until his death when it was sold to James Chapman, who later on disposed of it to J. P. Wells, who closed it out to the Bowman Lumber Company.

Cyrus Greek and John W. Smith, grain and cattle dealers commenced business here in 1883, in copartnership which they still carry on.

Thomas B. Lutz located at this village August 1, 1883, and entered upon the practice of law. January 1, 1886, he entered into a partnership with J. D. Rice, which lasted just one year, since which time he has carried on his profession alone.

James Garrison established a depot for the sale of farm machinery in 1883, and carried it on until 1888. In February of that year he disposed of it

to M. A. Burns who is operating in that line at the present.

Elbridge Wilber came to the village in 1884, and embarked in the hardware business which he carried on about a year and then sold out to J. W. Harris & Co., who sold to Hamilton Bros., and engaged in the grain and cattle business. Since 1887, he has been in partnership with Cyrus Greek.

Dr. Julius Warren Cox, commenced the practice of medicine in Mapleton, on coming here in May, 1884, and is numbered among the leading physicians of that place at the present.

The clothing and gents' furnishing goods store of W. M. Leathers & Co., was established April 1, 1884, by that firm on the northwest corner of Fifth and Main Streets, and they still carry on the business.

The same year witnessed the establishment of the dry-goods and shoe house of Friedman & Goldberger, who still carry on that business. In 1887, they removed to their present commodious quarters on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets.

Albert E. Roach opened a barber shop in the young city in August, 1885, and in July, 1887, added photography to his business, and carries on both lines at the present.

Cyrus E. Cooper, Justice of the Peace dates his settlement in the village from 1885.

Potter & Lucas engaged in the grocery business in the village in 1885, but ran it but a short time before they sold out to E. J. Williams. The latter carried on business until 1887, when he closed out the stock and removed to Sioux City, where as a member of the firm of Hansen & Williams, he is engaged in the commission business.

O. E. Curtis, who is still here, engaged in the practice of law, came to Mapleton August 18, 1886, and opened an office.

Early in the spring of 1887, John Hansen opened a cigar factory in the place which he is still carrying on, and has built up quite a business. He runs a retail department in connection with his manufactory. The latter bears the Internal Revenue number of 238.

The present business stand of Berry & Fry, was established in April, 1887, by C. S. Snyder and N. Gallup, under the firm name of Snyder & Gallup. December 1, 1887, by the admission of J. A. Berry, who had purchased the interest of Mr. Gallup, they were succeeded by the firm of Snyder & Berry, and in the fall of 1889, the present firm was formed. They carry an exclusively grocery stock of considerable size and are doing a large business.

Greek & Wilber, grain and feed dealers, established their present business in 1887.

Frank Gillihan commenced the livery stable business in 1888.

E. V. Fuller opened his variety store April 15, 1888.

Eli Straub the only dentist of Mapleton came to that village in March, 1888, and opened his pleasant rooms, and has since then built up quite a patronage.

Valentine Smith dealer in toys, fancy goods, etc., opened business here in April, 1888.

Dr. John B. Comley came to the village in January, 1889, and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and is engaged in that profession at the present writing.

The Mapleton Nursery was established in 1880, by Christian Steinman who is still carrying it on.

In the first number of the enlarged *Home Advocate*, issued January 16, 1884, there is a business directory, the following parties and firms being mentioned as doing business at that point, and at that time: Luther Johnson, dry-goods; S. B. Gilmore & Co., general merchandise; M. S. Bullock, general store; Scott Bros., general merchandise and jewelry; Mrs. A. M. Bigelow and Mrs. J. W. Bunting, millinery and dressmaking; Jennie McCullough, dressmaking; Garrison & Burkitt, hardware and machinery; E. A. Hemphill, hardware; J. D. Giddings & Co., furniture and undertaking; G. H. Butler & Co., furniture; Dr. F. Griffin, drugs and books; J. D. Lockwood, drugs; Frank Durand, restaurant and bakery; Hammond & Snyder, restaurant and confectionery; Hamilton Bros, hardware and machinery; J. R. Chapman, lumber and coal; S. H. Bowman Lumber Company, lumber and coal; W. P. Clark and Joseph Roberts, blacksmiths; Art. Bishton and W. J. Freed, meat markets; Carhart Bros., groceries; L. Barney, harness-making; William Thompson, barber; J. F. Baker, [illegible] and news stand; [illegible]

sen and Ole Olson, boots and shoes; Mapleton Bank; Theodore Hilton, stage-line barn; T. B. Lutz, J. D. Rice and J. A. Wakefield, attorneys; Dudley & French, abstracts; Priester & Snyder and Chamberlain & Bridges, livery stables; J. A. Wilcox, N. S. Joseph, J. W. Gallant, L. E. Bruner and W. Bradfield, carpenters; F. M. Thayer, plasterer and brickmason; Mapleton House, F. O'Neill, proprietor; Commercial House, Roach Bros.; Stowell House, L. L. Scott; J. Q. Adams and R. S. Paremer, dray lines; J. R. Cameron, E. J. Williams, John W. Smith and Cyrus Greek, dealers in live stock; and the Mapleton Nursery, C. Steinman.

THE MAPLETON BANK

was organized September 1, 1878, with Baxter Whiting as President, and W. H. Bliss, now of Salem, Iowa, as Cashier. In March, 1881, Mr. Bliss retired, and C. I. Whiting became Cashier. Baxter Whiting, one of the pioneers of the county, remained at the head of this institution until his death, which occurred in March, 1885, and was succeeded by John W. Smith, the present President. The business was commenced in the hardware store of Whiting & Co., and occupied one corner of that building, the one now owned by Al Morrison. In the spring of 1881, having erected their present quarters, the bank was removed thither. This is a brick structure, 22x50 feet in size, two stories in height, and the lower story is neatly and handsomely fitted up for their business. The second story is occupied as a hall by the Odd Fellow and Knights of Pythias lodges. The bank has a capital of $50,000, and is rated as among the safest and soundest of the monetary institutions of this part of Iowa.

The Monona County State Bank was organized and incorporated under the laws of Iowa, July 17, 1889, with a capital of $25,000, by James Garrison, Jane M. Davis, Stephen H. Carhart, Porter Hamilton, L. H. Gordon, F. Griffin and John A. Heisler. The first officers were the following named: Porter Hamilton, President; S. H. Carhart, Vice President; L. H. Gordon, Cashier; Jane Moe Davis, Francis Griffin, James Garrison, and John A. Heisler, Directors. John Putzer was made Assistant Cashier. These officers still remain in office, with the exception of James Garrison, who has retired from the board of directors, and has been succeeded by W. W. Hamilton. The bank does a regular banking business in all its branches, and has already won a place in the village and surrounding country.

HOTELS.

On the completion of the railroad to this point in 1877, an hotel building was erected, by E. P. Kennedy, to which was given the name of the Hall House, and which was opened by R. Thompson. He acted as "mine host" for about a year, and was succeeded by William Prouse, who carried it on for some three years and a half. James Crawford and C. Vradenburg were the next landlords, and the latter, in the fall of 1884, was succeeded by C. W. Bruner. A short time thereafter, in the spring of 1885, C. Welton became the landlord, and the name was changed to that of the Welton House. He ran it for a time, and was succeeded by A. D. Welton, his son, in February, 1889. In the summer of 1889, T. W. Johns became the host of this pioneer hotel and ran it some three months, at the end of which time he was succeeded by W. W. Williams, the present proprietor.

The Stowell House was erected in 1879 by A. L. Stowell, a carpenter and builder, who carried it on. He was succeeded by E. B. Chamberlain and L. B. Snyder, but May 1, 1883, it passed into the hands of L. L. Scott. The latter continued at the head of the establishment until August, 1884, when William Prouse became the landlord. He was followed about two years later by Bennet, and he by C. Welton, who carried on the business until the summer of 1889, when F. G. Smith took it, and for three months carried it on. Late in the summer he quit, and the building remained idle for a short time. Jacob Madison opened the refitted house, Monday, November 25, 1889.

The Commercial Hotel was built in the fall of 1878 by Samuel H. Mann, who ran it for about eighteen months, when it was sold to John Jones. It was carried on by Francis O'Neill for years, and it was then moved by Albert Roach up town, and its days as an hotel ceased, it being now used as a dwelling and lodging-house.

The Mapleton House was built by Francis

O'Neill about 1878, and was run by him until 1887, when he sold out to Henry Ash, the present proprietor.

JOURNALISM.

The pioneer newspaper in the new village was the *Standard*, which was established in the fall of 1877, by George F. Crouch, who had the paper printed at Ida Grove, he not having the material. But a few issues were made, when the outfit of the *Press*, being brought here from Onawa, was purchased by Mr. Crouch, and the *Standard* was merged into the *Press*.

The People's Press was brought to Mapleton from Onawa, where it was first established, and where its previous history will be found, in the fall of 1877, and passed into the hands of George F. Crouch, who had just started the *Standard*, who combined the two and issued the journal with the double title of *Press and Standard*. A most able editor, he made it a good local newspaper, and carried it on until June, 1878, when it became the property of Q. A. Wooster. The latter gentleman, who, however, had no previous training at the business, continued to occupy the editorial triped most ably, until September, 1879, when the journal was sold to Charles A. Robertson, a born editor, now of the Hull *Advance*, who continued to carry it on until 1883, when it was purchased by Charles K. and J. Fred Meyers, and was carried on by these latter gentlemen for one year. In 1884 the Wrigley Bros., now of the Boone *Republican*, purchased the business and outfit, and were the editors and publishers until July, 1888, when they disposed of it to the present able editor and proprietor, James E. Hazlett, who is making it a bright, newsy and popular local paper.

The *Home Advocate*, a paper devoted to the interests of the anti-monopoly and union labor parties, was established October 18, 1883, by Alf. Wooster, its present proprietor and editor. The first five issues of this popular sheet, which were but three-column folios, were printed on a job press, at his father's residence, on section 13. January 16, 1884, he enlarged the sheet to a six-column folio, printing four pages, and advanced the price to $2 per year, and carried on in this form, after removing to the village, until October 15, 1887, when the paper was made a seven column folio, but in July, 1888, was changed again to a six-column quarto. At the same time a Fairhaven power press was put in. Seeking to devote the entire journal to home interests, in the latter part of December, 1888, Mr. Wooster reduced the paper to a seven-column folio, but printed the entire sheet at home, at the same time reducing the price to $1 a-year. It has this year (1889) a circulation of 2,500, and is an ably edited, cleanly printed and tastily dressed journal, a credit to the owner and the town. The building in which it is located was erected by Mr. Wooster in the fall of 1883, and he added an annex in the summer of 1886. The office, which is located on the ground floor, is neatly and conveniently fitted up with a full equipment for news or job work, the motive power for his machinery being produced by a handsome engine, put in in February, 1889.

POST-OFFICE.

Charles H. Simmons, who had been Postmaster at Old Mapleton since 1874, removed the office to the new village, in the fall of 1877, and was the first Postmaster of the latter place. He remained in office until December 6, 1881, when he was succeeded by W. F. Scott, September 15, 1888. Porter Hamilton, the present incumbent of the office, succeeded Mr. Scott. It was created a money order office July 1, 1881, and the first order cashed over its counter was one issued at Onawa to F. A. Burton, amounting to $2.50, on August 23, 1881, and paid to Miss Lulu Burton, August 24. The office was made a Presidential one July 1, 1884, and the salary increased to $1,100 per annum, July 1, 1887. It is located in the hardware establishment of Hamilton Bros., of which firm the present postmaster is a member.

INCORPORATION.

On the 10th of May, 1878, an election was held in the village to determine the question of the incorporation of [illegible] names of the following, named as the committee: J. R. Thompson, G. H. Chapman, G. F. Crouch, Porter Hamilton and D. H. McKown. A majority being in favor of [illegible]

duly elected the first officers of the rising city: J. F. Scott, Mayor; J. A. Hutton, Recorder, and G. H. Chapman, Porter Hamilton, W. F. Scott, J. Post and O. O. Harris, Councilmen. J. R. Thompson was appointed Marshal and C. I. Whiting Treasurer. The first meeting of the council was held the same month. The following is a list of the city's officers by years:

1879.—Porter Hamilton, Mayor; George Coe, Recorder; W. H. Bliss, Treasurer; H. N. Scott, Assessor; and O. O. Harris, Baxter Whiting, G. H. Butler, W. F. Davis, S. B. Gilmore and J. D. Rice, Councilmen.

1880.—H. N. Scott, Mayor; W. H. Adams, Recorder; W. H. Bliss, Treasurer; F. Leet, Assessor; A. C. Miller, Marshal; and B. Whiting, G. H. Butler, O. O. Harris, W. F. Davis, D. Phillips and L. Barney, Councilmen.

1881.—O. O. Harris, Mayor; F. Richardson, Recorder; W. H. Bliss, Treasurer; H. N. Scott, Assessor; S. B. Gilmore, E. J. Williams, J. R. Cameron, L. H. Monroe, C. A. Robertson, B. Whiting and L. Barney, members of the Council. During the term, the mayor resigned, and at a special election J. F. Scott was chosen to fill the vacancy.

1882.—S. B. Gilmore, Mayor; L. Barney, E. J. Williams, G. H. Butler, B. Whiting, W. G. Kennedy, J. Q. Adams, B. D. Butler and H. McLane, Councilmen; W. S. Pershing, Recorder, and C. I. Whiting, Treasurer.

1883.—S. B. Gilmore, Mayor; J. Q. Adams, B. D. Butler, G. H. Butler, H. McLane and J. R. Cameron, Council; W. S. Pershing, Recorder, and C. I. Whiting, Treasurer. This was the administration that built the town hall.

1884.—S. H. Carhart, Mayor; L. L. Scott, E. D. French, S. A. D. Hamilton, J. Q. Adams, H. McLane and B. D. Butler, Council; T. B. Lutz, Recorder; C. I. Whiting, Treasurer.

1885.—W. J. Harris, Mayor; J. Q. Adams, S. Ary, B. D. Butler, E. D. French, W. W. Hamilton and George H. Leathers, Council; W. H. Wrigley, Recorder; C. I. Whiting, Treasurer. The latter resigned his office in November and was succeeded by S. B. Gilmore.

1886.—Cyrus Greek, Mayor; S. Ary, F. Griffin, W. W. Hamilton, W. H. Leathers, J. W. Smith and Alexander White, Council; Edward Quick, Treasurer; M. H. Wrigley, Recorder; D. A. Hall, Marshal; C. I. Whiting, Park Commissioner.

1887.—Cyrus Greek, Mayor; F. Griffin, W. W. Hamilton, W. H. Leathers, Alexander White, S. Ary and J. W. Smith, Council; M. H. Wrigley, Recorder; Edward Quick, Treasurer; C. I. Whiting, Park Commissioner; W. S. Pershing, Assessor.

1888.—Cyrus Greek, Mayor; W. W. Hamilton, W. C. Wilbur, H. McLane, F. Griffin, W. H. Leathers and J. W. Smith, Councilmen; G. W. Carhart, Recorder; Edward Quick, Treasurer; W. W. Jones, Marshal; C. I. Whiting, Park Commissioner.

1889.—J. A. Berry, Mayor; F. Griffin, W. H. Leathers, H. McLane, E. L. Crow, C. Butler and W. W. Hamilton, Councilmen; G. W. Carhart, Recorder; E. Quick, Treasurer; C. I. Whiting, Park Commissioner.

SOCIETIES.

Quarry Lodge, No. 404, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, July 19, 1880, with the following members: C. A. Robertson, F. Griffin, J. D. Rice, J. R. Cameron, C. T. Torrey, O. Harris, W. A. Bishton, L. H. Monroe, J. F. Scott, D. F. Kinney, N. T. Wood and D. Sanford. The first officers of the organization were: J. D. Rice, W. M.; C. T. Torrey, S. W.; C. A. Robertson, J. W.; F. Griffin, S.; J. R. Cameron, T.; O. Harris, S. D.; J. F. Scott, J. D.; D. Sanford, S. S.; D. F. Kinney, J. S.; and L. H. Monroe, Tyler. A charter was granted the lodge which bore the date of June 9, 1881, and the same officers were chosen to fill the various chairs, with the exception that M. S. Bullock was made S. S. and W. H. Edgar, J. S.

In June, 1882, the following officers were chosen: J. D. Rice, W. M.; M. S. Bullock, S. W.; W. F. Scott, J. W.; F. Griffin, S.; J. R. Cameron, T.; O. Harris, S. D.; J. F. Scott, J. D.; L. H. Monroe, S. S.; C. T. Torrey, J. S.; and W. A. Bishton, Tyler.

In 1883 the offiers were the same, except that W. M. Burkitt was S. S.; W. Jones, J. S., and James Sumner, Tyler.

1884.—J. D. Giddings, W. M.; F. Griffin, S. W.; J. E. Scott, J. W.; C. I. Whiting, S.; M. S. Bullock, T.; J. D. Rice, S. D.; J. G. Martin, J. D.; J. R. Webster, S. S.; H. K. Barbee, J. S.; J. W. Curtis, Tyler.

1885.—W. J. Harris, W. M.; J. D. Giddings, S. W.; S. Ary, J. W.; F. Griffin, S.; C. I. Whiting, T.; J. D. Rice, S. D.; J. G. Martin, J. D.; S. Stevens, S. S.; J. W. Curtis, J. S.; J. G. Englehorn, Tyler.

1886.—J. D. Rice, W. M.; S. Ary, S. W.; J. G. Martin, J. W.; F. Griffin, S.; C. I. Whiting, T.; J. D. Giddings, S. D.; P. C. Dorothy, J. D.; J. W. Curtis, S. S.; E. L. Crow, J. S.; J. G. Englehorn, Tyler.

1887.—The officers were the same, except: J. E. Scott, S. D.; J. G. Englehorn, S. S.; W. D. Crow, J. S., and J. D. Giddings, Tyler.

1888.—J. E. Scott, W. M.; C. E. Cooper, S. W.; G. H. Hollandsworth, J. W.; F. Griffin, S.; W. W. Hamilton, T.; J. D. Rice, S. D.; J. E. Duschl, J. D.; W. J. Harris, S. S.; E. L. Crow, J. S.; L. L. Scott, Tyler.

The present officers, (1889) are: J. D. Giddings, W. M.; S. Ary, S. W.; G. H. Hollandsworth, J. W.; F. Griffin, S.; W. H. Leathers, T.; J. D. Rice, S. D.; J. E. Duschl, J. D.; J. E. Scott, S. S.; C. E. Cooper, J. S.; L. L. Scott, Tyler.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of between forty and fifty. November 28, 1887, they removed into their new hall, having been organized and held their meetings in what was known as Rice's Hall up to that time. Their present quarters are handsomely fitted up and furnished, and the members take great interest in the work of the order.

Maple Valley Lodge, No. 399, I. O. O. F., was organized September 15, 1879, by F. J. Kincaid, D. D. G. M., of Sioux City, with the following named charter members: James A. Hutton, Loren Barney, L. S. Chandler, A. R. Wight and C. A. Robertson. The first officers were: J. A. Hutton, N. G.; Loren Barney, V. G.; C. A. Robertson, S., and L. S. Chandler, T. The following named have occupied the office of Noble Grand for the years mentioned: L. Barney, 1880; C. A. Robertson, 1880; D. Harris, 1881; C. A. Robertson, 1881; William Bruns, 1882; L. Barney, 1883; Charles I. Whiting and E. A. Hemphill, 1883; E. A. Hemphill and Edward Quick, 1884; J. G. Iddings and G. W. Johns, 1885; C. I. Whiting and G. W. Carhart, 1886; G. W. Carhart and T. E. S. Lapham, 1887; L. Barney and Edward Quick, 1888; G. W. Carhart, the first half of 1889; and the following is a list of the officers of the lodge for the present term, the last half of 1889: J. A. Berry, N. G.; H. W. Groves, V. G.; Edward Quick, S.; J. G. Iddings, T.

Monto Cristo Lodge, No. 205, Knights of Pythias, was organized July 20, 1888, several preliminary meetings having been held. The charter members were the following named: William Davis, B. F. Roe, John Blough, L. E. Bruner, W. D. Valentine, F. W. Brooks, W. W. Jones, J. C. Hammond, Alf. Wooster, J. W. Cox, G. W. Carhart, L. Wilhelm, A. D. Welton, S. H. Carhart, T. W. John, W. D. Crow, Thomas Martin, E. H. Rapier, L. D. Pierson, E. L. Crow, N. T. Wood.

The first officers were the following named: William Davis, C. C.; W. D. Valentine, P. C. C.; G. W. Carhart, V. C.; John Blough, P.; L. E. Bruner, M. of F.; W. D. Crow, M. of E.; B. F. Roe, K. of R. and S.; Alf. Wooster, M. of A.; A. E. Roach, I. G.; W. W. Jones, O. G.; A. D. Welton, L. Wilhelm and Thomas Martin, Trustees.

This lodge has a handsomely fitted up Castle Hall, and is highly prosperous, both financially and otherwise. The present officers are: G. W. Carhart, C. C.; W. Davis, P. C. C.; John Blough, V. C.; J. W. Cox, P.; J. C. Hammond, K. of R. and S.; L. E. Bruner, M. of F.; W. D. Crow, M. of E.; W. W. Hamilton, M. at A.; L. Barney, I. G.; W. W. Jones, O. G.; W. D. Valentine, D. D. G. C. The present membership is about sixty-five.

Mapleton Division, No. 33, U. R. K. of P., was instituted January 21, 1889, with the following charter members: J. C. Carritt, B. D. Butler, W. C. Roe, W. W. Hamilton, A. J. Lynch, J. W. Cox, G. E. Spotswood, E. L. Crow, W. D. Crow, W. W. Jones, A. D. Welton, N. T. Wood, G. W. Johns, J. C. Hammond, L. Barney, C. H. Beam, G. W. Carhart, C. W. Gould, C. R. Nixon, W. W. Maple, E. E. Richards, Alf. Wooster, J. P. Wells, Thomas Martin, N. A. Wilsey, M. L. Dudley, E. H. Rapier, L. A. Mains.

The following officers were installed as the first to fill those places, and still hold the same positions: W. W. Hamilton, Sir Kt. Com.; J. W. Cox, Sir Kt. Lieut. Com.; E. L. Crow, Sir Kt. Herald; W. W. Jones, Sir Kt. Guard; G. W. Johns, Sir Kt. Senti-

nel; L. Barney, Sir Kt. Recorder; and B. D. Butler, Sir Kt. Treas.

Hoskins Post, No. 87, G. A. R. was organized June 22, 1882, and the following officers chosen: C. A. Robertson, C.; William Keaggy, S. V. C.; M. Morgan, J. V. C.; J. Q. Adams, Q. M.; H. W. Scribner, A.; George Dedrick, Chap.; H. T. Jonas, O. D.; Harvey Huffman, O. G. Since then B. F. Cutter, W. H. Budd and J. Q. Adams have filled the position of Commander. The following is a complete roster of the officers and members as at present constituted, with company and regiment of each taken from the books of the adjutant:

Com.—John Q. Adams, Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

S. V. C.—William Smith, Company A, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.

J. V. C.—Henry Ash, Company E, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

Adj't.—Theodore F. Wooster, Company D, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry.

Q. M.—Dexter A. Hall, Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Surgeon—H. D. Nourse, Company L, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Chap.—J. B. Kelley, Company M, Eighth Iowa Cavalry.

O. D.—W. S. Pershing, Company G, Second Kansas Cavalry.

O. G.—Hugh Nealey, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Q. M. S.—Jesse Kesling, Company D, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.

S. M.—George Dedrick, Company A, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

W. L. Keaggy, Company I, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Harvey Hoffman, Company F, Twelfth and Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

E. I. Nourse, Company F, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

B. F. Cutter, Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Alfred Robins, Company E, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.

Elias Holliday, Company I, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

M. J. P. Jenness, Company D, Third Vermont Infantry.

Joseph Ernst, Company E, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

John A. Carroll, Company F, Eleventh Indiana Infantry.

Robert Carroll, Company K, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

Park G. Ordway, Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Samuel Heisler, Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry.

Abram Ledam, Company H, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Peter Hawley, Company A, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

A. J. Powell, Company A, Ninty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

C. A. Miller, Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

James T. Grass, Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteers.

James D. Giddings, Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

Miles W. Richmond, Company K, Ninth Iowa Infantry.

J. W. McPherson, Company G, Thirty-ninth Indiana.

E. E. Scott, Thirty-third Illinois.

Myron Booth, Company I, Second Iowa Cavalry.

Gem City Assembly, No. 10,029, Knights of Labor, was organized at Mapleton, April 19, 1887, by M. L. Wheat, S. M. A, and is to-day in fair working order, with a good membership of earnest workers. J. A. Wilcox was delegate to the State assembly in 1887, and Alf. Wooster in 1888.

The Mapleton Business Men's Association was organized June 28, 1889, with the following officers: J. W. Cox, President; H. A. Hayungs, First Vice-President; J. B. Comly, Second Vice-President; G. H. Hollandsworth, Treasurer; Alf. Wooster, Secretary; and J. W. Cox, Alf. Wooster, William Leathers, William Davis and H. A. Hayungs, Executive Committee. Meetings are held monthly, on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Maple Valley Driving Park was laid out by a joint stock company in the summer of 1886. The association, which was formed about that time,

consisted of Porter Hamilton, President, John W. Smith, Secretary; and Charles I. Whiting, Cyrus Greek, B. D. Butler, G. A. Smith, Frank Crumm, Harry Butler and E. B. Chamberlain. The grounds, which are located just west of the depot, on the Northwestern Railroad, are laid out with a good half-mile track, neat and tasty grand stand and other buildings, and here are held the agricultural fairs of this locality. In 1888, John W. Smith bought up the stock of the other members, and on obtaining the whole of it, sold the property to P. C. Stire, the present owner.

CHURCHES.

The Mapleton Baptist Church was organized March 31, 1868, by Rev. James Paddock, under the name of the Maple Valley Church, and held services at the Bouslaugh Schoolhouse, in Center Township, for a time. The first members were: Robert Paddock, Nancy Paddock, Catherine Paddock, Mary McCleery, Susan A. Paddock, John Paddock and Andrew J. Paddock. After about a year services were held at the residence of William McCleery, in Maple Township, and afterward at the Ring Schoolhouse, in Cooper. In the fall of 1879 they came to Mapleton, and held services in the Methodist Church, in which building they continued to worship until 1882, when the congregation had erected a house of their own. This edifice, which is a handsome brick one, is 32x52 feet in size, well finished and furnished within, was put up at a cost of about $2,500. Five hundred dollars were donated by the Church Extension Society, the balance being raised by subscription. The following named gentlemen have had pastoral charge of the little flock that has grown and strengthened wonderfully, in the years that have passed, under their labors: Revs. James Paddock, John Paddock, J. E. Saunders, B. F. Goldsby, W. M. McKendrick, W. H. Dorward, F. H. Mitchell, J. W. Huff, and Rev. Mr. Nelson, who had charge about four months during the summer of 1889. The church has no regular pastor at the present. It has a membership of fifty-five, and is free from debt. A large Sunday-school is held in connection.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

THE State of Iowa, one of the greatest of the northwestern commonwealths is composed of ninety-nine counties and is bounded upon the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River, on the south by the State of Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska, from which it is divided by the Missouri River, and by South Dakota, the Big Sioux River forming the division between the latter. Its area consists of 56,025 square miles or 35,856,000 acres. Its greatest length from north to south is 208 miles, and greatest width from east to west a little more than 300 miles. Its average elevation above the level of the sea is between 800 and 900 feet, yet within the State is the great water-shed that divides the waters of the streams that flow into the Mississippi from those that flow into the Missouri Rivers; the general direction of such water courses being southwesterly, southerly or southeasterly, the gradual slope of the State being from north to south.

The whole State is eminently adapted for the construction of good roads and railroads. Most of the surface was what the settlers call "rolling prairie," however it is losing much of its prairie character the prevention of the annual fires having caused the forest trees to encroach upon the prairie, and the settlers, also, having planted many trees. The soil, either a warm, dark loam or light mulatto loess, is most wonderfully productive and the State stands second to none in the production of Indian corn, a result largely due to the famous slope of the Missouri River in its western portion, which stands pre-eminent as the corn belt of the country. As naturally follows, the State is widely known as one of the greatest in regard to stock interests and in dairy products, the butter of Iowa being the most highly valued of any in the markets of the world.

There are, at least, 7,000 square miles of coal fields within the boundaries of the State, from which was mined in 1880, 1,442,333 tons of excellent bituminous coal. Cannel coal has occasionally been found. The lead mines of Dubuque in the Argentiferous Galena limestone, are largely mined and are well known to be as pure as any in the market. There is lead, also, in the lower magnesian limestone, on the Upper Iowa River, but not in sufficient quantity to make mining profitable. The iron ore met with in various parts of the State is of good quality, but the quantity being small, mining it is unprofitable. Gypsum is found in immense quantities about Ft. Dodge, in the condition of stratified rock and is quarried like ordinary limestone. It is largely exported and used at home, plaster for stucco being manufactured at Ft. Dodge. In all sections of the State are found beds of excellent brick clay, which are largely utilized, but on the Missouri River bottom south of Sioux City is found a superior quality of

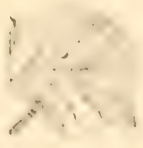
pottery and brick clay, which is used to a large extent in manufactures at those points.

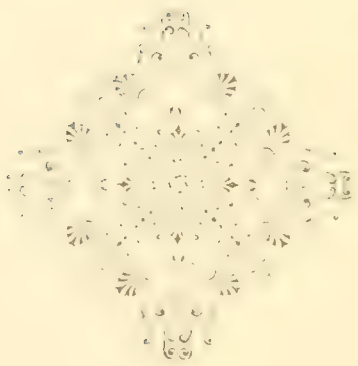
There were operated in 1880, in the State of Iowa, 5,250 miles of railroads, costing $89,255,000 and paying bonded interest and dividends to the amount of $3,000,000. The assessed valuation of real property the same year was $247,254,512, and personal property $101,416,909. The State to-day is out of debt. In 1850 the State had a population of 674,913, which had increased ten years later, to 1,194,020. By the census of 1880 it is shown to have a population as follows: Whites, 1,614,600; colored, 10,015; including 33 Chinamen and 466 Indians.

The whole region between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in the Northwest, as well as much of the country south of the latter, was claimed by the French on the ground of Marquette's discoveries in 1673, and was transferred to Spain by treaty in 1763. In 1800–1 Spain ceded it back to France and it was sold as a part of the Louisiana purchase to the United States in 1803. In 1805 the Louisiana district, which included what is now the State of Iowa, was organized as a distinct Territory, with a government of its own. In 1812 the name was changed to Missouri Territory. In 1834 all that part of Missouri Territory north of the State of Missouri and west of the Mississippi River, was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, but in 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was organized and Iowa was made a component part thereof, with the seat of government for the whole Territory located at Burlington. In 1838, the Territory of Iowa was organized and the following year the Capital of the same was located at Iowa City. Iowa was duly admitted to the Union as a State, December 28, 1846. The Capital was removed to its present site, Des Moines, in 1857, at the time of the adoption of the new constitution.

The first white men to locate within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa, were Julien Dubuque and some eight or ten companions, French traders, who located near the mouth of Catfish Creek in the present county of Dubuque. These came here to mine lead and here Dubuque remained, marrying Peosta, the daughter of a chief and here died in 1810. After his death the settlement was abandoned.

In 1832, at the close of the Black Hawk War, but before the extinguishment of the Indian title, several miners from Galena and Mineral Point crossed the river and [illegible] Dubuque. Among these were Lucius, James, Solon and Edward Langworthy, Thomas McCraney, Burr Alderson, Hosea Camp, Noble F. Deane, and a few others. In the following year settlements were made at various points along the river, and people began to flock in and take up lands in the new Territory. From that time on the State had a continual growth which is shown more particularly in the histories of the various governors in this volume.





BIOGRAPHICAL





ISAAC ASHTON.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ISAAC ASHTON. This honored pioneer, the third settler within the limits of what is now Monona County, and who for many years was a resident of the township that rightly bears his name, will long be held in remembrance by the people of this section of the State. From the time that he came here, when the county contained the families of Aaron W. Cook and Josiah Sumner, he has seen it grow, develop and fill up with an industrious, thriving people, until it is what it is to-day.

Mr. Ashton was born in Hampshire County, Va., July 4, 1814, and is the son of Joseph and Mary Ashton, both of whom were, also, natives of the Old Dominion. When Isaac was yet a child the family removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, then in the wilderness, where, sometime thereafter, the father died. Four years after the latter event the widow and her family removed to Licking County, in the same State, where she, eventually, died. In the fall of 1832, Isaac Ashton was united in marriage, in Licking County, Ohio, with Miss Ruth Driggs and made his home in that locality until the fall of 1842, when he removed to Hancock County, Ill. In the spring of 1846 he came to Iowa and located in Farmington, and went to work in a sawmill. Soon sending for his family, he there made his home about a year, after which he removed to Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, where he took up his residence with his family. In the spring of 1848 Mr. Ashton entered into the service of the general Government, assisting in the removal of Ft. Kearney to Grand Island, in the Platte River, and was thus engaged for five months. Returning to his home, he was engaged in farming in Pottawattamie County the following year, but in the fall of 1850, reports of the country north of that point pleasing him, he came to what is now Harrison County, and located at what is now Little Sioux, with the intention of making it his home.

In December, 1851, a Frenchman, by the name of Charles Rulo, drove by his cabin with a load of provisions, bound for Sergeant's Bluffs, and hired Mr. Ashton to assist him with an extra team. The trail led them through this county, and when they arrived at the beautiful grove on what is now section 22, Ashton Township, which has since been known as Ashton's Grove, he was struck with it although it was dreary winter and thought it the loveliest spot that he had seen, notwithstanding the ground was covered with snow. He said to himself, "Here I shall make my claim." Leaving the Frenchman to proceed alone, from this point, the next day, January 1, 1852, Mr. Ashton cut four logs and built the foundation of a cabin. Here he removed his family in February following, as shown by the history of Ashton Township in this work. Here Mr. Ashton made his home for many years, and as settlers located around him became one of

the prominent men of the county. In 1856 he erected, at the once promising village of Ashton, an hotel, which he carried on for some years. Having disposed of all his landed interests in Monona County, Mr. Ashton is now passing his latter days in Little Sioux, Harrison County.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton are the parents of eight children, as follows: Caroline, who was born in Illinois, July 2, 1843; Henry, who was born in the same State, in 1845; Mary, deceased, who was born in Kanesville in 1847; Stephen, who was born in Pottawattamie County in the fall of 1849; Molinda, who was the first white child born in Monona County, born June 11, 1852; Ella, who was born in Monona County in 1854; Isaac, deceased, who was born in 1856; and Bion, deceased, born in 1858. A portrait of this old pioneer adorns one of the pages of this ALBUM.

WILLIAM J. MAUGHLIN, the present Clerk of the District Court of Monona County, was born in Page County, Iowa, September 12, 1858, and is the son of Joseph S. and Mary (McCaskey) Maughlin, who are mentioned at length elsewhere. He was brought to Monona County by his parents and here grew to manhood and received his education. Entering the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, he was graduated therefrom in 1885, and entered into the real-estate business at Onawa. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to his present position. April 25, 1888, Mr. Maughlin was united in marriage with Gertrude C. Chapman, and is the parent of one child, Edward K.

JOHN F. JONES, who is engaged in carrrying on the livery and sale stable in the village of Ute, was born in Mills County, Iowa, March 27, 1853, and is the son of Robert and Olive (Dodge) Jones. He remained at home with his parents until he had attained his twentieth year, when striking out in life for himself, he went to Fremont County, where in company with his brother, Stephen, for two years he was engaged in farming. Removing to Jewell County, Kan., about that time, he purchased some land which he made and improved into a good farm. Two years later he returned to Mills County, where he remained until the spring of 1882, at which date he came to Monona County. On section 26, in Center Township, he bought a farm upon which he resided, cultivating its soil, until August, 1887, when on the laying out of the village he removed to Ute, and in partnership with his brother Stephen, he erected one of the best livery barns in the county and embarked in his present business. Early in 1888 he purchased the interest of his partner and now manages the business alone. Of an accommodating disposition and having ample facilities for the transaction of his business and good and new stock, he is building up for himself a large and increasing trade.

Mr. Jones, in March, 1880, in Jewell County, Kan., was united in marriage with Miss Lennie Maganety, and they are the parents of two children, to whom they have given the names of Cleota and Polly.

AARON W. COOK, deceased, the first settler in Monona County, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., September 25, 1807. His father was a farmer and ran a sugar bush at the foot of the Allegany mountains in that portion of the "Empire State." In his youth Aaron received a good education, and early in life learned the trade of a miller and millwright. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, where he found employment at his trade, and eight years later was engaged in running the engine in a paper mill at that place. While there thus employed, he married Miss Martha Hursher, in about the year 1832, and she became the mother of four children: Barbara Ann, James, Joseph and Jacob. When the last named was about two or three months old, about the year 1842, Mrs. Cook died, and some two years subse-

quent, Aaron Cook was again married, the lady on this occasion being Mrs. Louisa Legg, the wedding taking place near Delaware. By this union were born two children: Sarah Jane and Mary Ellen. In the fall of 1847 Mrs. Cook was also called away by death. The same season Mr. Cook came to Iowa, stopping for a time at Council Bluffs, but spent the following winter at what is now Florence, Neb., then "Winter Quarters." In the fall of 1848, he located at Council Bluffs, where the following fall he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Moore, who became the mother of three children: Elmira, David, Elizabeth. She is still living, making her residence with her son-in-law, John Jones in Colorado.

In September, 1851, in company with his son James, and Josiah Sumner, Mr. Cook made a trip to this county in search of bee trees, and seeing the advantages of the country, they returned here the last of October of the same year with their families, and made a permanent settlement as already detailed in these pages. He made his home in this county from that time until January 1, 1856, when he succumbed to an attack of liver complaint, and passed to his rest beyond the grave. His sons, James and David, are still residents of the county.

FERDINAND KESSLER. One of the best situated and most productive farms in St. Clair Township is that of Mr. Kessler, who, in 1882, entered on section 22 the land which now forms his farm, and which was then some one hundred and twenty acres in extent. Since then, when it was in nowise different from the prairies around it, he has, by diligent, persevering and intelligent effort, transformed it from a grassy wilderness into a model of productiveness, utilizing every part and making it of use. He has now a farm of some two hundred acres, a neat, handsome and commodious residence and good barn, and ranks with the well-to-do farmers of the community.

On the soil of the German Empire at Reggatsreuten, in the Kingdom of Baden, Mr. Kessler was born January 28, 1849, and was reared in the home of his parents, Mattaus and Theresa I. Kessler. As is customary in that land, he received an excellent education in his native tongue, and there made his home until April 26, 1874, learning early in life the blacksmith's trade. On the date above given he sought in a freer land, and among more liberal institutions, the chance for wealth and social position denied him in the land of his birth, and crossed the ocean to America, settling at Kingston, N. Y. He followed the blacksmith's trade there for a few months, and thence removed to St. Joseph, Berrien County, Mich., where he spent some two years. After another year passed in Muskegon, the same State, he went to the Black Hills, Dak., but being run out by the Indians, went to Cheyenne, Wyo., and from there to Denver, Colo. After a short time spent in the latter city, being entirely out of money, he was compelled to cross the plains on foot, walking from the mountains to Shelby County, Iowa, and in the latter village was employed for a short time as a journeyman blacksmith. Entering into partnership with his employer, he carried on the business, and finally bought out the latter and remained there until 1882, when, selling the business, he came to Monona County, where he has since resided.

Mr. Kessler, January 22, 1876, at Muskegon, Mich., was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Fundinger, a native of Penkingen, Baden, Germany. Unto them has been born a family of nine children, as follows: Louisie Amalie, born October 1, 1876; Franz Joseph, September 12, 1878; Frideric Wilhelm, was born [illegible] 10, 1880, and died August 17, 1880; Mary Theresia, born February 25, 1881; Ferdinand Leo, August 1, 1882; Henry Wilhelm, September 6, 1881; Anna Katharina, March 18, 1886; Sovia Karlina, October 15, 1887; and John Anthon, July 11, 1889.

WILLIAM C. DOROTHY, one of the most prominent citizens in St. Clair Township and one of its earliest settlers, came to Monona County June 5, 1871, from Wapello County, by team, in company with E. F. Bussey,

Wesley Jones, Christopher Wilson and John Q. Dorothy. After remaining a few days with his brother, J. R., and with E. Vandover, who had both been here about two years, he purchased the tract of land on section 10, where he now resides, then totally unimproved and the same summer commenced its cultivation, breaking about thirty acres and put up a small one-story house 14x16 feet in size. When he settled here people were "few and far between," there being but about twenty-eight voters in St. Clair Township. Here he has resided ever since and having built him a new house in the summer of 1881, is enjoying life as he should.

Mr. Dorothy was born in Hancock County, Ill., May 22, 1843, and is the son of Archibald and Jemima (Bullington) Dorothy. His father was born in Washington County, Ky., October 23, 1821, and with his parents removed to Edwards County, Ill., when still a small boy. There Archibald was reared and received his education and attained to man's estate, after which he removed to Hancock County, and to Wapello County, Iowa, in 1844, where he is still living. He has in his possession land in that locality for which he received the patent from the Government about 1847 or 1848, which has never been transferred. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Jemima (Bullington) Dorothy, a native of Orange County, Ind., was born June 22, 1823. Early in life she was left an orphan, and was reared to womanhood by an elder sister. She married Archibald Dorothy in Henry County, Iowa, where she was living, in July, 1842, and in the spring of 1844 removed to Wapello County, Iowa. She was the mother of eleven children.

When our subject was about eleven months old he was taken by his parents to Monroe County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood and received his education. He remained beneath the parental roof until March 8, 1864, when, having married, he removed to a farm of his own near his father's homestead, and with his young wife set up housekeeping. There he remained until May 22, 1873, when having sold his property in that locality he came to Monona County and has made this his home ever since.

Mr. Dorothy was married December 24, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Booher, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Peter and Hannah (Danforth) Booher. They have had a family of eight children: Archibald F., Emma A., Cora F., Edward H., Marion W., Milton R., Nellie J., and Howard. They have also taken to rear one of Mr. Dorothy's sister's children, Gertie E. Vandover, both of whose parents are deceased.

GEORGE ROSS, who is engaged in farming on section 20, in the town of Spring Valley, was born in Jackson Township, Harrison County, Iowa, March 13, 1856, and is the son of William and Salina (Johnson) Ross. Both of his parents were natives of England, his father born in Yorkshire, September 6, 1834, and his mother in Cheshire, April 4, 1836. Jonathan Ross, the paternal grandfather of our subject, came to the United States from England, and settled in New Jersey, when his son, William, was about eleven years of age. From that State, in 1851, he removed to Council Bluffs, and a short time after to Crescent City, Pottawattamie County, where he is still living, having reached the age of seventy-eight years.

William Ross, the father of our subject, is a resident of Jackson Township, Harrison County, where he is engaged in carrying on a large farm. He is the parent of nine children, of whom our subject is the second. George was reared upon his father's farm, and received the elements of a good education in the common schools of his native county, but on his marriage left the parental roof and established a home of his own on a farm in Harrison County. There he remained until March 8, 1886, when he came to Monona County and settled on the place where he now lives. In his political views Mr. Ross is a Democrat, but sometimes votes the Union Labor ticket. Having the interest of the agricultural classes at heart, he was for some time connected with the Farmers' Alliance.

Mr. Ross was united in marriage in Harrison County, March 13, 1878, with Miss Sarah Ballantyne, a native of Monona County, Iowa, and the

daughter of Andrew Ballantyne, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in the pages of this Album. Unto them has been born a family of five children, as follows: Leslie, born March 2, 1871, who died September 7, 1881; Floyd, born February 20, 1881; Robert, born May 7, 1883, and died September 8, 1884; Fred, born October 2, 1885; and Ruby, January 28, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are consistent members of the re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints.

JAMES COOK, now a prominent and influential citizen of Sherman Township, residing on section 7, was one of the earliest pioneers of this county, as already shown in the history of the settlement of the same and the details given below. He is the oldest living resident representative of that old pioneer family whose name is so interwoven with the annals of Monona County.

Mr. Cook was the son of Aaron W. and Martha (Hursher) Cook, and was born in the town of Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, September 25, 1837. His mother dying when he was quite a small child he was brought up without the influence of a mother's love, although his father was married twice after this. He came with his father's family in 1847 to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and after spending a few month's at "Winter Quarters," now Florence, Neb., took up his residence in Pottawattamie County. In the fall of 1851 James came with his father and Mr. Sumner up the Missouri Bottom, in search of the honey made by the wild bees, and discovering the large amount of rush beds in the county upon which cattle could be fed all winter, and the proximity of the timber to the river bank, the elders decided to return here and make a settlement, bringing what cattle they could get of their neighbors to keep through the winter at twenty-five cents a month per head. Returning here in the fall they drove a herd of about one hundred and fifty head, which James herded in the above mentioned beds, and assisted the family in settling themselves in one of the three deserted shanties which they found on section 30. For several years he herded cattle in this manner, and took a large share of the hard work off of his father's shoulders, although he was but a boy at the time. After the decease of his father, which took place January 1, 1856, James took charge of the family, and kept them together for about two years. On the breaking out of the Pike's Peak excitement our subject, in company with others, started for the newly discovered mines, but on their road thither changed their minds and went on to California. He remained in the latter State, engaged in mining, some eight years, but in May, 1867, returned to Monona County. Finding that the rest of the family had deserted the old homestead, he took charge of it, and having purchased the rights of the other heirs in it, has brought it to a high state of cultivation. This is situated on sections 7 and 8, Sherman Township, his residence being on the former. Here he has remained ever since.

James Cook was married December 15, 1867, to Miss Sarah Barcus, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John and Phidelia Barcus. They have been the parents of the five following children: George M.; Willie, who was drowned in the Missouri River in 1876; Addie May, James E., Charles L.

NELSON D. BEALL, the present Assessor of Spring Valley, of which township he is one of the leading farmers, residing on section 22, was born in Linn County, Iowa, December 27, 1842, and is the son of Vincent and Rachel (Jenkins) Beall. His father, a native of Virginia, was born in the western part of that State, August 15, 1811, and the following year was taken to Ohio by his parents, where he grew to manhood and there December 13, 1836, he was married. His wife was a native of Nova Scotia. The young couple emigrated shortly after marriage to Illinois, and from there in 1840 came to Iowa and settled in Linn County, among its pioneers. The

family remained in Linn County until 1856, the father in the meantime serving as Sheriff for four years, and in other minor offices, when they removed to Taylor County and there took up farming again. After having served as a member of the board of supervisors, Mr. Beall died July 28, 1885, his wife having preceded him in death in 1863. Mr. Beall had been engaged in schoolteaching in his younger days, and he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Church.

Nelson D. Beall remained with the family in Linn and Taylor Counties, assisting his father in his farm labors until August 9, 1862 when, filled with the patriotism that covered our country with marching columns of men pressing forward in defence of the Union, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served out his term of service in the southwest. He participated in the battle at Helena, Ark. and the expedition that led to the capture of Little Rock, under General Steele, and at New Orleans and Mobile was stationed for some time. Though this was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments of the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. Being on detached duty as teamster near Spanish Fort, in March 1865, our subject was taken prisoner and held for over a month, when he was paroled and came home until exchanged, but the war being then over he was mustered out of service and discharged at Davenport, June 19, 1865.

Returning to his home in Taylor County Mr. Beall engaged in farming, which he followed in that locality until coming to Monona County in 1882, with the exception of the summer of 1870, which he spent in Nevada. In politics he is a Democrat, and possesses considerable influence in the local councils of that party.

Mr. Beall was married April 7, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Cadle, a native of Claiborne County, Tenn., who was born February 2, 1849, and is the daughter of Green B. and Elizabeth (Moore) Cadle, the former a veteran of the Mexican War. Her parents, natives also of Tennessee, settled in Davis County, Iowa, in 1851, whence they removed shortly after to Taylor County, where her father died July 27, 1863. Her mother is a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo. The latter was the mother of seven children, four boys and three girls, of whom Mrs. Beall is the eldest.

Mr. and Mrs. Beall are the parents of three children: Cora May, born July 18, 1868, who died September 27, 1875; Frank L., born November 29, 1876, and Alta D., January 23, 1879. Mrs. Beall is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARNE SKOW, who was born in Norway December 13, 1859, is the son of Lewis and Rachel Olson Skow, and came to Monona County in the fall of 1884, and July 30, 1888, was united in marriage with Mrs. Annet (Clemon) Thoreson, relict of Nels Thoreson, deceased, and is the parent of one child, Rungnvald Lorens, born February 26, 1889.

NELS THORESON, deceased. This respected gentleman who was engaged in farming on section 1, Spring Valley Township, came to the county in 1868, late in the fall, his family following him in the next summer, and settled upon land purchased for him by his brother, Knud, in 1867, which contained about one hundred acres. His affairs prospering, owing to his energy and industry, he was enabled to add to this so that at the time of his death he owned a farm of some three hundred and forty acres. He was born in Norway, July 8, 1848, and was the son of Nels and Carrie (Knudson) Thoreson. His father dying in 1851, in 1856 he came to the United States with his mother and settled in La Crosse County, Wis., from which he came to Monona County as above stated.

December 21, 1870, Mr. Thoreson was united in marriage, in Soldier Township, with Miss Annet Clemon, a native of Norway, born December 28, 1852, and the daughter of Ole and Elizabeth (Hansen) Clemon. The lady came with her parents to the United States in 1867, and settled in Rock

County, Wis., from which, in 1870, the family came to Monona County and settled on the Soldier River. There her mother died September 23, 1888, her father still surviving. Mr. Thomson departed this life May 13, 1885, having been the father of seven children: Clara L., born October 17, 1871; Theodore O., May 26, 1874; Carl O., July 25, 1876; Martin, November 26, 1878; Haldon, April 14, 1881; Alfred N., September 7, 1883, who died August 22, 1889; and Nels, born August 1, 1886.

JEROME B. HARLOW, an enterprising farmer residing on section 31, in the town of Spring Valley, was born in the township of Egypt, Monroe County, N. Y., near the city of Rochester, August 4, 1833. His parents, Benjamin D. and Hannah (Morrill) Harlow, were natives of Orleans County, Vt., born, the former in 1798, and the latter in 1803. After his parents' marriage in 1828, they removed to New York about 1831, where they resided until 1838, at which date they settled in Branch County, Mich. They remained in that State until 1850, when they removed to Lake County, Ill. In 1852, the father went to California, whence he returned in 1857, and in 1860 they came to Iowa and located in Fayette County, where the father died in January, 1867. The mother of our subject died in Spring Valley Township, August 27, 1880. His father was a carpenter, wagon and carriage builder, and quite a musician, being a member of one of the Rochester bands in early life.

Jerome B. Harlow removed with his parents to Michigan and to Lake County, Ill., and grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a common-school education in his youth. October 2, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet S. Crawford, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., born June 17, 1835, and daughter of William and Harriet (Hilliard) Crawford. Her parents were born in Orleans County, Vt., her father March 31, 1789, and her mother May 28, 1793, and both died in St. Lawrence County, the father August 6, 1844, and the mother, after a third marriage, in March, 1875. In 1860, after their marriage, our subject and his wife removed to Whiteside County, Ill., where he engaged in farming for about three years. In 1863 he went to Georgetown to the mines of Colorado, was engaged two years. He returned to his home, but in November, 1868, again went West and was in the timber business and railroad contracting in Wyoming Territory. In April, 1869, he was joined there by his wife, and in October of the following year came to Monona County and bought the farm on which he now resides. His seventy-five acres are well cultivated and fairly improved, and manifest the care he bestows upon it. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held several of the local township offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow have had two children: Almon Alphonso, born at Avon, Lake County, Ill., May 12, 1860; and Eugene Dorr, born in Taylor Township, Appanoose County, Iowa, May 18, 1866. While upon a rented farm in Whiteside County, Mr. Harlow came to Iowa, and for a part of a year resided in Fremont County, and a part of a year at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, and then returned to Illinois.

WILLIAM T. WRIGHT, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon, who located at the village of Ute, January 18, 1889, was born in Lewes, Sussex County, Del., September 1, 1856, and is a son of William and Rachel (Smith) Wright. His parents were natives of London, England. His father, who came to this country in early life, was an architect in Baltimore, Md., but was educated for the ministry in the Episcopal theological seminary, at Alexandria, Va., and after his marriage, together with his wife, was engaged in mission work in Africa. Returning to America, he has been employed as a missionary in various States of the Union, locating finally at Grinnell, Iowa, where he is at present living.

Our subject came to Iowa with his parents in 1866, and after receiving his elementary education at the common schools entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, where he remained during

the years 1873-1874, but completed the literary branch of his education at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. Here he became a member of the two old college societies Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi and was graduated at the head of his class. After teaching school a year, he matriculated in the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, in 1879, from which institution he was graduated June 29, 1882. Locating at Denison, Crawford County, Iowa, he commenced the practice of his profession, and while a resident there, he held the office of County Physician for some five years. He came to Monona County and the village of Ute as above stated. Dr. Wright united with Dowdell Lodge, No. 90, K. of P., at Denison, and was one of the organizers and charter members of Silver Lodge, No. 224, of the same order, at Ute. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen, of the camp at Denison, which he helped organize. In politics he is a Republican, and was chosen by the voters of Monona County at the November election of 1889, to be their Coroner for the ensuing two years.

GEORGE E. LOYD, a prominent and well-known farmer of St. Clair Township, and one of its largest land owners, came to this county in the spring of 1874, and settled on eighty acres of land which he purchased on section 14. Having broken about forty acres of the prairie and constructed a shanty, which was partly a "dug-out," he took up his home there, and for four years lived in that manner. Conquering adverse circumstances, he has gradually improved his condition until the little farm has expanded into nine hundred wide-spread acres, and the inconvenient shanty replaced by a modern cottage, neat and commodious.

Mr. Loyd was born in Washington County, Va., January 6, 1838, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Marten) Loyd, natives of the "Old Dominion." His father, Thomas Loyd, was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1813, his father, also, Thomas Loyd, having been born in the same county, in 1761. When a young man, Thomas Loyd, Jr., the father of our subject, removed to Tennessee, where he made his home until 1850. In the latter year he removed to Iowa, and settled in Appanoose County, but in 1880 came to Monona County, where he is now living, hale and hearty, on his farm in St. Clair Township, being now seventy-seven years old. He was twice married, the first time in 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Marten, and by this union was the parent of eleven children. His wife died in the spring of 1860, and in 1865, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Salinda Frast. Mr. G. E. Loyd's great grandfather, also Thomas Loyd, was a native of Virginia, but his father, the great great-grandfather of our subject, was born in England, and came to America when a young man in Virginia's colonial days.

With his parents, when he was a child of but seven years of age, George E. Loyd removed to Hancock County, Tenn., but in 1850, a strong tide of emigration setting toward Iowa, the family came to this State, and after a two years residence in Davis County, permanently settled in Appanoose County. In the latter locality our subject grew to manhood, receiving the benefits of the educational facilities of that county, and made his home with his parents until attaining his twenty-first year. Starting out in life for himself, he essayed farming in the same county, where he remained until the spring of 1874, at which date he sold out and came to Monona County.

Mr. Loyd was married September 28, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Stapleton, and by this union there has been a family of thirteen children born: Lucretia, deceased, William A., Elizabeth, Dellead, Clara, Martha A., Thomas, Lemuel, Zadie, Eliza, Bessie, Grace and Jessie.

STEPHEN TILLSON, JR., of the law firm of Oliver Brothers & Tillson, was born in in the county of Monona, December 9, 1859, and is the son of Hon. Stephen and Esther Davis (Case) Tillson, sketches of whom appear elsewhere. He is a graduate of the law department of the Iowa State University, and has

charge of the abstract branch of the firm's business. He was married April 28, 1886, to Miss Tena M. Johnson, a native of Norway, and is the parent of two children: Ruth M., deceased, and Rufus S.

GEORGE A. DOUGLAS, the present County Auditor, was born in Remsen, Oneida County, N. Y., March 19, 1845, and is the son of Samuel and Emily (Roberts) Douglas. Our subject, at the age of eighteen, removed to Hampton, N. Y., and engaged as a clerk in a store, and there and in Utica remained until 1867, when he came to Onawa, and entered into partnership with R. G. Fairchild, and continued in the mercantile trade until 1882. The fall of 1883 he was elected Auditor, and still holds that office. Mr. Douglas was married September 1, 1870, to Miss E. J. V. Meech, who died July 25, 1876. She was the mother of one child, that died when but eight days old.

JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, whose pleasant residence is upon his well-situated and fertile farm on section 10, St. Clair Township, although not one of the county's pioneer settlers, is, by no means, behind the best in those qualities essential to a successful career and financial prosperity. He came to Monona County in the fall of 1871, on a tour of investigation, and after a few days returned to Marion County, Iowa, from which, the following spring, he came by team to this section, and located on a rented farm in St. Clair Township. For two years he tried single blessedness, keeping house in a dug-out cabin, but the third year boarded with E. A. Stapelton, of whom he rented a piece of land. In 1875 he squatted upon the land now occupied by the town site of Ute, and built him a sod house, in which he lived and kept bachelor's hall until January, 1877. Again renting a farm, he there made his home for two years, at the expiration of which he purchased his present place, upon which there was no other improvement than a small shanty. Here he resided, breaking up the land and bringing it into cultivation, until the fall of 1882, when he put up his present residence. There were but few settlers in this part of the county at the time of his coming here, and few, if any, frame houses, most everything in the way of houses being dug-outs or sod cabins.

Mr. Caldwell, a native of Marion County, Iowa, was born November 18, 1850. Reared upon a farm, he remained with his parents, James and Maria E. Caldwell, until attaining his twenty third year, when he came to Monona County. January 11, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine N. Loyd, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Loyd, and a sister of George E. Loyd, a well-known resident of St. Clair Township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Mrs. Caldwell was born in Davis County, Iowa, November 22, 1853, and when a child removed with her parents to Appanoose County. In 1873 she came to Monona County, and made her home with her brother George until her marriage. She is the mother of two children, Claud A., born October 14, 1877, and Dwight R., born July 5, 1883.

JACOB NODLE, the senior member of the firm of Nodle & Lieneman, the pioneer and leading hardware firm of the village of Ute, came to Monona County in the spring of 1886, and settled on a farm in Soldier Township, where he engaged in the stock business. In the spring of 1887, he disposed of his interest there and, forming a partnership with Mr. Lieneman, established the hardware business on section 26, just north of the present town site of Ute, which had not then been laid out. In June of the same summer they purchased some lots in the new village upon which they erected their present store building, and opened business therein in the fall of the same year. They carry a large and complete stock of heavy and shelf hardware, farm machinery and tinware, and are doing an excellent business.

Mr. Nodle was born in Stark County, Ohio,

June 19, 1849, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Brumbaugh) Nodle. In August, 1853, when some four years of age, he was brought by his parents to Iowa, the family locating in Jackson County. There he laid the foundation of his education and grew to manhood in his father's house, and there made his home until August, 1881, when he removed to Manning, Carroll County, and in the lumber trade was there engaged until the following spring. The next year engaged in the lumber and grain trade, he lived at Earling, Shelby County, but selling out at the end of that time, was for a few months again interested in the sale of lumber at Manning. He was also engaged in the stock business, buying cattle in the eastern part of the State, until he came to Monona County, as above noted.

A thorough business man in all his methods, and one having a just appreciation of the wants of the trade, and these traits, coupled with his well known industry and activity, are gradually building up for him one of the best businesses in Ute.

COLUMBUS COFFMAN, is widely and favorably known as the enterprising and successful agriculturist, whose property is situated on section 27, St. Clair Township. Upon this he settled in the spring of 1873, on coming to Monona County. For several years, owing to the fact of his land being in dispute between Cartwright and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, he did not purchase it nor did he make any improvements upon it to mention. The title being settled in 1878, he made the purchase and commenced in earnest, its improvement. Of his large farm of two-hundred and fifty-eight acres, he has two-hundred and fifty of it under a high state of cultivation. In the winter of 1882, he put up a large barn of the Pennsylvania pattern, 36x46 feet in size, with eighteen foot posts, with a basement under about half of it.

Mr. Coffman, a native of Louisa County, Ky., was born September 30, 1847, and is the son of Zachariah and Susan Coffman. In 1856, his mother died and with his father he removed to Mason County, Va., where they remained about a year, and then coming to the Northwest, settled in Marion County, Iowa. There they remained until the fall of 1860, when they both removed back to our subject's native county, on "the dark and bloody ground." A year later they moved back into Virginia, where Columbus made his home, in Mason County, until 1865. After a short time spent in St. Louis, the latter came back to Marion County, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming until the spring of 1873, when he came to this county as above noted. For fifteen years after the death of his mother, the father and his two sons, Columbus and Zachariah, did their own housekeeping, but after the marriage of our subject his father took up his residence with the latter, with whom he remained until taken from this world by death, July 1, 1889, at the age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Coffman was married in Marion County, Iowa, August 20, 1870, to Miss Pantha J. Caldwell, a native of Marion County, Iowa, and a daughter of James and Maria Caldwell. By this union they are the parents of seven children: Zezola C., Francis C. C., Grace, who died in infancy; Milo H., Blanche M., Goldie J., and James Z. S.

There where but few settlers in St. Clair Township when Mr. Coffman settled here, and but two schoolhouses, and he has seen it grow from a comparative wilderness, to its present populous and wealthy condition.

FRED J. ROBERTS, the genial proprietor of the pioneer drug-store of the village of Ute, came to Monona County in April, 1884, and at the little hamlet of Soldier carried on the drug business until September, 1886, when he removed his building and the stock to Ute. This was the first building on the town site, and in it he made the first sale of goods ever made in that village. At first he was located somewhat north of the business portion of the town, but in June, 1887, he removed to his present locality, where he has carried on the business ever since.

Mr. Roberts is a native of North Manchester, Hartford County, Conn., born February 20, 1857, and is the son of James L. and Mary (Rogers) Roberts. In 1859 he came to Iowa with his father's family, but after a year's residence in Harrison County they returned to Connecticut. When he was about nine years of age they made another trip here, and again when he was eleven years old. At this latter time, with his mother and brother, he settled at Dunlap, Harrison County, where he grew to years of discretion. In January, 1878, he commenced life as drug clerk for William Giddings, the leading man in that line at Logan. He spent five years as drug clerk and Deputy Postmaster in the store of Satterlee & Patterson, previously to his entering the employ of Mr. Giddings. He remained with the last-mentioned gentleman until January, 1881, when returning to Dunlap, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which office he filled for two years. From that time he acted as Assistant Postmaster until coming to Monona County.

Mr. Roberts was married in Jo Daviess County, Ill., February 27, 1880, to Miss Hattie M. Dalrymple, a native of that county, and daughter of Samuel and Harriet M. (Stone) Dalrymple, and is the parent of one child, Clara A.

GRIFFITH W. McMILLAN, one of the leading attorneys of Onawa, and one of its prominent citizens, came to that city in February, 1870, and engaged in practice with H. L. Evans. A few months later he commenced by himself, but in 1874 formed a partnership with S. B. Martin, which continued until 1881, when the present firm of McMillan & Kindall came into existence.

Mr. McMillan was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 3, 1841, and is the son of Dr. Griffith and Eliza (McLaughlin) McMillan, natives also of Ohio. His parents died, the father in 1850 and [illegible] in 1851. [illegible] remained in the place of his birth, receiving the advantage upon the common schools until his seventeenth year, when he commenced to teach, in order to raise the funds to finish his own education. In 1861 he was graduated from Miller Academy, and then studied law with Albert Shober, at Carrollton, Ohio, and afterward with Gen. Negley. Mr. McMillan was admitted to the bar in 1863, after which he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, from which he was discharged at the close of the war. Most of the time from that date until coming to Onawa was spent by him in school-teaching.

Mr. McMillan was married, January 13, 1876, at Onawa, to Miss Addie M. Durham, who was born Sept. 18, 1854, in Vermont. They are the parents of two children: Marie Louise and Bessie L.

GEORGE R. JOSLIN, of the general merchandise firm of Joslin, Eggleston & Son, at Maple Landing, where he also carries on a a blacksmith-shop, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1847, and is the son of Welcome and Mary Joslin. At the age of seven years the family removed to Michigan, and three years later to Canada, from which latter place, with his parents, our subject came to Monona County. The family arrived here in the spring of 1868, and settled on section 16, Lincoln Township, where our subject remained with his parents, about two years. At the expiration of that time he went to Burt County, Neb., and there spent about three years in learning the blacksmith's trade. Coming back to his father's farm, he remained upon it about eighteen months, but in the fall of 1873, after the big hail storm which destroyed their crop, he removed to the southern part of the township, and engaged in the rearing of bees. After three years of this business and two years spent on a rented farm, he purchased a tract of land on section 7, 84, 46, upon which he was engaged in agriculture until the spring of 1884, when selling the farm, he moved to Maple Landing and [illegible] This business he still carries on. About the same time he bought an interest in the store with Mr.

Christie, who afterward sold out to John S. Eggleston, and the firm of Joslin & Eggleston formed. The junior partner, Charles F. Eggleston was admitted in August, 1888.

Mr. Joslin was united in marriage February 22, 1874, in Lincoln Township, with Miss Alice V. Eggleston, the daughter of John S. and Mary (Jividen) Eggleston, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and is the happy parent of two bright and promising children: Dillie D., and Ruby M.

JOHN GEORGE ERB, deceased, one of the pioneers of Monona County, came here in the fall of 1854 and settled on a farm on section 5, Franklin Township, where he made his home until September 13, 1865, when he "passed into the realms of the pale shades of death." In far-away Germany he first saw the light, July 13, 1800, and in the Fatherland grew to manhood. He was married and three children were born to him there. Crossing the ocean to the free shores of America, for some years he made his residence in Maryland, but in 1849, he removed to Henry County, Iowa, where he lived until 1852. From there he went to Pottawattamie County, and for two years prior to coming to Monona County, was engaged in farming near Kanesville, now Council Bluffs. His wife, Anna Maria (Conrad) Erb, was the mother of ten children, six boys and four girls, and died in September, 1878, in Spring Valley Township She was born in Germany in 1802.

ISAAC DAVIS, one of the pioneer settlers of Monona County, and still a resident upon the land which he occupied on coming here in April, 1855, on section 34, in the town of Franklin, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 2, 1827, and is the son of Isaac and Edith (Richards) Davis. His father, who was the son of Isaac Davis also, was a native of Virginia who had moved to Ohio in an early day, and engaged in farming. Later in life he had removed to Quincy, Adams County, Ills., and from there to Lee County, Iowa, where he died in 1839. The mother of our subject was a native of Ohio, and died in this county in August, 1866.

Mr. Davis remained at home with his mother until 1855, when he came to Monona County, and took up a claim, and has since made his home in this section of the State. He was married July 4, 1866, to Miss Jennie F. Quinn, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, whose parents are still residents of the "Emerald Isle." By this marriage there have been nine children added to their family, who bear the following names: Edith A., Mahlon E., Jennie B., Bertha M., Maggie A., Esther R., Frances, Ruth J., and Bernerd H., all of whom are still living at home.

When Mr. Davis came here he entered his land, about eighty acres, and some forty acres of timber, which has since been washed away by the river, and returned to Lee County for his sister, Esther, now the widow of Hon. Stephen Tillson, living in this county, who accompanied him here in October.

JWILL SUDDUTH, a representative of the "Fading Line of Blue," the veterans of the late Civil War, and who is now engaged in farming on section 31, Lake Township, was born in Bath County, Ky., August 30, 1835, and is the son of Lewis E. and Caroline T. (Moffett) Sudduth. He came to Monona County, May 11, 1861, and settled upon a rented farm in Lake Township. In March, 1862, he removed to the farm which he now occupies, having purchased it in July of the previous year, and as it was totally unimproved, and had on it considerable heavy prairie which required a heavy team, and as he had but one horse, and had to wait for oxen, it was June 15, before he was able to break even about seven acres. On the 15th of that month he commenced

planting corn and various melon vines, and by the 17th of July, so favorable was the season, his corn stood about four and a half feet high, and the vines were in blossom. During the winter of 1861-2 he taught a term of school to fill in the time.

Seized with the patriotism that swept like an epidemic over our country, on the 18th of July, 1862, Mr. Sudduth enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. After a trip to Davenport the company was ordered to Des Moines to join their regiment, and from there, about the 15th of September, went to Keokuk. About this time Mr. Sudduth was promoted to the rank of Corporal. The regiment proceeded to Iron Mountain, Mo., by way of St. Louis, and after camping there and at Arcadia were ordered to Patterson, in the same State. At the latter place Mr. Sudduth had an attack of the measles, on recovering from which, while in a weakened state, and while in charge of the detail assisting in the erection of a block-house, about December 10 to 15, received an injury of the muscles of his left leg, hip and back, for which he has been pensioned, and on repairing to Van Buren, Mo., January 14, 1863, he left the regiment never to rejoin it again. April 11, 1863, at St. Louis, he was detailed as clerk of the military commission, of which Col. W. T. Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa, was President. Some time afterward Mr. Sudduth was examined and transferred to the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. L. Cahill, late of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding. On a certificate of disability, May 20, 1864, he was discharged by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans and returned to his home, arriving there the 29th of May, 1864. The previous April his house and a wagon had been accidentally burned by the Indians, who had camped in the building, and until September he made his home with his mother-in-law in the same township. He then removed to Cass County, Ill., and later to Greene County, in the same State, remaining in the latter until 1870, engaged in teaching when he came back to his farm in this county. Here he made his home until December, 1885, then removed to Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kan., June 6, 1889. He returned to the [illegible] [illegible]. He united with the Methodist Church in Sharpsburg, Bath County, Ky., in May, 1855.

Mr. Sudduth was married in Clinton County, Mo., September 29, 1859, to Miss Martha J. Combs, and they have had a family of ten children, as follows: J. L., who is preparing for the ministry at Winfield, Kan.; J. B., who died in 1864; N. Z., who is married and carries on a barber shop in Whiting; Carrie, who died in 1875; W. W.; J. M., a Lieutenant in the Salvation Army, at Ft. Scott, Kan.; F. I.; Mary F.; Edith, who died in 1883, and M. A.

Col. William Sudduth, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Fauquier County, Va., August 25, 1761 or 1762, and removed to Kentucky when some eighteen years of age with the early pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and was subsequently Surveyor of Clark County when it embraced all of Northern Kentucky, from Louisville to the mouth of the Big Sandy River. In 1794 he led twelve hundred mounted Kentucky riflemen to to join the army of Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and brought on the action at Fallen Timber, when the Indians were so signally defeated. He had two sons in the army during the War of 1812, one of whom died in the service, and the other, Col. James Sudduth, was cruelly murdered near Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., in September, 1862, by the rebels. Having a large relationship our subject had a number of relatives who fought in the ranks upon both sides during the Civil War, the rebel Gen. Hood being one of them. Mr. Sudduth's mother died December 19, 1847, leaving him alone without brother or sister.

WILLIAM RILEY. Among the early settlers who located in what is now St. Clair Township, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, still one of its honored and respected citizens. He came here in April, 1870, and for several years was engaged in farming on rented land, but in the spring of 1875 he purchased a tract of land on section 11, raw prairie, except what improvements he had placed upon it himself.

and [illegible] From these humble beginnings he has increased his store by the exercise of those talents that mark the successful farmer, and to-day [illegible] a beautiful and commodious cottage, surrounded by two hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and thirty of which are devoted to cultivation, and is ranked among the affluent and well-to-do people of this section of the county. Landing here without one dollar in money, having invested the last of his means in a pair of boots, he came with but three head of cattle and a span of horses, and for several years was compelled to struggle hard against adverse circumstances, but the outcome has been a glorious reward.

Mr. Riley was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 19, 1842, and is the son of William and Margaret (Butler) Riley, natives of Louisville, Ky., and Clark County, Ind., respectively. At the age of fourteen years, after laying the foundation of his education in the district schools, he removed with his parents to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. Starting out in life for himself he rented a portion of his father's farm and there made his home until the spring of 1870, when, with the idea of bettering his condition, he came to Monona County. He was married October 16, 1866, in Davis County, Iowa, to Miss Anna Bailey, a native of Van Buren County, Iowa, and daughter of Orange and Liddie Bailey. By this union there has been born a family of twelve children: one that died unnamed in infancy, Elizabeth, Sina, Rachel, Delia, Benjamin, William, Charles, Henry, Nora, Lulu and Maud.

GOTTLIEB C. LOHMANN, who is engaged in farming operations on section 23, St. Clair Township, where he settled in the fall of 1874, on coming to Monona County, was born in Schessel, Hanover, Germany, July 18, 1827, and is the son of Carl H. and Margaret (Behrens) Lohmann. He received his education in his native land and there made his home until January, 1851, when he went to London, England. April 7, 1852, he started for America and arrived in New York city, June 24. Remaining in the metropolis until May 5, 1854, he then started for San Francisco and the gold fields of California, and, engaged at mining, made his home in that State until January, 1861. From there he went to Grafton, Ozaukee County, Wis., where he was engaged in farming until 1874. On the 8th of October, 1874, he started for Monona County, and soon, upon a farm, put up a little house. This was burned down March 31, 1875, with a loss to him of over $500. This he replaced shortly after, and has kept on improving his farm, to which he has added from time to time until he now has five hundred and sixty acres of excellent arable land, some two hundred and forty of which is under cultivation. All is well fenced, and upon it he has a beautiful and tasty residence besides the one which he erected in 1875, now occupied by his son Edward. He has also two fine barns and excellent sheds and outbuildings on the place.

Mr. Lohmann, in obedience to the law of his native State, June 24, 1848, entered the German army as a member of the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery, and served until October 1, 1849. During the late Civil War, on the 13th of October, 1864, he entered the United States service in Company K, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, which became a portion of the Fifth Corps, and participated in several of the conflicts in the Appomattox campaign, chief among which was the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865. He was discharged July 13, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. Lohmann was married November 30, 1870, to Miss Theresa Nathlith, at Grafton, Wis. She is the daughter of Ernest and Fredricka Nathlith. By this union they have one child, Alvena, born March 21, 1874. This is Mr. Lohmann's third wife. His first wife, Miss Amelia Wendt and he were married at Grafton, September 5, 1862, and by their union had one child, Edward, born October 8, 1863, who lost his mother October 17, of the same year. Edward, now grown to manhood, married Miss Lizzie Riley, September 5, 1886, and is the father of two children: William R., born September 8, 1887, and Clara A., born February 10, 1889.

Mr. Lohmann, September 10, 1864, married Miss



J. L. BARTHOLOMEW.

Matilda Nathlith, a sister of his present wife, who was the mother of one child, Louis, born April 16, 1866. Mrs. Matilda Lehmann died May 7, 1869.

JAMES L. BARTHOLOMEW. This gentleman is prominently known throughout Spring Valley Township and the county, as one of its enterprising and successful farmers, and as a leader in those projects tending to the moral and financial advancement of this community. Coming to this county October 25, 1869, with limited means, he and his family and their household belongings in one prairie schooner, drawn by a cheap horse team, he has built up one of the finest farms in that section of the county, and has been the sole architect of his own fortunes. He settled upon a farm which he rented on section 29, where he remained some three years, and then, in connection with his brother, leased the Graham farm at Preparation, and for another three years carried on his labors there. Purchasing the southeast quarter of section 15, he removed to it, and has by his own exertions increased his farm to six hundred and forty acres in this township, besides owning one hundred and sixty in Jordan Township.

Mr. Bartholomew was born March 27, 1849, near Stockwell, Tippecanoe County, Ind., and is the son of James Bartholomew. His father, a native of Essexeshire, England, came to the United States, and settled in Dearborn County, Ind. While there he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Alden, a native of Dearborn County, and the daughter of Samuel J. Alden, a descendant of the famous Puritan, John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and who is the hero of Longfellow's poem. After his marriage, the elder Mr. Bartholomew removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was employed in farming and broom-making until March 2, 1849, when he was called upon by the angel death to cross the dark river. His wife died at the home of her parents in Dearborn County, about 1854 or 1856. Her father, who was born about 1799, carried on farming and fruit raising until his death, which occurred in 1879.

Our subject who was one of three children born to his parents, his father dying about the time of his birth, remained with his mother until he was about four years of age, when he became a member of the family of Jacob Osburne at Valparaiso, Ind., and afterward with James Lee, in Ripley County, and an uncle for some three years, until his mother was again married. Thus he passed the time drifting from one to the other, until some ten years of age. In December, 1861, he went with an uncle, who was an officer in the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and remained with the regiment some three or four months, principally at Ft. Henry. Afterward he was with Col. W. W. Lowe, of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, with whom he remained in the field some six months, and then returned to his grandfather's in October, 1862. With the latter he resided until the fall of 1864, when he went to Greensburgh to learn shoemaking, but September 21, of that year, enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Indiana Veteran Infantry, and served with that well-known regiment until June 20, 1865, participating in several engagements, the principal of which was on the bloody field of Nashville, when Hood and his rebel hordes were so terribly routed by "Pap" Thomas. Receiving his discharge, our subject returned to his home, and entered the Greensburgh High School, where he remained some eleven months, and then, in company with his brother, purchased a small piece of land, and engaged in gardening. He was married, September 25, 1867, to Miss Emma Simmonds, a native of Decatur County, Ind., who was born October 18, 1849, and remained in that locality until coming to this county as stated above.

In politics Mr. Bartholomew is a Republican, and has served as Township Clerk and Secretary of the school board, and in several minor offices, including that of Justice of the Peace. He was the candidate of the Republican party for county com-
[illegible] in 1885 [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] 1,000
the fusion candidate. He was the opponent of F. F. Roe for member of the legislature, in the fall of 1887, and missed an election by only six votes.

He has been a delegate to State and congressional conventions, and occupies a prominent and important position in the political circles of the county. In 1889 he again received the nomination for member of the legislature from the Republican convention of his district, but was defeated again by but one vote.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew are the parents of nine children, born upon the following dates: George A., February 9, 1869; Elmer O. and Arthur O., October 21, 1870; Effie E., February 20, 1873; Mary Emma, June 9, 1875; Mabel Nellie, May 15, 1879; Lora Gail, January 29, 1885; Chester Allen, July 26, 1884; and James Murl, June 2, 1886. Chester Allen died September 29, 1885, and James Murl died May 6, 1889, from the effect of a snake bite.

Mrs. Bartholomew's father, Edwin Simmonds, a native of Ohio, was born February 11, 1793. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Howard, a native of Hamilton County, that State, who was born November 28, 1815, and the daughter of Samuel Howard. After their marriage they removed to Decatur County, Ind., where he was employed in farming. His wife died November 30, 1855, leaving a family of eight children. Edwin Simmonds died December 28, 1862.

Mr. Bartholomew has been recognized as one of the representative men of Monona County, and as such his portrait, which will be found on another page, is worthy a conspicuous place in this work.

MORONI WINEGAR, one of the prominent and influential farmers and stock-raisers of Spring Valley Township, and a representative of one of the county's pioneer families, has his residence upon section 22. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., January 3, 1842, and is the son of Frederick D. and Lodema (Blanchard) Winegar, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Previous to his birth his father had united with the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and on the emigration of that people from Nauvoo, in 1846, went to Missouri with a portion of them, and thence to Council Bluffs in 1848. Our subject, the fourth child of his parents, was taken by them to those places and came with them to Monona County in the spring of 1853, and settled at Preparation, having embraced the peculiar tenets of that sect of their church, who located at that point with Elder Thompson. After the expiration of two years the father, with others, some twenty in all, seceded from the congregation and with his family removed to Kennebec Township where Moroni grew to manhood, receiving his education in the pioneer district schools. He remained at home upon the farm until October 14, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and with his regiment was ordered to Dakota. He took part in the campaign under Gen. Sully, against the Sioux Indians in the Northwest and, besides scouting duty, participated in the battle of Whitestone Hill. September 3, 1865, he received his discharge at Davenport and returned to Monona County. In company with T. J. Perrin he bought and operated a sawmill in Harrison County for some two years when, returning here, he purchased a farm and engaged in its cultivation. In 1874 he purchased the place where he now resides, which he has increased to its present dimensions, some three hundred and sixteen acres, all of which is under an excellent state of cultivation. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, in which he has made a great success, as he commenced with but very limited means.

Mr. Winegar was married at Dunlap, Harrison County, May 22, 1877, to Miss Harriet A. Peters, a native of Erie County, N. Y., who was born May 22, 1849, and is the daughter of Richard L. and Lydia A. (Butts) Peters. Her father was born in the Empire State, March 28, 1821, and her mother in Genesee County, N. Y., April 20, 1824. The latter had removed with her parents to Chautauqua County, in the same State, where she was married March 30, 1843. Of this marriage were born three children: Francis M., December 29, 1849, who died at Norfolk, Va., in 1863, of sunstroke, a member of the Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Mrs. Winegar, and Ella M., born March 7, 1851, the wife of Thomas J. Lanyon, of Little Sioux.

Her father died December 21, 1862. Mrs. [illegible] is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although formerly connected with the Baptist communion.

Mr. and Mrs. Winegar have a family of six children: Lorena Bell, who was born June 7, 1878; Edith, November 3, 1880; Artie, born September 28, 1882, and died the same day; Leroy D., born January, 12, 1885; Ella Blanche, August 8, 1887, and Ann, October 13, 1889.

WILLIAM L. WILEY, the proprietor of the Maple Valley Stock Farm, on section 33, Maple Township, and section 4, Center Township, came to Monona County, January 1, 1883, from Henry County, Ill., and located on the place where he at present resides, in Maple Township, purchasing eleven hundred and sixty acres of excellent land. He brought with him two carloads of graded Short-horn cattle and Hambletonian horses, to which he has added largely, keeping on hand now, generally, about fifty horses and one-hundred and seventy-five head of fine graded cattle, and pays his attention largely to breeding fine stock.

On his arrival here Mr. Wiley erected a commodious residence, 36x42 feet in size, in which he moved his family on their coming here in August, of the same year, but just six weeks from that time the house burned to the ground, destroying all its contents, valued altogether at $5,000, together with many articles, relics and the accumulations of years that were beyond any money value.

The subject of this biography was born in Peoria County, Ill., August 27, 1845, and [illegible] James M. and Margaret S. (Miles) Wiley. His father was a native of Windsor County, Vt., and his mother of Connecticut. [illegible] when our subject was about thirteen years of age, leaving four children besides himself—Ellen A., Everett C., Mary C., and Carrie I. In 1861 his father married again, wedding Miss Mary Brooks, of Bernadotte, Ill.; by whom he had two children, Kate M. and George T. The latter of these engaged in the banking business at Castana, this county. Mrs. Wiley dying, the elder Mr. Wiley removed to Henry County, Ill., where he laid out the village site of Galva, and was there married to Miss Lizzie G. Yocum, in 1871, and there died in March, 1887.

William L. Wiley, who received in youth a good education, at the age of twenty-five years engaged in the lumber business at Galva, Ill., in which he remained about ten years, but, in 1883, selling out, he came to Monona County, as above stated.

Mr. Wiley was united in marriage, October 18, 1870, with Miss Flora B. Wiley, a native of Vermont, and the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Billings) Wiley. By this union there has been born a family of seven children: Mary B., Albert L., deceased; Edith, deceased; an infant that died unnamed; Everett E., Stella L. and Fred L.

GEORGE H. BROOKS, an intelligent and enterprising farmer of Lincoln Township, living on section 7, came to Monona County in 1866 with his father and helped settle the family. At that time there were very few people in what is now Lincoln Township, and tall grass, some eight or ten feet high, covered nearly all of its territory. He purchased a piece of land at the time and returned to Wisconsin, but November 14, 1868, made his appearance again at his father's house and, the following winter, both families made their residence in the same building. In the spring of 1869 he moved to his farm on section 9, having built a house the previous winter of hewn cottonwood logs, where he remained for about three years. From there he removed to section 8, and seven years later to his present residence. When he landed in this county his earthly possessions [illegible] goods and $10 in money, but to-day he is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of good land which is well improved and he is ranked among the well-to-do farmers of the community.

Mr. Brooks was born in Franklin County, N. Y., May [illegible], 1844, and is the second [illegible] Ellen A.

Brooks. When he was about nine years of age he was taken by his parents to Green County, Wis., where he was reared to manhood. When about twenty-two years of age he came to Iowa, in search of work, and the same fall met his parents at Cedar Falls, on their way to Monona County, and came with them as above stated. Twice during the late war he enlisted in the United States service, but both times he was rejected by the examining surgeon.

July 30, 1865, in Green County, Wis., Mr. Brooks and Miss Mary L. Clemmer were united in marriage. The lady is a daughter of Joseph N. and Elizabeth A. Clemmer. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been the happy and indulgent parents of seven children, of whom the following is a record: William Jasper, born September 20, 1868; George W., March 26, 1871; Percy Neal, March 4, 1880; Lloyd, November 20, 1881; George Roy, May 21, 1883, and two that died in infancy. George R. died August 27, 1872, and Percy Neal, August 17, 1880.

JOHN W. KONKLE, a veteran of the late war, came to Monona County in February, 1882, and settled on the farm on section 22, Lake Township, where he now lives.

Mr. Konkle was born in Hardin County, Ohio, May 19, 1844, and is a son of John and Sarah Konkle. He received his education in the district schools of the Buckeye State, and lived at home with his parents upon the farm until he was eighteen years old. But the surge of rebellion had swept over the land and the Government was calling for men to defend the Union. Our subject, though but little more than a boy, felt the fires of patriotism burning strongly in his breast, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Ohio Infanty, and set out for the seat of war. In the forefront of many a stricken field the flag of his gallant regiment was found, and young Konkle was always present when duty called. During the terrible seige at Knoxville, Tenn., when Burnside's command was entirely surrounded for twenty days by the rebels, the Forty-fifth bore their part nobly. At Sweetwater, Tenn., at Franklin and in the sauguinary engagement at Nashville, our subject bore himself gallantly. He also participated in the race through Kentucky and Ohio in the summer of 1863, after Gen. John Morgan, who was then making his famous raid. At the close of hostilities, Mr. Konkle was mustered out and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1865, and shortly afterward joined his parents who had removed to Edgar County, Ill. Four months later he returned to Ohio, where he made his home for about two years. One year he spent in Michigan, returning to Illinois where he resided until 1869. In the fall of that year he removed to Fremont County, Iowa, where he had made his home until coming to Monona County. There were no improvements upon his place where he settled in Lake Township, except that about sixty acres had been broken. With the vim characteristic of the man he went to work and has brought it all to a high state of culture, and has a neat and handsome place, well-improved.

The marriage ceremony which united the destinies of John W. Konkle and Miss Louisa J. Koons, took place in Edgar County, Ill., November 2, 1869. They have been the parents of seven children, all of whom are living: Alvin A., born August 18, 1870; Lula P., October 9, 1872; Lora M. and Cora S., twins, born February 27, 1877; Bertie L., born March 27, 1881; Verda E., March 1, 1884; Alma J., July 31, 1887. Mrs. Konkle is a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and daughter of Samuel and Margaret Koons.

ROBERT PATRICK, deceased, one of the pioneers of the eastern part of the county, and one of the first to settle in what is now St. Clair Township, was a native of Shelby County, Ky., and was born in 1812. When about twenty-two years of age, on account of his abolition sentiments, he removed to Indiana, and settled in Decatur County. There he resided twenty-nine years on a farm which he had entered, but in 1865

removed to Monona County with his family, and located upon section 22, 84, 42, in what is now St. Clair Township. Here he died January 28, 1883.

In 1851 he married Miss Nancy Black, who bore him eight children, and is still living, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

W. H. WONDER. Some men are born to be the leaders of the opinions of other men, and some to follow the bent of ideas not their own. Of the former class we have an excellent representative in the late able and energetic editor and proprietor of the Whiting *Herald*.

Mr. Wonder is of German descent and a native of Ohio, was born in Reedsburgh, Wayne County, Ohio, November 9, 1849, and is the son of Enos and Jane (Miller) Wonder, both of whom are natives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1826, and the latter in 1827. Early in the "50's," the family removed to Greene County, Ind., from which, in 1870, the father and mother came to Iowa and for some years made their home in Taylor County. From there they moved on to a farm in Franklin County, and, a few years later, to Harrison County, where they now live in their declining years.

W. H. Wonder was reared in Indiana, and acquired in the country schools of that locality, by hard labor, the rudiments of a fair education which he has largely supplemented by an extensive course of reading and continual study. When about eighteen years of age he began the study of music in a country singing-school, and, having a great aptitude for it, learned rapidly and soon acquired a good musical education. For four years he taught vocal music, thus accumulating enough money to pay his tuition for a year in the musical conservatory at Terre Haute, Ind. After leaving this institution, for about a year he acted as leader of the choir in the Central Christian Church, in the same city, and during the same time held several musical conventions. He made vocalism and its teaching his business until 1881, when he established a paper at Mondamin, Harrison County, Iowa, to which he gave the name of the Mondamin *Independent*. He filled the editorial chair of this journal for about eighteen months, when he sold it to D. W. Butts, its present proprietor, who two years later removed it to Little Sioux. In February, 1885, Mr. Wonder came to Monona County, landing in Whiting on the 6th of February, and established the *Herald*, the first number of which was issued February 21, 1885. He made this one of the best local papers in the county, and carried it on until October, 1889, when he sold it to its present proprietors. It was the only Democratic newspaper in Monona County, and a history of it is given in detail in another portion of this work. Mr. Wonder having been appointed to the office of Postmaster in the latter part of December, 1885, entered upon the discharge of his duties in February, 1886, and continued until November 15, 1889, when he was succeeded by Charles Thomas.

Mr. Wonder was united in marriage Sunday, January 23, 1870, with Miss Sarah E. Beaman, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John and Mary (Lucas) Beaman. Their home has been brightened by the advent of five children: Ellie, Enos Elmer, deceased; Etta, Stella and Fred W.

JACOB R. FOLWELL. Among those who have helped develop West Fork Township, and have made a record there of being excellent practical farmers, there is perhaps none that fills a more important niche than the gentleman of whom this personal narrative is written and who is living upon section 31, West Fork Township. He is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born January 31, 1844, and is the son of James A. and Cyrilla Folwell. In his childhood he removed to Madison County, Iowa, where his parents, and he received his education, and remained for about eight years. At the age of thirteen years he started out to win life's battle for himself and made his home with W. H. Easton, in Adair County, this State. In 1862 he started for the great West, and [illegible] various capacities at a number of places on the Plains, making no particular place

his home for six years. In June, 1868, he came to Monona County and went to work on the grade on the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, then in course of construction. He continued at this work, and in keeping boarders, the hands working on the road, until the spring of the following year when he broke up about twenty acres of land on a farm on section 24, 85, 46, West Fork Township, belonging to him and his brother. The remainder of the season he was employed in railroad work, after which he was engaged in hauling logs and lumber to the sawmill near Onawa. Early in 1870 he settled on the farm in section 25, from which he removed to his present residence on section 31, 85, 45, in March 1873.

Mr. Folwell was united in marriage June 30, 1870, in Ashton Township, with Miss Isabel McCain, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of S. W. and H. McCain, natives of the Keystone State, and by this union is the parent of three children: Ella M., James A., and Evalyn, all of whom are living at home with their parents.

SOCRATES SMITH, one of the well-known residents of this county, has his home on section 13, Kennebec Township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Lyons, Monroe County, N. Y., May 28, 1813. His father, Ebenezer Smith, a native of Massachusetts, served well and gallantly in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, entering the service with his father, Abner Smith, and seven brothers, and served his country for four years, the others remaining about a year longer. He was a farmer, miller, and a distiller at the town of Arcadia, in Wayne County, which had formerly been a part of Phelps Town, and died in that locality in 1844. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah Appleton, died in 1865. Abner Smith, the grandfather of our subject, after a long life of usefulness, died in Chester, Mass., reaching the advanced age of one hundred and four years.

When Socrates Smith first left home, on attaining his majority, for about three years he was engaged in horse trading, and then entered into speculating in wheat, and having made a large amount of money easily lost it without much effort. During the years 1847–48, he was engaged in the raising and distilling of peppermint in Wayne County, N. Y., and had one of the finest plants for that purpose in the world. He was the first to use steam tubs, instead of the old fashioned way of boiling by the direct application of heat, thus making the oil quite as clear as water, and raised its price five cents above the market in the English trade. Selling out this factory in the latter part of 1848, in 1849 he went to Carlton, Ky., with Gen. Butler, and bought horses and took them to Montgomery, Columbus and other places, and disposed of them. This business he continued until 1853, when he went onto the plantation of the Widow Chambers, near Montgomery, Ala., and took charge of about one hundred and ten slaves, cotton pickers, and some ninety common field hands. He acted as overseer on this place until 1861, in the meantime running a small plantation of his own which he had purchased, with some sixteen blacks. This latter, with the chattels, he sold at the breaking out of the war and started for the North. He had about $2,500 worth of goat and sheepskins and Spanish moss which he shipped to New York, but which, on account of the blockade, never got any further than Savannah, Ga. After selling his horse, saddle and bridle to Alexander H. Stephens for $250, he went to New Orleans and on the steamer "Empress" came to St. Louis. On the way up some parties on the shore ordered them to land, thinking to rob them, but through the persuasions and influence of Mr. Smith and another party, and their being given a hogshead of sugar and two sacks of coffee, the boat was allowed to proceed without molestation. Under the act of 1843, the father of our subject was entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land and $500 for his service during the Revolution, and after his death his children drew this, assigning the money to their mother and the land to Socrates.

On reaching the North at Keokuk, Mr. Smith walked to Sioux City, where he found employment and after a short time spent at that point and at Yankton, came to Monona County and made a settlement and has here remained ever since.

May 12, 1867, Socrates Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Smith, the daughter of Seth and Sophia (Leach) Smith, the former of whom was the pioneer settler of Grant Township, and of whose life work a sketch appears in the pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of four children: Euretta, Charles F., Lycurgus D., and Inez.

CHARLES T. NORRIS, an enterprising and thorough going agriculturist of St. Clair Township, residing on section 14, made a settlement upon that spot on coming to the county in February, 1882. He had purchased the land in 1879, and the two following years had broken up about sixty acres of the soil and had erected a frame house and barn, previous to his removal here. Business tact, properly directed energy and judicious economy have increased his store until he now owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty of which are under tilth and are well improved.

Mr. Norris was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 22, 1841, and is the son of William G. and Phœbe M. (Roth) Norris. He remained with his parents until he was some eighteen years of age, and then removed to Holly Springs, Tex., to take charge of a large cattle ranche belonging to his father. Two years later he returned to Delaware County, where, in the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry. Being forwarded, after receiving instructions in the manual and movements, to the Army of the Shenandoah, he participated with his gallant regiment in the hard fought and sanguinary battle at Winchester, and took a part in the famous charge of the Federal troops over the stonewall defense that afternoon. On down through the valley, our troops, under command of General Shields, swept victoriously until Port Republic was reached, when the fortunes of the conflict turned the other way. During the latter engagement, Mr. Norris received a flesh wound, which, however, did not lay him up. He took part, also, with his brave and gallant comrades, in the second battle of Bull Run, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain, in which he received two wounds and was sent to Carver Hospital at Washington. From the latter he was sent to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., and there discharged, in December, 1863, and returned to his home in Ohio.

Three years later he removed to Tama County, Iowa, but only remained there about two years, returning to the home of his father and renting the old homestead. There he remained four years longer, after which, in Bowling Green, he ran a livery stable for two years. After living five years more on the old home farm, he came to Decatur County, Iowa, and in that and Harrison County, made his home until coming to St. Clair Township, Monona County, Iowa.

Mr. Norris was married October 27, 1864, in Delaware County, Ohio, to Miss Aminda C. McMaster, a native of that county, and they are the parents of eight living children: William G., Clara A., James W., Arthur E., Ululu B., Aminda B., Rebecca M. and Margaret F., and are now the happy grandparents of two noble boys, the sons of William G., Jr., and Dolly (Loyd) Norris, the daughter of G. E. Loyd of St. Clair Township.

Mr. Norris has been a resident of this town ever since first coming here, with the exception of three years spent in Morton County, Kan., whither he went in 1885, in search of health, and there engaged in the improvement of one hundred and sixty acres of land. This, in 1888, he disposed of and returned home.

ELIJAH W. COPELAND, deceased, came to Monona County some time during the year 1873, from Marshall County, Ill., and purchased about one hundred acres of land on section 26, Kennebec Township, upon which his widow now resides. To this original investment, land has been added from time to time, until the farm now contains some two hundred and ninety-five acres.

Mr. Copeland was born in Brewer, Penobscot County, Me., January 18, 1841, and was a son of Benjamin F. and Susan (Waters) Copeland. When our subject was about nine years of age, he was

brought to Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, by his parents, who settled in that locality. During the late Civil War, Benjamin F. Copeland entered the service, and being captured by the rebels, was sent to Libby Prison, where he most likely died, as he was never heard of afterward. His widow lived with her daughter in Wisconsin until the latter died, but in June 1876, came to this county and made her home with her son, and died here July 18, 1886, at the age of sixty-seven years. Elijah Copeland was reared in the eastern part of this State, where he made his home until coming to Monona County, and for several years was extensively engaged in dealing in cattle. His health failing him, he went into the agricultural implement business at Castana, with W. H. Waple as a partner, and continued in that line until October 3, 1887, when he sold out to Mr. Waple. He died December 26, 1888.

April 8, 1874, Mr. Copeland was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Hall, a native of New York, and a daughter of John R. and Mary (Stewart) Hall. Her father died in the winter of 1887, the mother having preceded him in death in 1848.

Mrs. Nancy (Hall) Copeland was born September 1, 1846, and received an excellent education in the district schools, finishing at the academy at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., her native town. After teaching at home several terms, she was induced by an uncle living in Illinois, to come to that part of the Union, and was engaged in school teaching, when she made the acquaintance of her future husband, and came with him to Monona County. She has been the parent of the following named six children: Kate H., John F., Helen F., Mary E., Susy M., and Laura. John F. died August 11, 1879, at the age of two years.

HUGH LYTLE, deceased, one of the earliest settlers of Monona County who took a prominent part in the organization of the same in the spring of 1854, came here and settled at the village of Preparation, in 1853. He was a native of Ohio, born May 29, 1810, and when about thirty-eight years of age removed to Illinois and settled in Hancock County. Thence, in 1848, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and in the following year to St. Joseph, the same State, where he made his home for several years. He had spent about six months in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in the summer of 1848, where he engaged in farming, and in 1853, came to Monona County, and settled. He was elected the first Treasurer and Recorder of the county, and re-elected his own successor in August, 1855. Before the expiration of his term of service, however, he resigned the position and in April 1858, was chosen to fill the office of County Superintendent of common schools. He died September 30, 1881, after a life of usefulness and activity.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, the present City Marshal of Onawa, came to this county January 1, 1866, and during the first summer worked out on a farm. He then took up the mason's trade which he followed during the summer months, teaching in the winter, which he followed until the spring of 1868, when he removed to the farm which he had purchased on section 14, Franklin Township. There he remained engaged in the tilling of the soil, until the spring of 1882, when, renting his place, he removed to Onawa, where he has since made his home, working at his trade during the summer and teaching school in the winter months. He was elected Marshal in March, 1888, and re-elected in the spring of 1889. As Assessor of the village of Onawa he is also serving his second term.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Franklin County, Me., April 26, 1844, and is a son of Jeremiah E. and Mary A. (Hitchcock) Cunningham, both of whom were natives of the same locality. In the fall of 1876 his parents came to Monona County, and made their home with their son until their death. Both of them died in 1869, the mother February 22, and the father April 16.

Our subject, the eldest of four children, grew to manhood on a farm in his native State and received

a high school education. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school which he has followed mostly every winter since. He was married in Ashton Township, Monona County, December 24, 1873, to Miss Ada M. Norwood, a native of Warren County, Pa., and daughter of F. M. Norwood, who came to Monona County in 1867, and settled in West Fork Township. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are the parents of four children: Gifford H., who was born May 15, 1876; Leonard E., August 27, 1877; Claude B. F., January 24, 1879, who died November 18, 1879, and George H., born November 6, 1886, who died December 28, 1886. In politics Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat.

JOHN W. REED, an extensive and prominent farmer and stock-raiser of St. Clair Township, came to Monona County in August, 1859, with C. F. Buss and settled in the southeast part on the Boyer River in that section of the county, that was afterwards annexed to Crawford County, one of the earliest settlers of that locality. There he made his home until August 18, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Council Bluffs, December 1, 1862. On the 4th of July 1863, he participated in the battle at Helena, Ark., and with his gallant comrades took part in the expedition that resulted in the capture of Little Rock. The most important campaign in which he had a part, was that from Little Rock to Camden. He left the former city March 23, 1864, and reached the latter about April 17, having four engagements with the rebels in that time at Terre Noir Bayou, Elkin's Ford, Prairie d'Ann, and Liberty. On their road back they had a hot and bloody conflict at Jenkin's Ferry, in which they met with some loss. In February 1865, he, with the regiment, was ordered to Navy Cove, Ala., and in March and April of that year was in the entrenchments during the siege of Spanish Fort and continually under fire. June 1st they sailed across the Gulf for Brazos Santiago, Tex., where they remained until the latter part of July. Returning to New Orleans, he was mustered out August 10, 1865, and returned home, and again took up his home with Mr. Buss on the Boyer. In 1870, he settled on a farm on section 33, St. Clair Township, he having purchased eighty acres of land that spring. He put up a small house and commenced the cultivation of the soil and having prospered in his undertakings owing to intelligent and well directed efforts, has added to his farm, piece by piece, until he is now the owner of some five hundred and sixty acres of highly productive and fertile land. When he located here there were but few settlers, and those that were here were all living in sod houses or "dug-outs," and the house which he erected that spring, and in which he still resides, was the first frame building put up in St. Clair Township.

John W. Reed, the son of Joseph and Margaret J. (Jaques) Reed, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 7, 1837. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania.

On the 12th of June, 1870, in Soldier Township, Monona County, Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Hettie E. Agens, a daughter of Henry and Mary A. Agens. To them have been born five children upon the following dates: Jesse M., May 11, 1871; Nellie, July 17, 1873; Gertie L., March 15, 1875; Harry C., July 10, 1882, and Effie M., November 26, 1888. Nellie was transported to her heavenly home, September 2, 1874.

JONATHAN E. MORRISON. Among the old settlers of Monona County, there are perhaps but few who are more widely known than this the pioneer hotel keeper of the village of Onawa, Monona County. He came to this section of the State in August, 1855, in company with Timothy Elliott, and Joe B. P. Day, with a view of looking up a location for a town site on the line of the proposed Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, and being entirely satisfied with the result of his observation here, returned to St. Charles, Kane County, Ill. In June, 1856, Mr. Morrison came

back to Monona County with his family and others, and located on the Sioux River, near where Castana now stands, in the town of Kennebec. In a short time, however, Mr. Morrison removed to the village of Ashton, then the county seat and engaged in hotel keeping. Being one of the Monona Land Company, he was interested in the new village of Onawa, then just laid out, and in July, 1857, commenced the erection of a hotel at the latter point, the old Onawa House, which he carried on until August, 1864.

Selling the hotel and the business Mr. Morrison removed to his farm on section 16, Franklin Township, where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising for ten years. In the fall of 1874, having erected a fine brick residence, he removed to Onawa. In 1882 he again purchased the old hotel and continued its landlord until 1887, and in November, of that year, owing to failing health, he relinquished the business, and removed to Arroya Grande, San Luis Obispo County, Cal. In the fall 1889 he returned to this his old home.

Mr. Morrison was born at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton, N. H., near Lake Winnepesaukee, about 1820, and was reared on a farm. He learned the mason's trade in Boston, Mass., and at that vocation, labored for several years. From the latter city he removed to St. Charles, Ill., about 1850, and from the latter came here as detailed above. He was married, while in Boston, to Miss Mary N. Page, a native of Bristol, Me., who was born in 1818, who became the mother of two children: Herbert E., of whom a sketch may be found in these pages; and Mollie E., now the wife of George E. Warner, whose life narrative is also included in this ALBUM.

JULIUS T. CUTTER. Among the young men who are engaged in business in the rising little village of Castana, and who are helping to build up that place, is the subject of this epitome. Mr. Cutter is a native of Kennebec Township, Monona County, Iowa, and was born July 2, 1869. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Lizzie (Day) Cutter, natives of Maine, who settled in this county in 1856. He received his education in the district schools of his native township and was early initiated into the hard work attendant upon life on a farm. He assisted in carrying on his father's place until he was some seventeen years of age, at which time he started out in life for himself and at first carried on agricultural pursuits for about a year. In December, 1886, in company with John R. Oldis, he erected and stocked a livery barn in the village of Castana, which they operated together for a short time. Soon Mr. Cutter retired, his partner purchasing his interest, but in September, 1887, our subject repurchased the business and is at present engaged in carrying it on. He is a young man full of life and energy, and of good business habits and promises to make a mark in this world.

GRASON VANDOVER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 15, St. Clair Township, is "one of the fading line of blue" that stood in the "red front of battle" in defense of their flag and country. He is a native of Perry County, Ind., and first opened his eyes beneath the roof of his parents, John and Lucinda Vandover, October 20, 1843. When about sixteen years of age, in company with his widowed mother, he came to Iowa, and in June, 1852 located in Wapello County. The same fall they removed to Appanoose County, where he was living at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion. August 21, 1862, feeling called upon to aid in the suppression of the Confederacy, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry and was mustered into the service at Keokuk, October 4, following. With his gallant comrades he was engaged at Mark's Mills, Elkin's Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkin's Ferry, and other places during the Little Rock expedition. Many of the men yielded to the malarial influences of that baleful climate and died, and April 25, 1864, to add to their misfortunes, the regiment, with the exception of some sixty men, were captured by the rebels. Mr. Vandover being on detached duty,

escaped this calamity. Returning to Duvall's Bluff, he was there mustered out, August 20, 1865, receiving his discharge August 21, 1865, and returned to Appanoose County. There he remained until the spring of 1868, when he moved to Monroe County, from which, in the spring of 1872, in company with O. B. and A. J. Reynolds, he drove through to Monona County, spending some thirteen days on the road, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He put up a small frame house, and commenced the cultivation of the soil and has prospered in most of his undertakings. In 1875 he erected the dwelling in which he now lives, a neat, comfortable and commodious one.

While a resident of Appanoose County and before shouldering his musket, June 12, 1862, Mr. Vandover was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Reynolds, a native of Wayne County, Ind., and daughter of Gordon and Rachel Reynolds, and by this union is the parent of eleven children: John E., born April 2, 1863; Sarah E., June 6, 1866; Mary E., January 14, 1868; Marshal O., July 26, 1870; James A., August 27, 1872; William A., January 4, 1874; Hiram E.; Adolphus R., September 28, 1879; Clarence A. E., August 27, 1882; Isaac E. and Adda P., August 28, 1884. These are all living except John E., who died July 5, 1863, James A., December 22, 1874, Adolphus R., October 18, 1879, and Clarence A. E., February 4, 1883.

WILLIAM H. DAVIDSON, a respected member of the farming community of Lincoln Township, having his residence and real estate upon section 15, came to Monona County in the spring of 1882, and the first year raised a crop on a rented piece of land. The following fall he purchased the home where he now lives.

Mr. Davidson, a native of Ashland County, Ohio, was born September 11, 1849, and is the son of Richard H. and Sophia Davidson. In his childhood he was taken by his parents to Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich., where he received his education, and grew to manhood's years. When about twenty years old, he started out in life for himself, locating in Gentry County, Mo., but three years later, came to Iowa, and in Fremont and Mills Counties spent about six years of his life, coming from the latter to Monona County. The most of his life having been passed upon a farm, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of agricultural methods, and, being of an energetic disposition, has achieved a considerable success in that line.

Having a natural desire to establish a home of his own, and surround himself with the influences of domestic life, he wooed and won Miss Fannie Napier, to whom he was united in marriage in Cass County, Neb., December 27, 1872. Life's labors have been lightened, and their homes made more pleasant by the advent of three children, whose births are recorded as follows: Minnie A., December 6, 1873; Charles V., September 19, 1877; and Woodie E., December 6, 1888, all of whom are still living with their parents.

JOHN T. LOYD. The farm of this gentleman, which is two hundred acres in extent, is situated on sections 15 and 16, St. Clair Township, his residence being on the latter, where he settled in the year 1882. He was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., September 16, 1848, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Loyd, natives of Virginia. In 1850 he was brought by his parents to the State of Iowa, and settled with the family in Davis County, and from there, three years later, they removed to Appanoose County, where he received his education in the common schools, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He remained beneath the parental roof until attaining his twentieth year, and then commenced the battle of life on his own account, working out by the month and farming on rented land for some five years. Removing to Schuyler County, Mo., he was there engaged in farming until 1873, when he moved to Nebraska, where he farmed until 1875. Removing from there to Sullivan County, Mo., he was engaged in farming there until 1877. Removing to Schuyler County again, he there carried on

a farm, but in August, 1878, removed back to Sullivan County, where he worked at a sawmill until June 30, 1879, and July 1, started for Monona County, Iowa. He rented some land in Crawford County, and farmed there until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Monona County, and settled on the place where he now lives, which he had purchased in 1882. It was then a raw prairie, barren of all improvements, except a "dug-out," in which he took up his residence. On coming here he immediately broke up about forty acres of land, and put in a crop,and from these beginnings has brought his place to a high state of culture, and has it well-improved in all respects.

Mr. Loyd was married January 28, 1869, in Davis County, Iowa, to Miss Esther Holcomb, a native of that county, and a daughter of Randolph and Phœbe Holcomb. By this union there has been born ten children which bear the following names: Lettie A. Emmarettie C., Elias H., Catharine, Joseph M., Ephraim W., Brison Burr, Zeola J., Effie Maud, and William Fayette.

Mr. Loyd has met with considerable success since coming to this county, which is well-merited by his industrious habits, judicious economy, and with his family enjoys the regard and esteem of all who know them.

JOHN K. McCASKEY. Among the prominent people of the county still residing in Onawa, is the gentleman whose name graces the head of this sketch. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in April, 1831. In 1855 he removed to Indiana, where, in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry and served until June, 1864 when he was discharged on account of wounds. In 1866 he came to Onawa and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1869 he was elected an officer of the court, and served in that office and that of Auditor some fourteen years. He has also served on the County Board. His connection with the *Monona County Gazette* is shown in the history of that journal in this volume. Mr. McCaskey was married February 14, 1870 to Miss Lizzie A. Sheer, who is the mother of three children.

JOSEPH W. GRIFFIN, who is engaged in carrying on the livery stable business at the village of Whiting, came to Monona County in October, 1873, and settled on a farm on section 17, Lincoln Township. Engaged in improving it and tilling its soil, he there made his home until the fall of 1878, when, with a desire for change, he removed to West Point, Burt County, Neb. But one year had elapsed when he removed back to his farm in this county but six months later went to Sloan, Woodbury County, selling his place. The next year he rented a farm in Lake Township upon which he raised a crop and then settling in Whiting, engaged in his present business and has met with a fair success.

Mr. Griffin was born in Roane County, Tenn., October 9, 1843. He remained at home with his parents on a farm until attaining his eighteenth year when, commencing life for himself, he was conscripted into the Confederate army, in the spring of 1863, and remained in the service for over a year. He came North and was engaged in traveling around and in a desultory life, sometimes at one thing and sometimes at another, until 1868, at one time being with a survey party on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Finally, March 18, 1868, he was united in marriage at Newman Station, Jefferson County, Kan., with Mrs. Phœbe L. Koon, and remained in that vicinity, on a farm, for some two years. In 1871 he removed to Cass County, Neb., and between that place and Mills County, Iowa, spent the time until coming to Monona County.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are the parents of four children of which the following is a record: Adella L., born November 14, 1869, married Frank Reed, November 23, 1887, and is now living on a farm in Ashton Township. Effie C., was born January 3, 1872. The birth of Frederick W. took

place August 19, 1874. Lula E. was born November 13, 1876, and died September 1, 1883. Mrs. Griffin, a daughter of Freeman and Martha Bunnell, was born in Crawford County, Pa., in 1835.

WILLIAM BURTON, one of Monona County's earliest settlers, now a resident of Onawa, came here October 5, 1855. He was born at Great Barrington, Mass., September 22, 1826, and is the son of David and Mary (Wilmot) Burton. His parents dying in his infancy he passed through a precarious condition and could get but little schooling. In the spring of 1851 he went to California but the next year he returned to New England where he engaged in farming until he came to Monona County. He has held the position of Postmaster at Ashton, Justice of the Peace, and was County Treasurer for two terms. He moved to Onawa in 1858, on the change of the county seat. Mr. Burton was married January 1, 1857, to Miss Sarah M. VanDorn, and they are the parents of eight children, two of whom are dead.

GEORGE R. NORTON, a citizen of the city of Onawa, who is engaged in farming in Franklin Township, was born in Windsor, Kennebec County, Me., and is a son of Simon D. and Nancy (Lord) Norton. Both parents were natives of Maine, in which State they were married and where the mother is still residing. The father died in September, 1872. The latter was formerly engaged in farming, but for six years previous to his death was engaged in the mercantile trade.

Our subject, the youngest in a family of seven children, remained at home, receiving a common-school education, and assisted in carrying on the farm until sixteen years of age, at which time he went to work for the Boston Machine Company's Locomotive Works, and remained some two and a half years. In August, 1870, he came to Monona county and engaged at farm labor for a time. In 1879 he purchased a farm, and has carried on agricultural pursuits from that date until the present.

He was married at Onawa, March 8, 1877, to Miss Jennie F. Elliott, who was born at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., August 20, 1856, and is a daughter of Timothy Elliott, one of the pioneers of Monona County. They are the parents of six children: Webb, born December 4, 1877; Jessie V., February 14, 1878; Ward, September 20, 1881; Vera, July 3, 1886; Lois, June 20, 1888, and George R., Jr., September 13, 1889.

Mr. Norton is a member of Monona Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., at Onawa.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, of Lincoln Township, is engaged in the tillage of the soil upon his farm on section 28, upon which he settled on coming to Monona County in 1885. The place was improved and under cultivation at the time of his purchase.

James W. English, the fifth son of William and Martha English, was born in Kent County, Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, August 28, 1842, there being a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl, all who grew to maturity but one. In childhood he received a fair education in the common schools and at the age of eighteen commenced learning the shoemakers' trade at which, after he had fully mastered it, he worked for about fifteen years. Early in 1885 he determined to come to the United States and crossing the border came westward in search of a home which he found in Monona County, as above noted.

Believing in the Divine suggestion that "it is not well for man to live alone," on the 18th of March, 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria E. Hamil, a native, also, of the county of Kent, Canada, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hamil, she being third in a family of fifteen children, nine girls and six boys born to her parents. Around the hearth of Mr. and Mrs. English are gathered a family of eight children, the register of whose birth is as follows: Parthenia A., February 1, 1874; Margaretta E., June 18, 1876; Will-

iam J., January 21, 1878; James A., March 12, 1880; Sarah E., November 21, 1881; John H., October 30, 1883; Andrew W., December 12, 1885; and Alvingston, October 30, 1889. The first six were born in Kent County, Canada, and the last two in Lincoln Township, Monona County, Iowa.

Mr. English is engaged in general farming and pays some attention to stock-raising in which latter he has met with considerable success, the rich lands of the Missouri bottom affording fine forage and with but slight cultivation, raising large crops of corn. In his youth having learned the principles of agriculture, he is now profiting by the lessons so early instilled into his mind.

OLIVER DAVIS, a respected and esteemed farmer of the town of Lake, having his home on section 6, came to this county in June, 1865. At that time he settled in Kennebec Township, on a small farm which he purchased, and there made his home until 1880. In the latter year he sold the place and purchased the farm of two-hundred and forty acres where he now lives. This was at the time without any improvements.

Mr. Davis was born in Lee, Strafford County, N. H., February 21, 1821. When he was about nine years of age his parents, Mr. S. and Mrs. L. Davis, removed to Somerset County, Me., where he grew to manhood. In the district schools of the time and place he imbibed the elements of a good common-school education, and assisted his father in carrying on the farm until the fall of 1850, when the excitement over the discovery of gold in the rich placers and gulches of California lured him to that far off land. He was engaged in searching for the golden dust with some success until June, 1853, when he returned to Maine. During his absence his mother had died, and for the first year after his return he carried on the old homestead farm, but growing dissatisfied he sold out and moved to Dane County, Wis., where he engaged in farming for about ten years. Having heard of the fertile region lying in the great Missouri bottom, in 1865 he left his home in the "Badger State" and drove across the country with an ox-team, and after an extended trip located in Kennebec Township, this county.

In Palmyra, Me., November 10, 1850, Mr. Davis and Miss Rebecca P. Lowell were united in marriage. They have a family of four children, born as follows: Lydia J., November 21, 1851; Franzisker E., June 10, 1855; Alderado S., January 1, 1857; and Lois A., April 22, 1859. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Thomas and Eliza Lowell, and was born in Stafford County, N. H.

TIMOTHY ELLIOTT, an old pioneer of the county, was born in Norfolk County, Mass., October 12, 1819, and after attaining manhood engaged for eight years in school-teaching. He then entered the ministry of the Universalist Church, where he remained eight years more. He came to Monona County in 1855, and removed here the following year, and settled at Onawa in 1857. In 1861 he embarked in the mercantile business, which he still carries on.

MRS. CATHERINE FOLCK *nee* HOOK, settled on the site of what is now the city of Onawa, November 1, 1854. She owned a tract of forty acres of land which was purchased by the Monona Land Company, and is part of the ground platted.

Mrs. Folck was born in Berne, Switzerland, December 15, 1805. She was married in her native land—but her husband dying, she came to the United States in 1826, in company with her father, John Martin Hook, and settled in Pennsylvania. While residing there she married John Shoates, and was the mother of three children. Her husband came West in search of land and died. The widow removed to Greene County, Ohio, and in due time was united in marriage with Abraham Folck, a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. They removed to Clinton County, Iowa, while this was

yet a territory, about 1845, and there Mr. Folck engaged in farming and millwrighting. He built a mill in that section of the country which he ran for a number of years. During the excitement attendant upon the discovery of gold in California, in March 1849, he crossed the plains to the new Eldorado, where he engaged in mining. He was the part owner in one of the first quartz mills set up in that region. He died there about 1852. Mrs. Folck remained in Clinton County, until she came Monona County, as above stated, and put up the first building in Onawa. This was a small log shanty, about 14x18 feet in size, covered in with a sod roof, and during the winter of the big snow, in 1856-7, this building was entirely covered. It was situated near where N. B. Whiting's hardware store now stands. In making the sale of the land, she reserved three lots upon which she afterwards built a new house, in which she lived for many years. Her last days were spent with her daughter, Mrs. Rockwell Jewell, her death occurring July 23, 1884. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living. She was a member of the Lutheran Church and a conscientious Christian woman.

CHARLES F. EGGLESTON, the junior member of the firm of Joslin, Eggleston & Son, general merchants at Maple Landing, is the son of John S. and Mary (Jividen) Eggleston, and was born in Douglas County, Ill., February 4, 1861. He came to Monona County when about five years of age, with his parents, as related in the biography of his father in this volume. He was reared to manhood in this county, obtaining his education in its excellent common schools. July 1, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Etta M. Dennis, daughter of Erastus and Minerva Dennis, and for a year carried on farming on rented land in Lincoln Township. In January, 1885, he purchased a farm on section 10, 85, 46, in the same township, but in the spring of 1888 moved to the farm upon which he now resides on section 17, and in August, 1888, entered into a partnership with his father and brother-in-law in the store. He is the parent of two children—Sarah E. and Bessie L.

ANDREW J. PATRICK, one of the pioneers of St. Clair Township, and one of its prominent and leading citizens, is engaged in the insurance and collection business at the village of Ute, besides being its present Postmaster. He came to Monona County in the fall of 1865, a single man, with the family of his father and brothers, and with the former settled on section 22. He remained with his parents until 1870, when he moved to his own place on section 26, and, as a commencement to the improvements, built a log house of the usual size and broke some forty acres of sod. Five years later he sold this place to his brother, George, and moved back to his father's homestead, where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Patrick was born in Decatur County, Ind., April 30, 1843, and is the son of Robert and Nancy (Black) Patrick, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere. He received his education in the district schools of that region, and made his home with his parents until August 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and was forwarded to Nashville, Tenn., where the regiment passed the winter. On the bloody field of Chickamauga, "the River of Death," with his gallant regiment, he withstood the brunt of many a fiery charge and participated fully in the glories of that bloody day. In the siege of Chattanooga and the storming of Mission Ridge, at Charleston and in other conflicts, he heroically bore a part. In April, 1864, he was detailed to take charge of the provision train to the front, and while in the performance of this duty, June 3, had his leg broken, which laid him up for some three months. On provost duty, in the city of Chattanooga, he passed the time until Gen. Hood advanced on Nashville, when, rejoining his regiment, he followed its colors [illegible]

the fearful battle before that place. On the utter rout of the Confederate forces, Mr. Patrick took part in following their retreat, and was present and in action at the battle of Decatur, a place where he had fought once before that year. He returned to Chattanooga, and there remained until June 23, 1865, when he received his discharge and returned to his home. In the fall of the same year he started by team, with his family, for Monona County, reaching their place, in what is now St. Clair Township, November 1, 1865.

April 30, 1871, in Maple Township, Monona County, Mr. Patrick was united in marriage with Miss Fannie E. Adams, who died October 31, 1876, after having been the mother of three children, born upon the following dates: Joan O., April 15, 1872; Angeline M., March 27, 1874; and Cora A., March 1, 1876. September 26, 1882, in Washington County, Neb., Mr. Patrick again essayed matrimony, wedding Miss Rosa Geary, a native of England, and the daughter of George and Eliza Geary, and by this union is the parent of four children, as follows: Robert G., born July 5, 1884, died August 16, 1885; John A., born July 4, 1885; Arthur W., April 25, 1887; and Alfred E., April 28, 1889.

Mr. Patrick received the the appointment of Postmaster at Ute, August 8, 1889, and is the present incumbent of that office.

THOMAS J. PERRIN. The farm belonging to this well-known gentleman located on sections 29 and 32, Spring Valley Township, is noticeable on account of the thoroughness with which it has been cultivated, its handsome and comfortable building, of which a view is given in this work, and the general air of thrift and industry which pervades the whole place, and shows conclusively that the proprietor is a thorough master of agriculture.

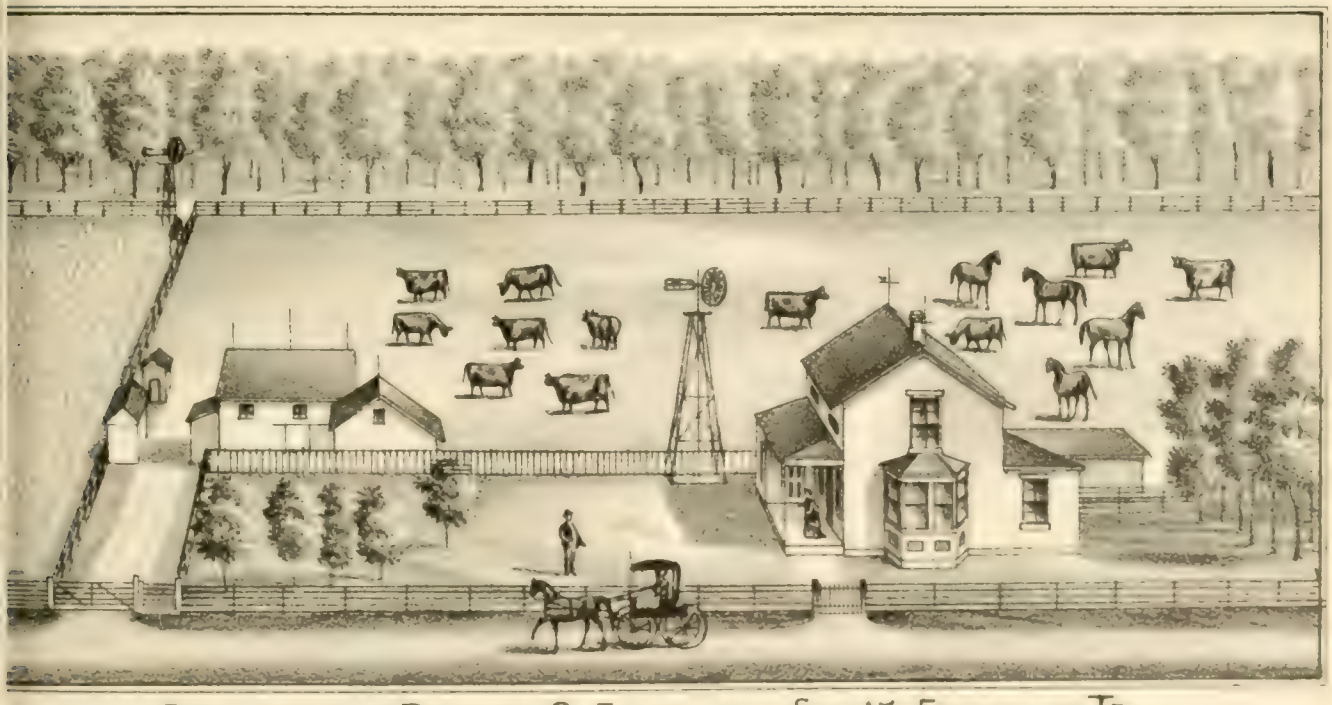
Mr. Perrin was born in Walworth County, Wis., September 5, 1841, and is the son of Charles C. and Hannah (Williams) Perrin. His parents were natives of Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and after their marriage removed to Walworth County, where they settled in an early day. Having united with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Charles C. Perrin came to Council Bluffs in 1845, and while a resident there, enlisted in the United States army during the Mexican War, and served some two years. Returning to Council Bluffs by way of Salt Lake, he came to Preparation in 1853, being among the first to locate at that village. He was engaged in farming, and made his home at that point until his death, which took place March 25, 1889, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in the same township, May 14, 1871.

Thomas J. Perrin, the eldest of a family of six children, came to this county when about thirteen years of age, and received his education in the pioneer schools. He was reared upon a farm where he was peacefully pursuing his vocation when the tocsin of war sounded through our land and summoned so many youths to the battle-field. Imbued with the patriotism due to his heroic sire, October 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and served in the Northwestern Territories under Gen. Sully, in his campaigns against the Sioux Indians. After serving three years, he was honorably discharged November 15, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and took up his agricultural calling. He has prospered most highly in his efforts toward a competency, and is one of the wealthy and influential men of the township. He is the owner of about eleven hundred acres of land lying in Monona and Harrison Counties, and is largely interested in the stock business. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party, and has most acceptably filled several of the minor offices which he has considered it a duty to accept.

Mr. Perrin and Miss Patience Bowerman, plighted their mutual faith at the marriage altar, January 8, 1872. The lady is a native of Canada, born April 28, 1844, and the daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Brewer) Bowerman. Seven children have gathered around their family fireside, whose births occurred upon the following days: Sarah Minnie, April 14, 1874; Charley Alfred, July 2, 1876;



RESIDENCE OF T. J. PERRIN, SPRING VALLEY.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT G. FAIRCHILD, SEC. 17. FRANKLIN TP.,

Wayne Joseph, September 14, 1878; Carrie Diana, November 22, 1880; Dora Mabel, June 2, 1882; Walter LeRoy, October 7, 1885, and Orval Harrison, July 6, 1888.

MICHAEL HITTLE. Among those whose patriotic heroism led them to stand in defense of their country, when the storm of Civil War burst upon us, was the subject of this sketch, who has spent the major part of the balance of his life in agricultural pursuits. He came to Monona County in April 1880, and worked by the month at farm labor until the spring of 1882, when, in partnership with Calvin Brown, he bought a claim on section 2, in Kennebec Township. Later [illegible] he located on the west half of the southwest quarter of the same section, taking a homestead claim upon which he now lives. From this small beginning he has increased his farm until it now contains two hundred and six acres, and upon it is somewhat engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Hittle was born in Rush County, Ind., April 4, 1841. His father, Jacob Hittle, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, June 6, 1823, was the son of Michael and Lydia (Yeapel) Hittle, and of German descent, Michael's great-grand-father G. F. coming from Prussia at an early day. The mother of our subject, Hulda J. (Ambers) Hittle, a native of Kentucky, was born March 20, 1820, and was a daughter of William and Sarah (Groves) Ambers, and of English descent.

Michael Hittle was reared in Monroe County, Iowa, whither the family had removed, and only received about three months' schooling in his youthful days. He was employed [illegible] until his marriage, December 30, 1860, when he wedded Miss Dorcas Bement, a native of Putnam County, Ind.

August 9, 1862, in company with his father, our subject enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Mound, in April 1863; Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; Jenkin's Ferry, April [illegible], 1864; Camden Expedition, and Mark's Mills. He entered the service as Fourth Corporal, and was the third Duty Sergeant of his company on his discharge. At the last named engagement, in May, 1864, most of the regiment of which he was a member were taken prisoners, but, through an opportune charge of some cavalry, he and about twenty-three others escaped, but when near Little Rock, were apprehended by an officer of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, who thought they were deserters. September 9, 1865, both he and his father received their discharges, and returned to Monroe County, where our subject made his home until the spring of 1879, at which date he made a trip into Western Kansas and Colorado, the next year coming into Monona County.

Of the eight children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hittle, the following is a record: Lizzie J., was born January 12, 1862, and died February 17, 1863; Clara A., was born August 21, 1866; Jacob E., was born July 20, 1868, and died in October 1874; Thomas J., was born June 22, 1870; William A., was born July 8, 1872, and died May 10, 1873; Alice L. and Albert N., were born August 10, 1874, the former of whom died February 25, 1876, and Andrew M., born October 30, 1876. Mr. Hittle's father and mother make their home with him in this county.

JOHN G. SMITH, a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of St. Clair Township, residing on section 35, first came to Monona County on a visit in the summer of 1884, and liking [illegible] where he now lives, upon which he settled early in 1887. After attending to his business in the west- [illegible] 1886, but while building his house and getting his place ready, made his home with his son-in-law, Stephen Depue, until the date above given. To the Milwaukee Land and Town Lot Company, he [illegible]

Mr. Smith, a native of Wilkes County, N. C., was [illegible]

Joshua and Nancy (Whitley) Smith, when he was some five years of age, to Monroe County, Tenn., where among its valleys and mountains, he grew to manhood. In the spring of 1836 he came to the lead mines at Galena, Ill., where he remained until the summer of 1838, and then, in company with a brother, he made a claim in Jackson County, Iowa, among its earlier settlers. There he made his home, engaged in tilling the soil, until the spring of 1862, when removing to Clinton County, he purchased a farm north of the city of Lyons, upon which he resided until the spring of 1884.

Mr. Smith was married at Potosi, Wis., January 28, 1841, to Miss Lucy A. Hopper, the daughter of James and Annie Hopper. The lady, a native of Kentucky, was born February 28, 1821, and was taken by her parents, while an infant, to Parke County, Ind., where her mother, shortly after died. With her father, in the fall of 1833, she came to Galena, Ill., but was deprived of her remaining parent, in June 1834, he being carried off by the cholera. She made her home from that time until her marriage, with her brothers, sisters and other relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living, whose births occurred on the following dates: Albion C., December 16, 1842; Mary L., March 24, 1843, and died in June, 1844; Ellen M., November 2, 1845; Sarah E., February 14, 1847; Nancy A., June 14, 1849; Margaret V., March 31, 1851; John G., March 6, 1853; George F., April 19, 1865; Lucy M., May 15, 1857; Alfred J., September 5, 1859; and Arthur E., April 22, 1861.

JAMES W. STEEL, a representative agriculturist of the county, residing on section 25, in Spring Valley Township, is a native of Emmet County, Mich., born January 26, 1851. His parents, Eli Steel, born near Brentford, Canada, and Mrs. Mary F. (Austin) Steel, a native of Watertown, N. Y., were married in Michigan. In 1857 they came to Iowa and settled at Janesville, Bremer County, from which they removed later on to Butler, to Lee, and thence to Decatur Counties, in the latter of which the father died in May, 1870. He was born in 1825. The mother of our subject, born in 1833, died at Shenandoah, Page County, July 4, 1884. Both of his parents were members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Our subject who is the eldest of a family of ten children, came to Iowa with his parents and moved with them from county to county, assisting in taking care of the old people until his marriage. This event took place January 26, 1876, at which time he was united with Miss Augusta M. Putney, who was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, May 18, 1854, and is a daughter of Elder J. M. Putney, of this county. After his marriage he engaged in farming in Page County for about one year and in Decatur County for two years, but in the spring of 1879 removed to Kansas, settling in Lane County, where he was engaged in cattle raising. In the fall of 1881 he came to Monona County and purchased the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of well tilled land, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and quite extensively in improved bee culture, an industry which he commenced in the spring of 1885, and has now some forty-two colonies or swarms in movable frame hives. In this branch of his business he has met with the success his enterprise and energy deserve.

Mr. and Mrs. Steel are members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of which society Mr. Steel is the present Secretary.

Six children have been born to our subject upon the following dates: Mabel E., November 30, 1876; Gertrude A., November 3, 1878; George Putney, July 4, 1880; Nellie L., November 10, 1882; Mary E., October 8, 1884, and Bertha A. December 28, 1887.

GEORGE W. OLIVER, one of the old settlers of Monona County, who located in Ashton in 1857, is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on sections 24 and 25, in Franklin Township.

Mr. Oliver was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, Me., May 31, 1811. He traces his ancestry back to George Oliver, a native of Bridgeport,

England, and Nancy (Northern) Oliver, his wife, who emigrated to America in 1786, and located at Portland, Me. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that line of business until the day of his death. His wife died at Portland in 1787, having been the mother of two children—William and Nancy, the latter of whom died in infancy. Some time afterward he married Miss Cybil, but by this marriage had no issue. His son William Oliver was born in England, May 16, 1775, and came to America with his parents, working at carpenter work with his father in Portland. After a time he removed to Bridgeton, where he married Miss Hannah Fowler, a native of Cumberland County, that State, born December 31, 1773. They had a family of fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, and died at Bethel, Me.—the mother, January 27, 1848; the father, October 11, the same year.

George W., the seventh son and tenth child of his parents, received his education and grew to manhood in the State of his birth and followed farming, carpentering and shoemaking. In 1846 he came West, locating in DeKalb County, Ill., and after a time employed on a rented farm moved to St. Charles, Kane County, where he followed carpentering until the spring of 1857, when he came to Monona County, arriving at the village of Ashton on the 2d of July. For about two months he and his family made their residence in the old court-house at Ashton, in the meantime erecting a house in the newly laid out town of Onawa, into which they moved about the 15th of September. He and his son, Franklin G., both worked at carpenter work that summer, but in the fall the subject of this sketch removed to the farm on section 25, which he had traded for, where he has since lived. Mr. Oliver has the general reputation of being an excellent workman and good calculator, and his genial disposition has won him the esteem of his neighbors. He has always been a great favorite with the children and many of those who he knew as such in early days, although grown to manhood and womanhood, still remember him with esteem and affection. In his political principles he was formerly a Democrat and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President. He afterward affiliated with the Whigs and voted for William Henry Harrison and hard cider in 1840. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been identified with it, and in 1888 deposited his ballot for Benjamin Harrison.

Mr. Oliver was united in marriage April 5, 1832, with Miss Hannah Ridley Adams, a native of that part of Kennebec County, now known as Franklin, Me., who was born April 6, 1807. Of this union there have been three children: Mary P., who was born August 4, 1833, the widow of Alfred U. Hanscom, now living in Sioux Township; Franklin G., who was born February 19, 1835, and Hannah F., who was born October 26, 1844, and is the wife of D. W. Sampson.

WILLIAM D. FEGENBUSH, one of the oldest residents of the town of Lake, was brought to this county by his father when a child, in the spring of 1856. The family settled in Ashton Township, in the old dirt cabin, so often spoken of in this work, on the shores of Silver Lake, where they remained until the fall of 1859. At that time the family removed to section 28, in Lake Township, where they were among the first permanent settlers.

William D. Fegenbush, the son of Tobias and Caroline (Barringer) Fegenbush, was born in Jackson County, Ind., March 20, 1852. In the fall of 1855, he removed with his parents to Tama County, Iowa, and in 1856 to this county. He was reared in Lake Township upon his father's farm, receiving his education in the schools of this county, in their pioneer days, and at the age of twenty-two, up to which time he had assisted his father in carrying on the home place, he removed to a farm on section 14, then belonging to his father, which he purchased in 1882. His reminiscences of early days are quite interesting and may be found in their proper place in this volume. He remembers distinctly, while yet a small boy, going with his father to Council Bluffs after the simplest [illegible]. Having come here quite an infant, Mr. Fegenbush has grown up with the county, and is an excellent

representative of the persevering, enterprising class of citizens that has developed its resources.

Mr. Fegenbush was united in marriage October 28, 1877, with Miss Elvessa A. Pock, the daughter of W. J. and Mary (White) Pock, of Lake Township, and by this union has had four children: Lura A., Leroy W., Relton D., Lelah A. Mrs. Fegenbush is a native of Holt County, Mo., and was born May 28, 1857.

EDWARD WINEGAR, one of the prominent old settlers of Monona County, now a resident of Kennebec Township, on section 28, came through Monona County in October, 1854, with a surveying party who were engaged in sectionizing in Woodbury County. They were in the latter place at work until January 1, following, and Mr. Winegar remarks that "so remarkable was the fall that they could make the land mark mounds easily with a spade up to Christmas day." He then returned to Harrison County, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until September, 1857, when he came to Monona County, and settled in Belvidere Township, on section 18. He pre-empted some eighty acres of land which, in the spring of the following year, he commenced breaking and brought about twenty-five acres under cultivation. Here he remained until 1863, when the homestead law, which had been signed in the fall of 1862, coming into operation, he sold out, and took as a homestead the north half of the southeast quarter of section 28, which has since been his home. To this eighty acres he has since added, until he now has a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he keeps some twelve head of horses, and seventy-five of cattle.

Edward Winegar was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, June, 24, 1833, and is the son of Frederick D. and Lodema Winegar, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere. Reared and educated in Hancock County, Ill., whither he had been taken by his parents in 1837, our subject attended school during the winter months, until 1847, when he came to Iowa with the family, who located in Pottawattamie County. Thence he removed to Harrison County, and to Monona County, as above stated.

In 1859 at the time of the Spirit Lake massacre, some of the people of his neighborhood felt it was best to find out something about it, so Mr. Winegar started for Smithland on a tour of investigation, and met upon his road something like fifty teams carrying away the frightened settlers. Mr. Winegar, who had been upon the Indian reservations at work several times, was not so alarmed. On his arrival at Smithland he found the people building a fort out of hewed logs, having come to the determination to stay by their homes and fight it out rather than retreat. A few days later, the scare, like many others, died out, and things began to assume their former shape.

Mr. Winegar was married February 22, 1860, to Mrs. Mary Jane (Lytle) Anderson, a native of Ohio, who was born in Sandusky County, December 15, 1831, and was the daughter of Hugh Lytle. By this union there have been seven children: Anna M., Evaline, Orsia F., Cora N., Carrie E., Jennie L. and Charles E.

JAMES C. PIKE, of the firm of Pike & Howard, dealers in provisions and meat, at Onawa, came to this county September 10, 1870, and established this business. Mr. Pike was born in Fayette, Kennebec County, Me., August 25, 1846, and is the son of Peleg F. Pike, a native of that State. His father, who was born in 1812, was a farmer, and a prominent man in the Old Pine Tree State, and served in the State Senate during the sessions of 1861–2. He married Miss Mary Cofren, and was the parent of seven children. Mrs. Pike died August 6, 1867, and Mr. Pike was again married, this time to Mrs. Marcia A. (Fuller) Lake, and by this union had one child, Mary L., who died near Whiting while on a visit to her brother, Lewis Pike, in October, 1884.

Our subject grew to manhood on a farm, but, April 1, 1867, set sail for California from New York, going by the way of Aspinwall and Panama.

Arriving at San Francisco April 23, he remained there a short time, and then went to Monterey where he engaged in the butchering business. In September, 1870, he came to Onawa. Mr. Pike was married at Whiting, November 18, 1877, to Miss Florilla Howard, who was born at Leeds, Me., in 1854, and by this union they have three children: Frank H., who was born January 4, 1879; Cora M., October 15, 1881; and Edna M., December 19, 1883. Mr. Pike is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the city council. Mrs. Pike is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN GRAY, who is engaged in farming on sections 12 and 13, township 83, range 46, in the civil township of Franklin, was born in Canada, on the shores of Lake Erie, March 20, 1822. He is the son of John and Janet (McCall) Gray, natives of Scotland, who emigrated from that land and settled in Canada about 1819. The father died there in 1884, having attained the ripe age of eighty-seven years. The mother died in 1880 at eighty-six years of age.

The subject of our sketch was reared at home until he had reached the age of fifteen, and then began the battle of life for himself, working during the summers in Michigan at the fisheries on Lake Huron. This he followed for about eight years, spending the winter months under the roof-tree of his parents. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm in the near neighborhood and commenced agricultural pursuits. For about a year and a half he was satisfied to keep bachelor's hall, but November 15, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fisher, a native of Scotland, who had come to Canada when about a year old with her parents. The young people settled upon his farm, where they made their home for about five years, when he disposed of it and purchased another in a more favorable situation. On this [illegible] place he and his wife and family lived for twenty years lacking five days, and then traded it for another. On the last mentioned place [illegible] years of their life were spent, after which, in 1871, they came from Middlesex County, Canada, to Clinton, Iowa, by rail, and from the latter point by team to Monona County, landing here May 13 of that year. He at once purchased one hundred and sixteen acres of land, where he now resides, which had on it at the time a rough log house covered with sod, and had but about one acre of it broken. He paid $835.00 for the place, including five hundred rails, five cows and a few pigs, and from this humble beginning has wrought out, by his own energy and business tact, his present highly cultivated farm and well-to-do condition. This, too, in spite of his losses by the great hail storm of July 19, 1872, when he lost nearly everything.

Mr. and Mr. Gray have had a family of eleven children, as follows: Alexander F., Janet, Mary A., John H., Angus O., Sarah, Daniel, Lillie, Bessie M., Josephine, and Burt D. Mr. Gray's father followed the business of a shepherd among the hills and valleys of "Auld Scotia;" but his grandfather, who lived in a village, mended and made shoes for a living.

JOHN H. McBEATH, a farmer living on section 34, Lake Township, is a native of Clinton County Mo., and was born February 28, 1848. His parents were James and Amner B. McBeath, who were of Scotch descent. He remained at home with his parents until he had attained the age of twenty-two years when he visited his sisters, Mrs. Omer Irish and Amanda E. Irish, in this county. After staying here six months he went to Laramie City, Albany County, Wyoming Territory, where he remained until the fall of 1871. The following winter he spent in Nevada, and the summer at South Mountain, Idaho. Returning to the State of Nevada, he was there employed for three years, after which he settled in California. In the fall of 1885 he came to Monona County and settled in Lake Township, making his home with his brother Wilson. Two years later he rented the widow Irish farm, on section 34, where he now resides. In 1888 he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 27, all of which is improved. The experience born of travel

has been of undoubted benefit in contributing to his success in life. Shrewd and intelligent he thinks twice before embarking in any enterprise, but when once committed carries it through to the end. He is a man of mark in the community, and although a newcomer here has won for himself an enviable degree of respeect.

WILLIAM HARRIS, a progressive farmer of Kennebec Township, residing on section 12, was born in Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y., May 10, 1852. His father, John E. Harris, was born in the Empire State in 1807, and is the son of John Harris, a native of England, who came to America in 1806, and after a short time spent near Boston, settled in New York. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Catherine (Glossop) Harris, was born in Sheffield, England, in 1813, and came to this country in childhood, and was married in New York, in the latter part of the '40s.

When William Harris was about six years of age he lost his mother, and three years later his father married again. Our subject received an education of a limited character in his youth, and at an early age commenced working at farm labor, spending seven years with two men. Starting out in life for himself, he engaged in driving team in the lumber districts of New York, running rafts on the Susquehanna River, and in general labor at the sawmills, until 1871, when with an adventurous spirit he spent a year in the mackerel fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland. Returning to his home he again sought and found work in the saw and grist-mills, in which he remained until the spring of 1876, when the West seemed to invite him. He made a trip to the Black Hills and spent about twelve months in that region, In the spring of 1877 he settled in Mills County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until September 15, 1881, at which date he came to Monona County. He first located on section 34, Center Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, but two years later sold out and was employed at the Castana Mill about six months, and March 10, 1884, having purchased a relinquishment of the claim of a man upon the site of his present home, he filed upon it as a homestead claim, which he finally proved up in July, 1889.

Mr. Harris, October 3, 1877, was united in matrimony with Miss Sarah E. Counts, a native of Missouri, who was born April 28, 1853. Her father, Jacob Counts, was born in Ohio, August 17, 1816, and her mother, Juranda Counts, *nee* Tipton, in Missouri, August 20, 1825. Her parents were married September 5, 1850, in Schuyler Co., Mo., and had a family of nine children, two boys and seven girls, of whom Mrs. Harris was the second. Mrs. Counts' father, Joel Tipton, was born in Kentucky about 1790. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Harris bear the names respectively of Everett E., Anna M., Luella M., Cora I. andNora E.

SANFORD F. WILLITS, the leading blacksmith and artificer in iron,of the central part of Monona County, now located at Castana, came to the old village March 14, 1879, with but $120 in money. Investing the most of this in the purchase of the blacksmith-shop of J. W. Thatcher, he carried on the business at that point until the fall of 1886, when, having completed the building where he is now located, he removed into it, opening business there October 15. By hard work and judicious economy, he has succeeded in raising himself to a position of comparative wealth. He has a shop for blacksmith and wagon work, 20x60 feet in size, and a paint shop 16x24 feet, which is a model of its kind. He furnishes employment for two men besides himself, and seems to be full of business. Close to his shop he has built a handsome and commodious residence in which he resides with his family. Mr. Willits was born in Sangamon County, Ill., April 1, 1859, and is the son of William A. and Margaret (Burnell) Willets. His father was a farmer and in 1864 removed to Kansas where, April 11, 1872, he died leaving a family of five children, of whom our subject is the oldest. The mother and one brother resided in

Fairview Township, this county, coming here from Kansas about 1875. In his early youth our subject received his education in the district schools and July 19, 1876, commenced learning his trade with R. T. Farley, at Medina, Ken. In 1877, he come to Monona County, arriving at Maple Landing January 24, and commenced work with A. T. Dailey, the pioneer blacksmith of that place, with whom he finished his apprenticeship. From there he removed to Castana as above noted.

Mr. Willits was united in marriage at Maple Landing, July 4, 1879, with Miss Barbara Gennewein, a native of Stephenson County, Ill., who became the parent of two interesting children, Lela and John W., but died June 25, 1886. Mr. Willits was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Rock, October 2, 1887. The lady is a native of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, one of the early settlers of Lincoln Township, came to Monona County, and took up a homestead on section 28, 84, 46, in July, 1867, upon which he has remained ever since. At that time this part of the county was nearly a wilderness, tall, waving grass covering the most of its territory. At the expiration of the term prescribed by law for his residence upon the claim, when he should have received his patent, the Northwestern Railroad Company claiming his land as part of their grant, contested his rights to it and a long litigation ensued, which was not settled until after the election of President Cleveland. The decision being entirely in his favor, Mr. Anderson then received from the government, his deed or patent.

Mr. Anderson was born in County Armagh, in the north of Ireland, in October, 1833, and is the son of Robert and Ann Anderson. He was reared in the Emerald Isle and after attaining his manhood, in March, 1857, with a brother, came to the United States. While making a stay of a short time in New York City, the brother died and our subject came West and located at McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa. In the fall of the same year he removed to Worth County, this State, where he pre-empted a piece of land and remained until October, 1859. Returning to Clayton County, he made his home in the village of Monona until February 25, 1864, when, filled with patriotism and a love for his adopted country, he enlisted in Company L, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and went into camp at Davenport. One month later he joined the regiment at Sioux City, and participated in the campaign through Dakota against the Sioux Indians, and was present at the battles of the Little Missouri and Otoxicota, and returned to winter quarters at Sioux City. The next year was employed in an expedition through Dakota to Ft. Sully, the Bad Lands, Devil's Lake country and thence on down to Fts. Rice and Randall, and went into winter quarters on the Niobrara or Running Water, in Nebraska. They left that point in May following and were mustered out and discharged at Sioux City, June 24, 1866. He then returned to Clayton County where he remained till July, 1867, and then started with an ox-team for Monona County.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage at Onawa, October 4, 1880, with Miss Phœbe McKenzie, and is the parent of four children—Allie, May, James and Sarah J.

MRS. MARY A. BUTTS nee MOORHEAD, a resident upon section 15, Spring Valley Township, was born in Athens County, Ohio, February 13, 1832, and is the daughter of John and Fannie (Park) Moorhead, natives of England and Scotland, respectively, and is the sister of John B. Moorhead, a prominent farmer of Monona County, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere. When but a child she removed with her parents to Hocking County, in the same State, where after receiving her education, she was reared to womanhood, and was there married February 19, 1857, to Joseph D. Butts a native of Ohio, born June 7, 1833. Her husband worked in the coal mines of the Hocking Valley until 1866, when they came to Iowa, and after spending about a year

Crawford County, in the fall of 1867 came to Monona County, and rented part of the land owned by the Moorhead brothers, where Moorhead now stands. Mrs. Butts purchased the farm of one hundred and seventy acres where she now resides, in the fall of 1869. She is the mother of five children—Anna F., born May 24, 1858; Mary E., February 4, 1861; Clara C., August 30, 1866; John D., October 18, 1873; and James R., February 15, 1875, who died December 7, 1877. Mary E. was united in marriage with John W. Ballantyne, a native of Bandera County, Tex., born July 7, 1854, the ceremony taking place May 23, 1882. Mr. Ballantyne died August 22, 1884, leaving two children—Mary Jane, born April 26, 1883, and John Emery, born December 15, 1884. He was a farmer and owned sixty-five acres of land on section 2, Spring Valley Township, which is now the property of his wife.

RICHARD STEBBINS, M. D., one of the pioneer merchants and prominent physicians of Onawa in the by-gone days, was was born in Springfield, Mass., May 16, 1824, and is the son of Festus and Frances (Dickinson) Stebbins. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1846, and took a medical course in the same institution and after that at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. After a time spent in Europe, and a few years spent in practice in New York, he came West, and after a short time spent in Omaha settled in Onawa, and from that time on was connected with its growth. The Doctor was married January 17, 1879, to Miss Mary J. Billings and was the parent of two children. He now resides in Omaha.

TORGES C. TORRISON, of the firm of Severson & Torrison, dealers in general merchandise at the rising young village of Ute, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., September 26, 1865, and is the son of Torges and Caroline Torrison. He remained at home with his parents and drew his education from the excellent schools of the Badger State until the spring of 1884, when he came to Monona County. For about two months he remained at the little hamlet of Soldier and then accepted a position as clerk in the general merchandise store of R. B. Hillas, at Dunlap. After remaining with that gentleman about a year and in the store of R. C. McMasters, at Soldier, some six months, he returned to his home in Wisconsin, from which he returned to Monona County in December, 1888. In April, 1889, he purchased the interest of Mr. O. B. Severson in the store at Ute, and the present firm was formed. He is a young man with excellent business principles and a great favorite with the people of the community, and draws a large and lucrative trade from the surrounding country. The store is one of the best in the village, and their stock is large and well assorted.

SETH A. HOWARD, of the firm of Pike & Howard, cattle dealers and proprietors of the meat market at Onawa, was born at Leeds, Androscoggin County, Me., June 6, 1859, and is a son of Seth and Amanda (Addition) Howard, natives also of the Old Pine Tree State, where they still reside. His father was born June 6, 1828, and has been somewhat prominent in the public affairs of the locality in which he resides and, besides holding many of the local offices, has served as a member of the State Legislature. The mother was born August 7, 1829, and is the parent of seven children, of whom Seth is the fifth.

Our subject remained at home upon the farm, attending the district schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered the Hebron Baptist Fitting school, at Hebron, Me., after which he engaged in teaching school for some two years. In March, 1879, he came to Onawa and engaged in the grocery trade in company with C. S. Pike, but in the fall of the same year entered into his present occupation. He was married in Galesburg, Knox

County, Ill., September 27, 1883, to Miss Estella M. Tryon, who was born at Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio, January 29, 1862. Of this marriage there have been born two children: George A., who was born July 28, 1884, and Seth, February 28, 1886.

Mr. Howard is a member of Monona Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., and of Monona Lodge, No. 184, K. of P., of which latter he was a charter member. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and is serving his second term in the city council. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

JAMES R. DOROTHY, a prominent citizen of St. Clair Township, and residing on section 11, came to Monona County in the spring of 1871, and for a year resided with his brother-in-law, E. Vandover, on section 2. In June of that year he purchased the farm where he now lives, and did some breaking upon it. In the spring of 1872 he built a sod house upon his place in which he kept bachelor's hall until October 15, 1872, when he married Miss Sarah J. West, the daughter of William and Mary West. Taking up their residence in the sod mansion the young couple there resided until about October, 1873, when they removed to a frame house which Mr. Dorothy had just built. November 21, 1873, Mrs. Dorothy died, leaving one child, James A., born November 10, 1873, who, however, only lived until March 9, 1875. In his original purchase our subject had only one hundred and sixty acres, but has added to it until the farm embraces two hundred and forty acres, all well improved and under cultivation. In the spring of 1881 he erected a good and comfortable barn, and in 1887 put up his new house, a neat and comfortable cottage.

Mr. Dorothy, December 21, 1877, again essayed matrimony, wedding Miss Percy Edwards, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Edwards.

Mr. Dorothy was born in Monroe County, Iowa, November 6, 1844, and is the son of Archibald and Jemima (Bullington) Dorothy, a sketch of whom may be found in connection with that of William G. Dorothy in this volume. When about three years of age James was taken by his parents to the neighboring county of Wapello, and resided there with the family until he was twenty-one years old. Going to the mountains he spent some two years in Denver and Central City, Colo., and then returned to his father's house. There he remained until the spring of 1871, when he came to Monona County in company with his brother-in-law, E. Vandover. The latter resided here until November 24, 1874, when he died leaving a wife and four children. Mrs. Vandover, a sister of Mr. Dorothy, resided with her brother, he being a widower at the time, for some three years, when, marrying C. H. Groom she removed to her own farm on section 2. She died there December 29, 1879. Three of her children, Lena, John and Mattie have been reared by our subject.

When Mr. Dorothy came to this county that portion of it in which he now lives was then but sparsely settled, there being but three dwelling houses in the township that had shingled roofs upon them, and their nearest market place was Dunlap. He was the first Clerk of St. Clair, being elected to that office in the fall of 1872, and has always held a prominent and influential position in the community, and well deserves the high respect in which he is held.

EDWARD H. CHAPMAN, the genial and widely known proprietor of the Home Hotel at Ute, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., July 1, 1863, and is the son of Chauncey and Margaret (Herrington) Chapman. He received his education in that portion of the Badger State, and in April, 1876, was brought by his parents to Dunlap, Harrison County, Iowa. There he grew to manhood, and having been brought up in the hotel business, naturally, on starting out in life for himself, wished to engage in that business for which he was intended by nature. Coming to Onawa, December 13, 1887, he rented the Onawa House, the pioneer hotel, and carried it on until October, 1888, when he removed to Ute, opened the

hotel which he finished and opened for business to the public about the 1st of February, 1889. This is pronounced by the traveling men that frequent this district one of the best hotels within the limits of the county, and they shower praises upon its young and energetic landlord.

His father, Chauncey Chapman, was a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and his mother of Geneva, Kane County, Ill.

EDMUND J. SMITH, long connected with the blacksmith business of Monona County, is carrying on that line of trade in connection with the manufacture of spring wagons, carriages, etc., at Whiting. He came to Monona County in April, 1868, and settled in Onawa, where he became the leading village blacksmith and there remained until 1873. At the latter date when there was nothing upon the town site of Whiting except Whittier's store, the Grange warehouse and a pioneer hotel, he started his forge. He erected the second dwelling house in that village in the spring of 1875, in which he still resides. In June, 1885 he commenced the erection of his present brick carriage shop. This is one of the best business places of the kind between Sioux City and the Missouri Valley, and in it he is still carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He is also dealing in carriage and wagon materials, iron and smithing coal.

FREDERICK D. WINEGAR, deceased, and who was prominently identified with the early settlement of Monona County, but who passed to his long account a few years since, was a native of the State of New York, who settled in Ashtabula County, Ohio, about 1829. From there in 1837, he removed to Hancock County, Ill., and at the time of the exodus of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, under persecution, came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, arriving there May 7, 1847. With him came his children: Edward, Revilo, Adelia, Mosiah, Moroni, Hiram and Mary Ann. In the fall of 1855 with his family, or the most of them, he came to Monona County and settled in Preparation, Spring Valley Township, but three years later, owing to dissensions in the colony, removed to what is now Belvidere, where, purchasing a farm on section 12, he there made his home for a short time, and then took up his residence on the northeast quarter of section 19, Kennebec Township. On the latter he made his home until overtaken by death, January 16, 1881. To him was born in this county three children, to whom are given the following names: Amanda, Frederick and Ovandi.

FREDERICK D. WINEGAR, JR., one of the leading representatives of that old pioneer family, owns and occupies the homestead of his father on sections 17, 18 and 19, in Kennebec Township, which he purchased in 1880. He was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, October 25, 1849, and in the spring of 1855 was brought by his parents, Frederick D. Sr. and Lodema Winegar to this county. They first settled at Preparation, from which they removed to Belvidere Township and shortly after to the farm where our subject resides, where the father pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land. This has been added to until it now contains about two hundred and fourteen acres.

Frederick D. Winegar, Jr., received an education in the schools of this county, and until attaining his majority assisted in working the parental acres. He then commenced working out by the month for a short time, but as he had some money, made his home with his father on the farm and dealt in stock with considerable success for some ten years. In the spring of 1880, he rented a farm on section 18, Kennebec Township, upon which he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1881, when, having purchased the place, he removed to the old homestead beneath whose roof

his boyhood days were passed, and has there made his home ever since. He is one of the enterprising and intelligent farmers of the township and takes an active interest in all educational and other matters calculated for the benefit of the community. His father, one of the old settlers and leading spirits in the early days of its history, a sketch of whom is given in this work, died here after a long life of usefulness, January 16, 1881.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage March 3, 1880, with Miss Sarah Gray, a native of Canada, born January 18, 1856, and the daughter of John and Mary Gray. They have had three children, born to them as follows: James G., November 11, 1881; J. Warren, March 14, 1885; and Bessie, September 21, 1886.

WILLIAM M. LEATHERS, the senior member of the firm of W. M. Leathers & Co., one of the leading mercantile houses of Mapleton, was born at Covington, Kent County, Ky., August 25, 1821, and is the son of Benjamin W. and Sally (McGlasson) Leathers. His father was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1789, and removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1793. His mother, who was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1799, was taken to the same State by her father and mother in 1814. Mr. Benjamin Leathers was reared upon a farm, but was very successful in life, being a prominent merchant, manufacturer and banker at Covington, near which place he died September 16, 1822. The mother of our subject departed this life at the same place in 1875.

William M. Leathers grew to manhood in his native State and received an excellent academic education and, being the only surviving child in a family of four, was reared by his mother, who, after the death of the father of our subject married John B. Casey, who was the parent of nine children. Early in life our subject was inducted into mercantile life, which he has followed ever since, with some slight exceptions. In 1816 he went to Livingston County, between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and erected the Hopewell iron furnace, but after remaining there some three years, returned to his old home, and in 1850 embarked in the mercantile business at Cincinnati. In 1857 he came to Iowa and locating in Scott County, carried on a store there until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Covington and there made his home until 1879, at which date he removed to Cambridge, Ill., and at that place, and in Chicago, carried on business until 1882, when he removed to Ida Grove. In the latter place he was engaged in business until August 18, 1885, when he came to Mapleton and took his place in the clothing and gents' furnishing goods store, which he had established in company with his son, April 1, 1884. Mr. Leathers was quite a prominent individual in the city of Covington, serving for several years as a member of its city council and was the first President of the water works at that place. He was also an organizer of the Covington City National Bank, of which he remained a director until his removal from that city. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows society for many years, uniting with the order at Covington, in Washington Lodge, No. 3, in 1842, and has been a Past Grand some forty-five years. He is also a charter member of Ida Grove Lodge, No. 259.

In Greenup County, Ky., October 20, 1841, Mr. Leathers was united in marriage with Miss Harriet D. McConnell, a native of that county, born August 28, 1822, and a daughter of Colonel John M. McConnell, a lawyer and farmer of that locality, a member of the State Legislature for several years, who was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1789, and died July 5, 1834. The mother of Mrs. Leathers, formerly Miss Lucy Bragg Lewis, was born in Greenup County, Ky., in 1801, and died in 1849, having been the mother of five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Leathers are the parents of seven children, as follows: Lucy M., born August 20, 1841, who died August 12, 1844; Mary and Caroline, born August 26, 1849, who died—Mary, July 28, 1850, and Caroline December 2, 1850; William H., born September 17, 1853; George, August 2, 1856; Charles, August 10, 1861, who died April 7, 1862; and Josephine C., born September 27, 1865. Mr. Leathers was formerly a Whig and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840. In

1860 he voted for Douglas, and being a strong Union man during the War, cast his ballot for Lincoln in 1864. He voted for Grant in 1868 and 1872; Tilden in 1876, Garfield in 1880, and Cleveland in 1884 and 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Leathers have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for many years, he representing his church, as a layman, in the annual Conference for fifteen years and twice in the general or quadrennial Conference in 1872, at Memphis, Tenn., and in 1876 at Louisville, Ky.

GEORGE PATRICK. Early in the fall of 1865, before the frost had browned the foliage, there came to what is now St. Clair Township, a little band of emigrants seeking a home. It consisted of Robert Patrick and family, his son George and his family, and his other children. They found but one settler at that time located within its limits, William Spillman, who had come there the previous spring. Most of the early events are connected with the memories of these pioneer settlers, who have assisted so materially in the development and upbuilding of that section of the county, and they are rightly estimated among its most prominent and influential people.

George Patrick, the son of Robert and Nancy (Black) Patrick, was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 30, 1835. In 1834 Robert Patrick removed with his family to Decatur County, Ind., where for many years they made their home. Our subject was there reared, and, in the rough pioneer schools of the period, obtained his education. On obtaining his majority he purchased a farm within a few miles of his father's place, where, with his young wife, he settled down to agricultural pursuits, and pursued the even tenor of his way until the fall of 1865. Selling out, in company with his father and brothers, he drove through to Monona County, and settled in Ward's Grove, on section 22, St. Clair Township, where he rented a farm. In the fall of the following year he removed to his own land, on section 34, which had been purchased by his father in 1859, and bought by our subject about the time of their coming to the county. The first schoolhouse in the township, a history of which is given elsewhere, was put up by Mr. Patrick in the fall of 1867. The first religious services were held at the residence of his father, and many other of the first events are connected with him or his people. Upon his land Mr. Patrick put up the usual pioneer cabin, a two-room building of logs, covered with slabs and dirt, one room being simply a "dug-out." But times have changed as well as circumstances, and now Mr. Patrick has a well-cultivated farm and a good, comfortable residence, and is surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Some of his experiences and the hardships endured by him appear elsewhere in the form of a reminiscence, to which the reader is referred for the story of pioneer life.

Mr. Patrick was married in December, 1855, in Decatur County, Ind., to Miss Emily Herndon. They are the parents of eight children: Nancy A., Dora F., William T.; one unnamed that died in infancy; Montie, John R., Archibald and Livingston.

JOHN C. MOREHEAD, a leading farmer of Franklin Township, living on section 29, came to Monona County in the spring of 1868. He settled at the city of Onawa, where he engaged in the retail liquor business and made his home there until the fall of the following year. In partnership with his brother, Hardy, he purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now lives and carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Morehead is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born March 8, 1829, and is a son of James and Matilda (Hardy) Morehead. His father was a native of Washington County, Pa., born about 1810, and his mother of Belmont County, Ohio. They were married in Muskingum County, that State, and in 1835 removed to Illinois, where the father died in 1848 and the mother in 1861. Our subject was about six years old when his parents settled in Illinois and he there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of

that locality. At the age of eighteen years he commenced to work in a carding-mill after which he engaged in farming. In February, 1855, he removed to Jasper County, Iowa, and from there, one year, later to Boone County. Subsequently he spent several years in the various cities and towns in the western part of the State, engaged in butchering in the year 1868–9. Never having met a lady of his choice, Mr. Morehead has remained in single blessedness. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has held a number of offices.

WILLIAM N. HATHAWAY. Among the early settlers of Monona County, who have by their own exertions and business tact risen to comparative wealth through the growth and development of this section, may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, a resident of section 20, Kennebec Township.

Mr. Hathaway came to what is now Monona County in the fall of 1855, and bought for $250 the claim of a man who was nearly starved out. Returning to Pottawattamie County, from which he had come, he there spent the winter, and in March, 1856, returned to his claim, on section 20, and commenced breaking the sod. In June he planted it in corn, chopping the sod with an ax, and dropping the grain into the hole thus made. Without any further attention, when harvesting time came around, this averaged about fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. Hathaway is now the owner of about two thousand acres of land in Monona County, of which only one hundred and sixty is under the plow. The balance is in meadow or pasture, except that which is covered with timber both native and planted. He is devoting considerable attention to stock interests, keeping about one hundred head of cattle and pasturing something like four hundred head belonging to other parties during each summer.

Mr. Hathaway was born in Willbraham, Hampden County, Mass., August 27, 1817, and is the son of William and Mary (Hyde) Hathaway. His father, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1790, and his mother in 1792, in Massachussetts. They were married in 1816, and raised a family of four children—William N., Mary L., Chester and Avery J. The latter died March 4, 1889, in Van Buren County, Mich.

In his youth, our subject received his education in the schools of Ware, Mass., and in the district schools of New York State, he removing to the latter with his parents when seven years old, and for three years making his home in Cayuga County. The family then removed to a farm near Ithaca, Tompkins County, in the same State, where they lived until the fall of 1836, when they emigrated to Kalamazoo County, Mich. A year and a half later they removed to Van Buren County, in the same State, where the father died, October 9, 1838, the mother following him in death in 1852.

After the death of his father, Mr. Hathaway took charge of the old homestead, purchasing the interest of the other heirs, and continuing to carry it on until 1853, when he disposed of it and came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, whence he removed to Monona County, as above stated.

Mr. Hathaway was united in marriage April 9, 1843, with Miss Rachel Sweet, a native of Canada, who died April 24, 1883, having been the mother of the following children: George A. was born January 25, 1844; Edwin I., April 27, 1846; Julia A., August 21, 1847; Alice I., January 18, 1849; Louisa, July 8, 1853; Julius M., April 17, 1855; Ada O., April 12, 1857; William H., April 10, 1859; Francis N., March 24, 1861; Mary E., November 27, 1863; and one that died in infancy. Edwin, Julia and Alice lost their lives December 24, 1853, in Pottawattamie County, the house of Mr. Hathaway, with its contents, being destroyed by fire, the children perishing in the conflagration. March 10, 1857, while Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway had gone over to their new log house, to put up a stove, Louisa, a little child about four years of age, set fire to her clothes at the open fireplace and was also burned to death. January 31, 1885, Mr. Hathaway was for the second time married, wedding Mrs. Janet Whitsell, of Cayuga County, N. Y., who was born February 6, 1830.

Since coming to this county, Mr. Hathaway has made his home here constantly, with the exception of a year spent in California. In the spring of 1863, he and his family removed to the Golden State, where he purchased a small vineyard and fruit farm of about forty acres and there made his home until the spring of the following year, when he returned to Monona County.

JOHN G. TAYLOR, the well-known proprietor of the City Livery Stable at Onawa, came to Monona County October 18, 1877, and purchased a small farm two miles west of Whiting. Here he was employed in agricultural pursuits for about a year. At the end of that time he sold out, and rented land for the succeeding two years, but then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land upon section 28, Lincoln Township, which was entirely unimproved. This he cleared up, broke, and upon it erected a dwelling-house, but in 1884, feeling dissatisfied with a farmer's life, he traded it for the livery stable and stock, and moved into Onawa October 8, of that year.

Mr. Taylor was born July 20, 1851, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and is the son of Lyman and Eunice (Austin) Taylor. His father, also a native of St. Lawrence County, was born November 23, 1854, and grew to manhood in that mountainous part of the Empire State, and there was married, May 3, 1847, his wife having also been born in that county February 14, 1828. In 1851 the family removed to Winnebago County, Ill., where the father engaged in farming. There the latter and his wife remained until June 18, 1878, when he removed to Onawa, and there died June 23, 1887. His wife, the mother of John G., is unfortunate in being afflicted with a nervous affection and sickness dating back to 1883, which has had the effect of producing aberration of her mind, and she is now being taken care of in the State insane asylum at Independence.

The subject of this memoir received his education in the common schools, and when old enough engaged in farm labor. He was married October 8, 1872, at Freeport, Ill., to Mrs. Eliza J. (Locke) Sterner, who was born in Allegany County, N. Y., July 1, 1844. April 7, 1858, she married W. W. Sterner, a native of Bucks County, Pa., a blacksmith and wagonmaker, who died at Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Ill., October 18, 1869, he having moved to that point. He left four children: Emma J., who was born October 22, 1859; Ida M., September 3, 1861; Hattie A., September 25, 1864, and George L., November 27, 1866. Mr. Sterner, in August, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and on being sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., was assigned to do duty as a blacksmith, and there remained during his term of service.

Mr. Taylor remained in Winnebago County until 1877, when he came to Monona County. He and his wife are the parents of four children: John W., who was born January 23, 1876; Frederick E., August 19, 1878; Frank Garfield, January 1, 1882, and Mirza A., September 12, 1885. Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of William A. and Philena (Knowlton) Locke, both of whom were born in Connecticut, the former in 1810, the latter in 1809. They were married at Centerville, Allegany County, N. Y., in March, 1836, and eleven years later removed to Wisconsin, where they settled on a farm near Lake Geneva. In 1851 they moved to Winnebago County, Ill., where the father died, September 17, 1864. The mother died at Edgar, Clay County, Neb., July 23, 1886.

MALDEN B. PULLEN, the most prominent carpenter and builder in the village of Onawa, and the leading undertaker, traces his ancestry back to William Pullen, who was born at Vasselboro, Me., January 21, 1774, who was a prominent lumber dealer of that locality and a representative in the Massachusettts Legislature when Maine was a part of the Old Bay State. He died at China, Me., January 5, 1841. He had married Abigail Steward, August 1, 1793, who was also a native of the same place, born February 7, 1775, and died August 13, 1819.

She was the mother of ten children: Patience, born March 5, 1795, died December 10, 1875; James, born May 23, 1797, died December 28, 1825; Elmira, born October 1, 1799, died September 10, 1881; Cecelia, born January 21, 1802, died August 8, 1862; Abigail, born December 29, 1804, died September 9, 1863; Laura, born April 18, 1807, died September 23, 1886; William, born July 30, 1809, died June 20, 1872; Daniel, as below; Charles, born November 3, 1814, died August 29, 1884; and Cyrus, born July 13, 1817, died March 3, 1818.

Daniel Pullen, the father of our subject, was was born at China, Kennebec County, Me., July 28, 1812. After attaining man's estate, he became a millwright, which business he followed all his life. He was married November 24, 1825, to Miss Mary A. Dudley, a native of Leeds, Me., who was born May 5, 1812, and was the daughter of William and Experience (Wing) Dudley, of English descent. Her father died about 1840, and her mother in 1862, the latter having reached the age of seventy-six years. Daniel Pullen died July 24, 1849, having been the father of nine children: Harriet A., born February 6, 1837; Marquis D., June 16, 1838; Cynthia, August 29, 1839; Sarah C., January 2, 1841; Daniel W., May 24, 1842; Melvina, September 15, 1843; Abbie E., May 11, 1845; Malden B., February 6, 1847; and Ephraim B., February 10, 1849.

Malden B. Pullen spent his time in attending school until reaching his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and served for some three years. As a journeyman, he remained with the same employer until August, 1869, when he came west, and at Omaha, Neb., worked in the car shops of the Union Pacific Railroad. After remaining in that city two years, in 1871 he came to Onawa, where he has since been employed at his trade. In connection with the latter, in the summer of 1880, he added the undertaking business, which he still follows.

Our subject was united in marriage, December 29, 1881, with Miss Julia E. Whiting, a daughter of Hon. Charles E. Whiting, one of the pioneers of this region and one of its most prominent citizens, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere. Mrs. Pullen was born in Newmarket, Ala., January 2, 1850, and came to Monona County with her parents when some six years of age. She received her education in the common schools of this county, and in Knox Seminary, at Galesburg, Ill., and followed school teaching for some five terms previous to her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Pullen are the parents of three interesting children: Myrick W., born January 25, 1883; Gail C., September 6, 1884; and Keat A., July 4, 1886.

STEPHEN ROBINSON, an extensive stock-raiser living on section 7, Kennebec Township, came to Monona County in November, 1888, from Omaha, Neb., and engaged in the stock business in company with E. C. Smith, the latter being the owner of some thirteen hundred acres of land here. They keep on hand about seventy-five head of horses, six hundred head of cattle, and two hundred hogs.

Mr. Robinson was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, August 9, 1839, and is the son of Henry and Catharine (McMahon) Robinson. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1815, and came to America at the age of fifteen years and settled in Canada. He is a farmer on an extended scale, and is now living in Manitoba. The mother of our subject was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America with her parents about the year 1830. She died in Canada in 1881.

Our subject attended school in his native province, both in the lower departments and in the Kingston College, in which latter institution he remained about two years. Engaging in teaching school, which he adopted as a profession, he continued until his twenty-seventh year, having excellent success in that noble branch of life's work. In 1867 he came to the United States, and after spending a short time in Butler County, Iowa, went to Omaha, where he engaged in contracting on bridge work, in grading, etc., until November, 1888.

In 1868 Mr. [illegible] to Omaha,

returned to his home in Canada, where, April 25, of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva J. Clapp, a native of the Dominion, and then returned to Omaha, taking up his residence. They have had a family of eight children, five of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Eleanor C., Judson M., and May, all deceased; Ada C. Cory D., Willie S., Grace and Charles W.

CHRISTIAN GANTZ, an enterprising and energetic farmer of Franklin Township, who has his home on section 13, 83, 46, is a native of Prussia, Germany, and first drew the breath of life on that classic soil, March 25, 1835, beneath the roof of the home of his parents, Charles and Kastena Gantz. In the Fatherland he was nurtured, received his education and there grew to manhood. Early in 1872, deciding that in the free land of America there was a greater field for his efforts, and being free from military service, he crossed the broad Atlantic to the United States, landing at Castle Garden. In 1858, like many of his countrymen, he was placed in the Prussian army, and served three years. In 1866 he again entered the same service, and in June, 1870, at the outbreak of the Franco-German War, he for the third time assumed his place in the ranks and participated in the campaign which ended in Sedan and the capture of Paris. On being discharged he came to this country and settled in Monona County. For the first three years here he was employed in sawmills, then, renting land of the Hon. Addison Oliver engaged in farming. For five years he made his home on that farm, but in 1882, purchased ninety-six acres of land, on which he now lives, and which he has well improved; has a neat house and has erected a good barn, thirty feet square. He is somewhat engaged in stock-raising, having on hand at the present seven head of horses, ten of cattle and twenty hogs.

Mr. Gantz was married, September 29, 1861, in the Fatherland, to Miss Carlina Hier, a native also of Prussia. He is the parent of ten children, William, Herman, Minnie, Lucinda, Lila and five that died unnamed in infancy.

With the characteristic energy of his race Mr. Gantz has throve since coming here, owing to his diligence in business, enterprise and judicious economy, and is rapidly assuming a prominent place among the more well-to-do farmers of the county. He is duly appreciated by his friends and neighbors, for his upright and earnest integrity of character and the general even tenor of his ways.

SAMUEL HARRISON, a leading and enterprising farmer of Lincoln Township, has his home on section 4, 84, 46, where he has resided since first coming to Monona County, January 28, 1875. At that time the land was in an entirely uncultivated condition, and as wild as when these bottom lands were roamed over by the Indian, and his hardly less savage congener the wolf. Mr. Harrison has made great improvements upon his land, and has brought a large portion of it under cultivation, and developed a splendid farm, and to-day ranks among the well-to-do agriculturists of that section of the county.

Mr. Harrison is the son of John and Martha Harrison, and was born in Spencer County, Ind., April 17, 1825. In his early days he received the elements of his education in the rough log cabin schools of that locality, and made his home with his parents until December, 1846, when he started out in life for himself upon a farm which his father gave him. This was in the heavy timber that covered a large portion of that State, and had but about fourteen acres cleared. Going to work with a will, he managed to cut down the heavy trees and grub out the underbrush, thus reclaiming its soil to the uses of man, and remained upon that place cultivating the soil until March, 1853. Selling out his property and taking the boat at Owensboro, Ky., where he made a short visit with his sister, he came by way of St. Louis to Mills County, this State, landing at what was then known, as



R. G. FAIRCHILD

Jackson's Wood Yard. He purchased a farm in that county, upon which he remained about three years, which he then sold and commenced his business buying a sawmill, which he operated for about three years more, and then returned to agricultural pursuits. Eight years later he disposed of his interest there and came to Monona County.

Mr. Harrison was united in marriage in Orange County, Ind., December 1, 1846, with Miss Amelia Ventis, a native of that county and the daughter of Reuben and Rhoda (Webb) Ventis, and by this union is the parent of eleven children, as follows: a child that died in infancy; William K., John V., Mary V., James O., Lewis B., Nancy E., Samuel J., Edward M., Anna M., and George L.

April 17, 1889, Mr. Harrison was bereft of his wife, who passed into "The valley of the shadow of death," leaving a disconsolate family, who sadly committed her body to Mother Earth.

ROBERT G. FAIRCHILD, a prominent and influential farmer of Franklin Township, having his residence on the southwest quarter of section 17, where he settled in the spring of 1873, was the first merchant in Monona County. He came here in April, 1856, when there were but few people in the county, and locating at the little village of Ashton, on the 6th of June following opened the first store. He continued the only merchant in that place until the spring of 1858, when he removed to the county seat, Onawa, occupying a rented building. He had built a store building the year before but was not able to occupy it as he had rented it to W. I. Cooper until the fall after his removal. The business continued entirely under his own control until the summer the railroad was built to that now prosperous town, when he admitted a partner in the person of George A. Douglas and under the firm name, Fairchild & Douglas, the business was carried on until 1870. Selling out his interest, Mr. Fairchild made his home in Onawa, engaged in looking after farming and stock matters until removing to his present residence in 1874. One of Monona County's earliest pioneers, he has seen it grow from the beginning to its present prosperous and wealthy condition, and has been an active agent and powerful factor in its development. He is the owner of one of the fine farms of the county, having five hundred and twenty acres, three hundred and twenty acres of which is in his home farm. The latter, which is in a state of high cultivation, is excellently improved, with a high class of buildings and one of the finest farm residences in the county, a view of which, with its surroundings, is given elsewhere in this work. The house was erected in the winter of 1883-1884. Our subject is extensively engaged in stock-raising to which he devotes a large share of his time and attention, and has met with most unqualified success.

Mr. Fairchild's birthplace was Remsen, Oneida County, N. Y., his advent taking place September 7, 1828. He is the son of Samuel and Eleanor (Roberts) Fairchild, natives of Schoharie and Oneida Counties respectively. He was reared upon his father's farm, receiving the elements of an excellent education in the district schools of that locality, and at the age of seventeen entered a store in Chautauqua County, as a clerk, where he laid the foundations of the mercantile education that has proved so beneficial in after life. Closely applying himself to business, he remained there until August, 1855, when in search of a locality in which to establish a business of his own, he went to Des Moines, Iowa. The following spring he came to this county with a stock of goods as above stated and has been identified with this locality and its interests ever since. He was one of the original members of the Monona Land Company and was largely instrumental in the upbuilding of Onawa. In 1860 his parents came to the county and here made their home until their death, which occurred, the father's in December, 1866, and the mother's November 20, 1887. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom live to maturity.

Mr. Fairchild was united in marriage March 25, 1861, with Miss Helen F. Meech, a native of Monk- [illegible] been the parents of one child, Dean M., born March 21, 1866. Mr. Fairchild in his political [illegible]

cated in the platform of the Democratic party, is quite active in local matters and is a member of the township board.

As one of the old settlers of the county and one of the representative citizens, his portrait deserves a place in this work and it is given to the readers in another place.

JOHN R. McINTYRE, a well-known farmer, residing on section 24, Spring Valley Township, was born in Rappahannock County, Va., July 4, 1823, and is the son of David and Lydia (Hittle) McIntyre, the former born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter in Virginia. When our subject was quite a small boy his father died. The mother closed up her husband's business, for he was a merchant, removing with her family to Bond County, Ill., where she was again married and there died.

John R. McIntyre, the second in a family of six children, removed with his mother to Illinois, where he remained until 1841. In the spring of that year he came to Iowa, locating in Lee County, in which section he remained until the fall of 1848. In the meantime, August 29, 1843, he was married to Miss Elmira Fry, a native of Greene County, Ind., who was born May 12, 1824. In 1848 he removed to Appanoose County, and two years later to Mills County, in each of which he was engaged in farming. Three years later he removed to Harrison County, and from there, in 1878, came to Monona County, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He now owns about one hundred and eighty acres of land and is successfully engaged in carying on general farming and stock-raising. He and his wife are members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. In politics, he is apt to vote for the best man, although he usually classes himself among the Democrats.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre have had a family of eleven children born unto them as follows: William H., born, July 1, 1844, died September 11, 1862; Thomas J., born, October 17, 1846; David B., born, February 2, 1848, died the fall of the same year; Joseph M., November 4, 1850; Edna, July 13, 1853; George E., March 24, 1856; John R., April 17, 1858; Amon, December 7, 1860; Eliza J., March 11, 1863; Alvin, July 14, 1865; and James N., February 8, 1868.

Jacob Hittle, the maternal grandfather of Mr. McIntyre, was born in Pennsylvania of German ancestry, and during the Revolutionary War was a soldier in the Continental Army, and fought under General Washington in several battles. At the close of the conflict he removed to North Carolina, where he was married, and thence to Virginia, where he died in 1835, at the age of ninety-five years.

GERTIUS B. SKIDMORE. Among the most worthy citizens of Lincoln Township is the subject of the present history, whose residence and farming property is situated on section 8, 84, 46. He came to Monona County in the fall of 1867, and after spending the winter at Onawa, removed, in the spring of the following year, to the farm where he now lives. He purchased the land on coming here in the autumn, but as there was no house or other improvements upon it, he was forced to delay taking his family to the place until he had built a dwelling. There were only a few people living in the township at that time and but one schoolhouse within its limits which latter was located on the southwest corner of section 16. He at once entered upon the cultivation of his land, breaking up the prairie sod, and, by continual labor, has brought his three hundred and twenty acres, or a large share of it, into a high state of tilth, and to day is the possessor of a highly fertile and productive farm.

Mr. Skidmore is a native of England and was born February 16, 1834. When about ten years of age he crossed the ocean in company with his parents, Isaiah and Emily Skidmore, and with them took up his residence in Waukesha County, Wis. In 1850, in the excitement attendant on the discovery of gold in California, although but sixteen years of age, he was led by the spirit of adventure

to that Eldorado, but after one year's experience of the hardships of a mining camp, returned to his home in Wisconsin. In the spring of the following year, the reports from Australia filling his mind with visions of wealth to be acquired in that singular land, he made a voyage to the "Island Continent," where he remained until the spring of 1860. Returning on a visit to his parents, he stayed with them about twelve months, and then removed to Cole County, Mo., where he made his home until coming to Monona County, as noted above.

While a resident of Cole County, July 11, 1863, Mr. Skidmore entered into a matrimonial alliance, wedding Miss Elizabeth Skidmore, the daughter of Benjamin and Hanna Skidmore, and by this union they have been the parents of two children—Esther and Shirley.

HORATIO SKIDMORE, the brother of Ter[illegible] B., came to Monona County with the latter and made his home in Lincoln Township for about eight years. He then married Mrs. Barbara (Hendall) Johnson, of Lake Township, and remained in the latter section until his death, which occurred May 15, 1882. He was born in England in 1840, and came to the United States with his parents and settled in Wisconsin. At the age of fourteen years he went to Australia to visit his brother. Four years later he returned home, and in 1861 enlisted in Company K, Second Wisconsin Infantry, with whom he served three years. After his discharge he remained in Wisconsin for a time and then went to Missouri and with his brother came to this county.

SETH SMITH, SR., deceased, the first settler of Grant Township, and at one time a very important member of the farming community of that and other portions of the county, was born in New Hampshire, in 1803. When he was but a child he was taken by his parents to the Genesee Valley, in New York, where he grew to manhood. He was twice married, the first time in New York State, when he wedded Miss Sophia Leach, a native of Vermont, with whom he removed to Ohio about 1833. There was born to them a family of eight children: Levi, Lois, Andrew, Francis, Emily, Ellen, now Mrs. Socrates Smith, Seth, Jr., and Chloe.

Mr. Smith and his family came to Council Bluffs in 1852, and in December of that year located some land on section 3, Grant Township, to which he removed in 1853. His wife died July 24, 1856, on section 13, Kennebec Township, where he had removed in 1856, and a few years after he espoused Mrs. Hannah Bayliss, who became the mother of five children: Frederick, Fanny, Emma, May and Jesse. Mr. Smith died on his farm on section 7, Kennebec Township, in November, 1876.

Mr. Smith was a natural mechanic, and could do almost anything with blacksmiths' or gunsmiths' tools, but preferred to follow the latter trade, as there was the most money in it. In an early day he did considerable work for the Sioux Indians, they paying him well for repairing their fire arms. He was also appointed Government blacksmith on the Omaha Reservation, upon which he spent considerable of his time from 1858 until 1862. He built the first cabin in what is now Grant Township in 1853, and the frame house on section 13, Kennebec Township, now forming a part of the residence of Socrates Smith, in 1856.

W. B. BAILEY, [illegible] and [illegible] farmer of Franklin Township, living on section 11, is a native of Penobscot County, Me., and was born in 1844. He is the son of [illegible] and Mary Bailey, natives of Maine, of English ancestry. His father, who was a descendant of the famous Dudley family, followed farming and lumbering in Maine, and died there in the winter of 1849; the mother died in 1846.

W. B. Bailey came to Monona County in February, 1866, from Lewiston, Me., and at once went

to work for Watts & Van Dorn, in their sawmill southwest of Onawa. The following spring and summer he was engaged logging for the same firm, and continued in their employ until April, 1868, when he rented a farm and commenced agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he bought forty acres of land, on section 26, Franklin Township, upon which he moved the following spring. Two years later he sold this tract and, after farming on a rented piece of land, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, most of which he brought under cultivation. In 1875 he removed to the city of Onawa, and engaged in the butchering business, in which he remained until the summer of 1879. Having purchased eighty acres of land in Ashton Township, he removed there in the latter year, and made his home in that locality until 1885, when he removed to the place where he now resides on section 11, township 83, range 46, in which he had purchased a two-thirds interest.

Mr. Bailey was brought up in his native State, and acquired the education so prized by the youth of New England, and made his home in that section until coming to this locality. He was married, July 26, 1867, to Miss Augusta Haynes, by whom he had five children—Nellie; Albert, who died in infancy; Walter, Alice and Albert, who also died in infancy. On the 20th of February, 1876, Mrs. Bailey "passed to the pale realms of the shades of death," and is buried in the Onawa Cemetery, May 12, 1880. Mr. Bailey again entered into matrimony, wedding Miss Nellie Gray, a native of Canada and the daughter of John Gray, of whom a sketch appears in this volume, and by this marriage is the parent of five children—Mary, Frank, John, Josie and Halford.

JOHN W. BROOKS, who is the proud and happy owner of a handsome and fertile farm on section 9, Lincoln Township, is one of the early settlers of this portion of the county. He came here with his parents in the fall of 1866, and settled with them on a farm which they took up on section 20. Three years later he removed to his present place of residence, a piece of land which his father had purchased for him in the spring of 1866. When he first came to this locality the township was in its original wild state, the grass growing from eight to ten feet high. Twice, in early days, he was caught away from home by prairie fires, which then swept with prodigious rapidity through the long grass, and, although mounted on horseback both times, had a narrow escape from a horrible death.

Mr. Brooks was born in Erie County, N. Y., September 2, 1845, and is the son of E. W. and Eliza Brooks. When he was about ten years of age the family removed to Green County, Wis., where he grew to manhood and received the rudiments of his education, and from there came to Monona County, as above stated. On their arrival here the entire wealth of the family was but $20, from which humble beginning he and his father have wrought out their present well-to-do circumstances, a record of which any man might well feel proud.

The most important event in Mr. Brooks' life occurred November 9, 1867, in Onawa, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Mollie C. Kramer, the daughter of Jones and Margaret Kramer, and a native of Center County, Pa. Four children have come to bless their home, three of whom are living—Margaret A., the eldest, being taken from them by death November 9, 1879. The others are: Louise, Sylvia and Clayton.

JOHN KELSEY, a highly respected resident, and one of the most thrifty and successful farmers of Franklin Township, has his home on the northeast quarter of section 35. He came to Monona County in the spring of 1869 and at once located upon the farm which he had purchased while in Ohio, the year previous. It was then in a totally wild condition, but by business tact, energy and ability, he has brought it to a high state of cultivation and improved it in a superior manner. Here he has made his residence ever since.

Mr. Kelsey is a native of Ireland, having been

born in the city of Limerick, in 1843. At the age of fourteen he left the Emerald Isle and came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, La. From there he proceeded at once to Clermont County, Ohio, and began life on his own account at farming, and from that point came to Monona County as stated above. In 1870, he returned to Ohio, and was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Murphy, a native of Ireland, and brought his bride to the new home he had founded in this county.

Although a Democrat formerly, Mr. Kelsey now affiliates with the Republican party, and during the late Civil War was a stanch upholder of the rights of the Union, and was in the employ of the Government in the bridge and road construction department for some time. He has won for himself since coming here an enviable reputation as a high-spirited and high-principled man, and has the respect and esteem of the whole community. Although starting in life a poor boy, he has, by hard work and able management, acquired a position among the well-to-do farmers of the country. Both he and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are zealous Christian people.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey are five in number, and bear the names of Rose E., Charles B., Lawrence E., James T. and John J., all at present still residing at home with their parents. They have all received ample facilities for availing themselves of the educational advantages offered in the county, and are an interesting family of young people.

AARON McCLEEREY, who is engaged in farming on section 31, Maple Township, is a son of William McCleerey, mentioned elsewhere in the pages of this book, and who was one of the pioneers of this county. Aaron came to Monona County with his parents in the fall of 1855 and remained at home, assisting his father in farm work until twenty-six years of age, when he commenced life by working out by the month, and in this manner saved money enough to purchase some cattle with which he engaged in farming. He purchased land on section 26, and lived on it and other pieces until March, 1884, when he removed to his present residence, where he owns some three hundred and twenty acres. He was born in Madison County, Ind., September 14, 1839, and came to Iowa in 1854, and to this county the succeeding year.

Mr. McCleerey was married September 15, 1865, to Martha A. Huffman, a native of Lexington, Ky. She became the mother of the following children: George M., Evalina, Osborn, Ada Gay and Ida May, twins, Charles G., Bertha E., Maud and Grace.

JOHN TRIMBLE, one of the old pioneers of Monona County, came here in 1859, and on the 9th of March, that year, took up his residence at Old Mapleton. The following year he moved on to the Hamilton Wiley farm which he had rented, and lived there until 1863. In the latter year he removed to the place of Seth Smith, Sr., and there made his home for five years, engaged in tilling the soil. In November, 1868, he filed a claim under the homestead law upon eighty acres of land on section 12, Kennebec Township, where he now lives. He proved up upon this place which was found to be upon the railroad grant, and, notwithstanding his prior right, his title was invalidated and he was compelled to purchase it again of the railroad company.

Mr. Trimble is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and was born October 10, 1819, beneath the humble roof of his parents, Abner and Polly (Hawthorne) Trimble. In his infancy he was bereft of both parents, and, without a loving mother's care, was raised by a Mr. Roberts, with whose family he remained until he was about ten years of age. From that time until attaining his seventeenth year, he lived with William Sullivan, but on attaining manhood commenced driving stage for what was afterward the Ohio Stage Company. He remained with the latter about six years, and then moved on westward and at Chicago and Milwaukee, was employed for about fifteen years in the same business, at first for Frink & Walker, and later for the Wisconsin Stage Company. In the barns of the last named

company, and in the livery business on his own account, he remained for nearly five years and then traveled with June & Turney's circus for one season. Drifting to Council Bluffs in January, 1859, he there heard of this county, and came here as above stated, and has made this his home ever since.

Mr. Trimble was married October 10, 1846, to Miss Sarah E. Wilcox, a native of Kentucky, who was born January 24, 1824, and who is the daughter of Benjamin and Flora (McCormick) Wilcox. Her father died in Kentucky, February 24, 1836, and her mother in Illinois, whither she had moved, June 23, 1880. Of Mr. and Mrs. Trimble's family of four children, the following is recorded as the date of their birth: William W., September 15, 1847, who died November 2, 1855; John A., February 10, 1850; Charles F., February 10, 1852; and Marietta E., July 23, 1854. William W. died November 2, 1857.

DAVID G. HUSTON, a respected and valued citizen of Castana, who is engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness, etc., came to Monona County from Missouri, March 25, 1884, and for about a year worked out at farm labor by the month. The succeeding two years he was engaged in farming on his own account on a piece of land which he had rented, and February 28, 1888, having erected a building twenty feet square in the village of Castana, commenced the harness-making business. Never having learned the trade, he hired a man to do his work, but by close application and natural ability he acquired the trade, and has carried it on ever since. When he started in this line, $70 represented his whole capital, but he now has his building paid for, and carries a good stock, and has a large and growing trade.

Mr. Huston was born in Osage County, Mo., November 14, 1861, and is the son of David C. and Louisa (Branumn) Huston. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born about 1831, and removed to Missouri, and during the late Civil War, being conscripted into the confederate service, was killed in battle in the fall of 1863. The mother, a native of Osage County, Mo., died there October 13, 1875.

Our subject attended the district schools of his native county, until 1873, and then entering the graded school at Chamois, in the same county, finished in one term. His education being completed, he commenced life by working for his uncle, B. F. Hull, on a farm, and remained with him about five years. At the expiration of that time, still following the same vocation, he was in the employ of his brother-in-law for some four years, and then came to Monona County as above stated. He is a young man of great promise and ability, and deserves all the success he has met with.

FRANKLIN G. OLIVER, a prominent citizen and leading farmer of the town of Franklin, living on section 25, is one of the county's earliest settlers. He came here with his father in July, 1857, and for some two months made his home in the old court house at Ashton. From there, in September, he removed to Onawa, then just laid out, and being a carpenter by trade, assisted in the erection of the first buildings in that place. He followed his occupation until July, 1861, when he removed to the farm, which he owned in connection with his father, to which they have added from time to time, until they now possess upwards of a thousand acres.

Franklin G. Oliver was born in Franklin County, Me., February 19, 1835, and is the son of George W. and Hannah R. (Adams) Oliver, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and while a boy removed with his father's family to Illinois. He received an education in the latter locality, and early in life adopted his father's trade, that of carpenter, as a vocation. He was married at Elgin, Kane County, Ill., November 29, 1855, to Miss Esther Connor, a native of Erie County, N. Y. The lady was born May 27, 1837, and is the daughter of Parker and Esther Connor, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The latter

were married in the Empire State, and in 1845 removed to Du Page County, Ill., where the father died in 1852, at the age of forty-two years. The mother, who was born November 22, 1809, removed to Kane County, where she is still living. She was the mother of eleven children, Mrs. Oliver being the third girl, and the fifth child. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are the parents of fourteen children, of which the following is a record: Martha D. was born July 2, 1856; Lucena D., January 24, 1858; Caroline E., October 28, 1859; Flora E., May 13, 1861; George W., April 5, 1863; Emma A., August 20, 1864; Parker C., February 25, 1866, and died November 28, 1875; Mary E. was born March 13, 1868, and died November 25, 1875; Fanny A. was born July 25, 1869, and died March 17, 1870; Sylvia A. was born December 29, 1870, and died November 23, 1875; Eva C. was born December 9, 1872; Franklin G. was born March 19, 1875; Freddie L., May 21, 1877; and an infant unnamed, was born February 2, 1879, and died February 15, the same year.

In politics, Mr. Oliver affiliates with the Republican party, and has held several of the local township offices.

WESLEY ROBBINS, who is residing on section 8, Lincoln Township, is engaged in carrying on his farm of three hundred and sixty acres, partly lying in that section, and partly on section 17, and has succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods. He is a native of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, and was born September 16, 1854. In April 1859, he was brought by his parents, John D. and Hannah Robbins, to Iowa, and with them settled in Bremer County. He received a common-school education in the latter place, and there grew to manhood, remaining beneath his father's roof. In 1865, again with his parents, he removed to Monona County, and settled at what was known as Preston, and four years later moved upon the farm which he now owns on section 17. There his parents died, [illegible] homestead our subject made his home until the spring of 1888, when he purchased the place upon section 8, where he now lives, retaining at the same time the farm, to which he fell heir.

Wishing to establish a home of his own and to surround himself with the pleasant influences of domestic life, April 16, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura J. Ingham, the daughter of F. E. and Mary J. Ingham. By their union they are the parents of five children, who bear the following names: Anson C., Willard, Hugh, Eddie, and Theodore.

Mr. Robbins has passed a quiet and happy life since coming here, and has taken great interest in the upbuilding of the township, particularly in the cause of education and morality, and merits and receives the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

HIRAM HOLLISTER (deceased,) came to Monona County, in April, 1872, and after renting a farm on section 13, took up a homestead on section 18, Maple Township, upon which he made his home until 1876. At that date he sold out and with his family removed to Woodbury County, from which he returned to the old neighborhood, in March, 1879, and settled on the farm where his widow still resides. He was a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and removed with his parents, in childhood, to Pennsylvania. From there he went to Indiana and then went back to the Keystone State, and when he was about ten years of age he came west and settled in Wisconsin. In 1870, our subject removed to Adams County, this State, from which locality he came to Monona County two years later. He experienced religion at an early age and united with the Methodist Church, and remained an earnest working Christian until his death, which took place November 4, 1886. He was married in Iowa County, Wis., December 1, 1859, to Miss Sarah Batman. The lady was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 9, 1845, and is a daughter of William and Ephraim [illegible] Batman, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina.

respectively. Her parents had been taken to Indiana, in childhood, and grew to maturity in Putnam County, where they were married May 21, 1824. In 1849 they removed to Iowa County, Wis., where they made their home for twenty years, thence removing north to Vernon County, in the same State. In the fall of 1875 they removed to Woodbury County, Iowa, where the father died April 2, 1879. He was born August 27, 1821. The mother of Mrs. Hollister is now living at Holly Springs, Woodbury County, having been the mother of twelve children.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollister have had given to them eight children: Frances, Emma, deceased, Clara, William, Hiram A., Joseph, Catherine and Ida.

Mr. Hollister, in former years was attached to the Republican party, but previous to his death changed his views and affiliated with the Democrats. His widow, a zealous and earnest Christian woman, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is eminently respected in the community.

HERBERT E. MORRISON. Among the prominent business men of the city of Onawa, who have taken so large a part in its development and who have been such important factors in its present prosperity, there is none better known than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., was the place of Mr. Morrison's birth, which occurred August 26, 1844. He is the son of Jonathan E. and Mary N. (Page) Morrison, a sketch of whom may be found in this volume. While still a small child he was brought by his parents to Kane County, Ill., and thence six years later, to this county. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the excellent schools of Onawa. His studies being ended he engaged in farming and stock-raising with his father, at which he remained until 1866. His rising merits being appreciated by a discerning public, in the fall of that year he was elected to the office of Clerk of the district court, in which he served one term. On the 28th of November, 1868, he was appointed by the board of county supervisors, to fill the office of County Judge, and by a change in the law became ex-officio County Auditor, a position which he occupied until January 1, 1870. Retiring from the office he was appointed postal clerk on the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, having the route from Missouri Valley to Sioux City. In 1874 he resigned the position to accept that of cashier in the banking house of Holbrook & Bro., at Onawa, with whom he remained nearly fifteen years, or until April 1, 1889. Steady adherence to business and a faithful performance of the duties committed to his charge, marked his business career throughout life and placed him in an enviable position in the community.

For many years Mr. Morrison was closely identified with the Republican party, but suffering a change of views, he now coincides with the principles formulated in the Democratic platforms and is now Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and is a strong Democrat. In local affairs he has taken a great interest serving as Mayor of the city of Onawa, for six years, and as a member of the council at different times and is the present City Treasurer. He is also President of the Onawa Fire Department, and is considered a most efficient officer in that position.

Mr. Morrison was united in marriage, October 29, 1867, with Miss Emily J. Holbrook, a native of Somerset, Somerset County, Pa., a sister of B. D. and C. H. Holbrook, of Onawa. They are the parents of four children: Harry L., Page E., Bruce H., and Marion H.

GEORGE P. WILEY. Monona County contains its full quota of young men who fill sundry and honorable positions in the various departments of professional and business life, and among them there is not one better or more favorably known considering the short time of his residence here, than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is engaged in the banking business in the growing village of Castana, having located there in July, 1888, on the 4th of Septem-

ber following he opened business in a building which he had just erected. Mr. Wiley was born in Peoria County, Ill., May 23, 1860, and is the son of James M., and Mary M. (Brooks) Wiley. His father was a native of Vermont, born March 21, 1818. In Henry County, Ill., he laid out the thriving city of Galva, where he carried on the real-estate business until March 1887, when he died, leaving a large fortune he had acquired by his own exertions.

George P., in the public schools of Galva laid the foundation of his education, and studied therein until 1884, when he matriculated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Three years later, while in attendance at that institution, his father died, and quitting his studies he assumed a man's place in the administration of his father's estate. After settling up the estate he began looking for a location in which to engage in business, and invested some money in farm property in Kansas, which he still holds. Owing to the influence of a brother who has been a resident of Maple Township for eight or nine years, he was induced to come to Monona County, and decided to start the bank and cast his lot with the live people of Castana.

October 2, 1888, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage with Miss Mattie H. Evans, a native of Decatur, Macon County, Ill., a graduate of Knox College, where their acquaintance was formed. She is the daughter of Thomas L. and Anna E. (Childs) Evans. Her father has filled the position of county superintendent of schools in Macon County, for some years most acceptably.

JAMES E. HAZLITT, editor and proprietor of the *People's Press*, of Mapleton, assumed the charge of that paper July 28, 1888, succeeding J. M. and M. H. Wrigley. Mr. Hazlitt was born near Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Ward) Hazlitt, both natives of Ireland. His father came to the United States with his parents when he was about eighteen years of age, and the mother when she was about seven. They were reared and married in Maryland. In 1860 they emigrated to Illinois where Henry Hazlitt followed his trade of a wagon-maker in various localities until November, 1868, when he came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Sioux County, where he is still living.

Our subject grew to manhood in Sioux County, receiving his education in its common schools, and besides assisting in carrying on the farm, at the age of eighteen engaged in school-teaching, which he followed for about four years and a half. In May, 1878 he entered the office of the *Lincoln County Independent*, at Lennox, Dak., to learn "the art preservative of all arts." The following fall he purchased a half-interest in that journal, which in December, 1878, was removed to Marion Junction, Turner County, Dak., where he remained, engaged in editorial duties, until July 28, 1888, at which time he came to Monona County. A stanch Republican in politics, the paper under his charge is a fair reflex of his personal predilections and is one of the ablest edited and most newsy local sheets of this section of the State. Mr. Hazlitt was married April 4, 1884, to Miss Mary E. Evans, a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., born December 31, 1852, and the daughter of Griffith and Elizabeth (Roberts) Evans.

Mr. Hazlitt is a member of Anniversary Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., of Marion, Dak.

GEORGE W. CORK, a retired agriculturist, came to Monona County in the spring of 1869 and settled on a farm on section 10, Belvidere Township, where he was actively engaged in farming until March, 1887, when he came to Onawa and there he has since been living a retired life. He at first purchased some two hundred acres which were partially improved, to which he added from time to time until he owned one thousand acres. He has since disposed of a portion of this but is still the possessor of some seven hundred acres, which are well improved, with good buildings, and watered by the Little Sioux and Maple

Rivers. This is one of the finest stock farms in the country, he having devoted himself extensively to that interest, and had the reputation of being one of the heaviest hog raisers in the county.

Mr. Cork was born near Chilicothe, Ross County, Ohio, January 27, 1822, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Raby) Cork, natives of Virginia. His parents had emigrated to Pennsylvania and Ohio in an early day and settled in Ross County, where they remained until 1834, when they took up their residence in Union County, where the father died in 1843, aged forty-nine years. The mother died in Delaware County, the same State, at fifty-eight years of age. George W. Cork, the grandfather of our subject, a native of Virginia, of German descent, died in Ross County, Ohio, about 1836, aged seventy-five. His wife, Susan, died in Marshall County, Ill., at the age of eighty-five.

Our subject removed with his parents to Union County when about twelve years of age, and was reared upon a farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools of the period and helped clear up the farm, which lay in the heavy timber common to that region. He remained at home until attaining his majority when he purchased a tract of land and engaged in clearing it up and making it into a farm. There he remained until 1851. Selling out, he then removed to Henderson County, Ill., and engaged in farming and made his home until coming to this county in 1869.

Mr. Cork was married, February 22, 1844, to Miss Lydia Yarrington, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born September 15, 1825, and daughter of Ephraam and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Yarrington, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents were early settlers of Carroll County and moved to Union County about 1838. In 1853 they emigrated to Bureau County, Ill., where they died, the mother in 1857, and the father in 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Cork have had a family of eleven children: John N., born April 21, 1845, who died August 30, 1858; James H., born June 12, 1846; Eusebia, August 9, 1847; Thomas J., November 6, 1848; Solomon H., January 20, 1850; Francis M., December 9, 1857; Theodore, May 18, 1853; Mary, August 15, 1856; George W., April 21, 1858; William S., born December 3, 1859, who died January 9, 1872, and Ephriam R., who was born February 10, 1864, died December 7, 1871. Mrs. Cork united with the Methodist Church at the age of twelve years, but on the conversion of her husband, in Illinois, they both associated themselves with the United Brethren. Since coming to this county they have again taken an active part in the Methodist church affairs, and Mr. Cork was the first Superintendent of the pioneer Sabbath school of Arcola, in 1869.

ANDREW RUDE, who is extensively engaged in agriculture on his fine farm of of three-hundred and sixty acres in Spring Valley Township, resides upon section 11, and is somewhat interested in stock-raising. He is a native of Norway, born November 21, 1845, and is the son of Ole and Carrie Rude. Receiving an excellent education in the common schools of his native land and in the Normal Institute, he grew to manhood on a farm, and was married August 10, 1867, to Miss Anna Onstand, also a native of Norway, who was born July 20, 1847. In 1869, with his wife and child, he crossed the wide ocean to the free shores of America in search of that fortune denied him under the institutions of the land of his birth, and, after landing at New York, came West and settled in Greene County, Wis. All that summer he worked out at farm labor, acquiring some knowledge of the English tongue, but in the fall removed to Pope County, Minn., where, declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, he took up a homestead claim, upon which he remained until 1873, when he came to Iowa and took up his residence in Webster County, near Ft. Dodge. There his wife died, on the 7th of November, 1875, having been the mother of four children: Carrie, born September 20, 1868; Ole A., July 14, 1870; Mary T., February 13, 1872; and Otto N., August 26, 1873. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Rude came to Monona County and settled on the spot where he now resides, purchasing one hundred and seventeen acres of land, to which he has added until he has three-

hundred and sixty acres. He is one of the heaviest feeders of cattle in the township, shipping something like four or five carloads each year.

Mr. Rude was again married, in Lee Clare County, Wis., March 19, 1877, the bride upon the occasion being Miss Aster Olson, a native of Norway, who was born January 19, 1854. Of this union there have been born two children upon the following dates: Minnie O., July 28, 1878; and Annie M., January 6, 1881. Mr. Rude and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, a faith in which they were reared. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

GERMAIN SCHURDEVIN, a leading farmer of the town of Lake, living on section 31, was born in France, December 22, 1825, and is the son of Jacques and Therise Schurdevin. He was reared to manhood and resided in the beautiful land of his birth until February, 1852, when he crossed the stormy Atlantic to America in search of a new home, landing at New York on the 8th of April. After a few days spent in the metropolis he started for Indiana by way of Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, and settled at Ft. Wayne. There he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in that place for four years, and from there removed to Lisbon, Noble County, in the same State. One year later he removed to Kendallville, in the same county, where he remained until June 28, 1858, then renting a farm in the vicinity. Twelve months later he went to the town of Avilla, and worked at his trade for about a year. After clearing up a piece of timber under contract, he leased a farm, upon which he resided at the time of the breaking out of the war.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Schurdevin enlisted with a party supposed to be getting up a company, and was to meet them at Ft. Wayne, twenty-five miles distant. On his arrival at the latter place, he found that he was the only man in the company. Three days later his wife walked down to see him on business, and on application to his captain for the loan of $2.50, with which to send his wife home on the stage, found that he had no money and could not let him have it. He at once set out for home with his wife, walking the whole distance. There he staid until February 15, 1865, when he enlisted in Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and with them went into camp in the famous Shenandoah Valley, where they remained until after the surrender of Gen. Lee. From that time they were stationed on the Kanawha River, in West Virginia. Mr. Schurdevin was mustered out at Charleston, W. Va., and discharged August 30, 1865. He then returned to DeKalb County, where he had bought a farm previous to his enlistment, and sold his property, moving to Avilla. One year later he purchased some land in Noble County, upon which he again engaged in farming. After selling this out and spending a short time in Lisbon, in October, 1869, he came to Monona County. Purchasing a piece of land on section 32, in Lake Township, upon which there were no improvements except a log cabin and two acres of the land broken, he set about bringing it under cultivation. For seven years he lived and labored there. In the spring of 1879 he purchased the farm on section 31, where he now lives, upon which he moved shortly after.

Germain Schurdevin and Miss Susan Bowers were united in marriage at Avilla, Ind., June 28, 1858, and have had a family of eleven children, as follows: Frank; Mary and John, deceased; William; George, deceased; Lawrence; Jacob I. and Charles T., deceased; Lillie E.; Esther and Arthur, deceased.

EDWARD MONK, an enterprising and industrious agriculturist of Franklin Township, has his fine residence upon section 32, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of land. It has been brought to a high state of culture, and in fertility and productiveness is the equal of any in the county. He gives the greater share of his attention to general farming, but carries on stock-raising in the same connection.

Edward Monk was born in Macoupin County, Ill., December 16, 1840, and is the son of Edward

Monk, Sr., a native of Ireland, and one of the early settlers of that county. While our subject was yet a small child, he was bereft of both parents by death, and he was bound out as an apprentice until he was fifteen years of age. At the expiration of his indenture, he commenced life for himself, engaging in working by the month at ordinary farm labor, and has been the architect of his own fortunes. He remained a citizen of the great Prairie State, until 1874, when he came to Iowa and located in Crawford County. For four years he was engaged in working on several of the dairy farms in that region, but in 1878 came to Monona County, in search of work. He was employed by various farmers in different places in the county, until February 19, 1887, when he was united in marriage by the Rev. C. N. Lyman, with Mrs. Mary Butcher *nee* O'Leary. He then settled down upon the place where he now lives.

Mrs. Monk, born Mary O'Leary, March 25, 1830, in County Wexford, Ireland, is the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Clary) O'Leary, both natives of the Emerald Isle. Her father, who was also born in Wexford, is a stone-mason by trade, and a general mechanic, and makes his home in the place of his birth. Her mother died about 1835, at the age of twenty-eight years. She had a family of two children: William, who died in New York, August 20, 1852, of cholera, and Mrs. Monk. Both she and her husband were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Monk remained in Ireland until August 20, 1852, when she took passage at Waterford, on board the ship "Alert," Capt. Burke commanding, and crossed the Atlantic to the refuge of her race, America. She landed at Quebec, October 27, and a short time afterward went to New York City, to find her brother, William O'Leary, but on arrival there, learned that he had died the very day that she started from home, when but twenty-four years of age. He was a ship carpenter, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Williamsburg, N. Y., August 20, 1852. Three months later, she went to Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Mich. While living there, April 9, 1855, she married Edmund Butcher, Squire Dickenson performing the ceremony. She and her husband made their home in that locality until February 17, 1866, when they came to Monona County, arriving at the farm where she now lives, five o'clock in the afternoon on the 17th of March. This place had been purchased the year before, and had, at that time, about twenty acres of the land broke and fenced, and upon it was a frame house, partly finished.

Mr. and Mrs. Butcher lived together until August 18, 1873, when the property was divided and owing to differences in the family, she and her husband separated. The lady applied to the courts for a bill of divorce, which was duly granted. She is the mother of three children: Frederick, born December 28, 1856, now living in Franklin Township; George E., born October 27, 1860, and Robert born September 14, 1863; the two latter in Washington Territory. Mrs. Monk has brought up her family to be honored and respected men and they enjoy the esteem of the whole community.

ERNST STRANTZ, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Franklin Township, having his home on section 15, came to Monona County, in 1872. He arrived at Onawa on the 11th of June and from that time until 1878, followed carpentering work in that city and vicinity. He purchased a farm on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15, Franklin Township, to which he removed and commenced its improvement. He had but little means on coming here but by the exercise of considerable exertion, thrift and economy, has placed himself in good circumstances. His farm now consists of about eighty-seven acres the bulk of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Strantz is a native of Prussia and was born October 12, 1844. His father, Charles Strantz, was born in the same kingdom in 1799, and was a carpenter by trade. He died in the fatherland in 1869. The mother of our subject, Dorris (Lubner) Strantz, died there in 1859, at the age of fifty-three. Both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church.

Ernst, the fifth in a family of six children, re-

ceived the elements of a good common-school education in his youth and grew to years of maturity in his native land. He learned the carpenter's trade of his father in early manhood, and followed that business in the old country until 1872, when, with a desire to better his fortunes, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He came at once to Monona County, as above stated, and has made his home here ever since.

Mr. Strantz was married at Onawa, January 14, 1877, to Miss Minnie Donner, the daughter of John and Sophia Donner of this county, a sketch of whom may be found in this volume. They are the parents of four children—Henry, born November 11, 1877; Ernst, July 31, 1882; Walter, October 11, 1885, and Jessie, July 31, 1887. In his political views Mr. Strantz coincides with the Democratic party and supports the principes formulated in the platforms of that organization. Both he and his family are highly respected in the community and are looked upon as among our leading German citizens.

THOMAS H. PEABODY, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Lincoln Township, residing on section 15, 84, and 28, came to Monona County in the fall of 1870. He rode on horseback from Oshkosh, Wis., his family following him by rail, and settled in Lincoln Township. He had purchased a piece of land, but there being no improvements upon it, the family resided until the following fall in the house of Charles Cutler. It seems that Mr. Cutler had been the Postmaster of Maple Landing, since the first establishment of the office in 1869, but about the time of Mr. Peabody's moving here, Mr. Cutler took a notion to go to California, and offered his house to Mr. Peabody if the latter gentleman would accept the office of postmaster, which he did the more for the sake of the house, than anything else. Building his own house during the summer of 1871, Mr. Peabody moved there and carried with him the post-office, which he kept at his residence for about seven years. It not being a very desirable position, paying only about $12 a year, he then resigned in favor of Frederick Greno, the merchant at Maple Landing, [illegible]

Thomas H. Peabody was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 7, 1837, and remained at home with his parents, John and Maria Peabody, receiving a common-school education in his youth, until he was about twenty years of age. He spent the summer of 1856 in Wisconsin, and the two succeeding years in a sawmill in his native State, and in that business and in an oil works, passed the time until the spring of 1860. During the summer of the latter year he made a trip through Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, and returned to his home in the fall, where, on the breaking out of the rebellion, in response to the first call of the President for men to suppress the rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. The regiment went into camp, but, instead of being mustered in as [illegible] enlisted as a three-years regiment, and was sworn into the service at Camp Chase, June 11, 1861. Rutherford B. Hayes was the major, and afterward the colonel of this famous body of men. Two months after their muster the regiment was forwarded to Northern Virginia, and with them Mr. Peabody participated in the battle at Carnifax Ferry. After frequent skirmishing that fall, they went into winter quarters at Fayette, Va., and the next year our subject was present in the sanguinary second battle of Bull Run, and the direful struggles at South Mountain and Antietam. In the engagement near Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864, our subject was captured by the rebels, and remained in the prison pens of Lynchburg, Danville, and Richmond, until February 21, 1865, when he was exchanged. The horrible den at Danville, where he passed the most of his time, he considered the worst of the three. At the time of his capture he weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds, but on the day of his exchange, only about ninety. He returned home on a furlough, but not recovering until the close of hostilities, he was discharged from the service [illegible]

Mr. Peabody returned to Trumbull County, where he made his home until September, 1867, and [illegible]

came to Monona County as above stated. He was married August 1, 1866, in Trumbull County, Ohio, to Miss Emily Perry, a native of Portage County, that State, and a daughter of Thomas and Jane C. Perry. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Peabody have had a family of three children: May J., born December 17, 1868; Lillie B., born October 30, 1872, died February 5, 1874; and Rosy B., born November 15, 1874.

JOHN JENNEWEIN, one of the intelligent and progressive members of the farming community of Lincoln Township, came to Monona County in the fall of 1871, locating on section 17, 84, 46. He returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1872 moved out with his family and made their home with his brother until he could get a house in habitable condition. He commenced breaking the sod that summer and has since brought his farm to a high state of cultivation and has here made his home ever since.

John Jennewein is the son of John and Mary Jennewein, and was born beneath the flag of Germany, and on its classic soil, February 9, 1832. He received his early education in the land of his birth, and on the 2nd of July, 1847, when about fifteen years of age, sailed with his parents for the United States, and landed at New York on the 23rd of August. The family settled in Howard Township, Winnebago County, Ill., September 13, 1847, at a time when there was no railroad running west of Chicago, and they were compelled to travel by team to their new home. Our subject remained with his parents until he was some twenty-three years of age, and then, starting out in life, rented a part of his father's farm and engaged in tilling its soil, and carried on his labors there until coming to Monona County.

Mr. Jennewein, October 22, 1855, at Rockford, Ill., took unto himself a life partner in the person of Miss Margaret Monaghan, a native of Ireland, and the daughter of Patrick and Catherine Monaghan, and unto them have been born a family of eight children, whose births are registered as follows: Thomas, born October 10, 1056; Barbara A., June 12, 1858, who died June 25, 1886; Mary, born November 20, 1860, John F., born March 31, 1862, who died, March 27, 1863; Theresa H., born April 11, 1864; Frederick J., born September 3, 1866; Margaret A., born March 18, 1869; and Frank L., whose birth took place May 12, 1871, and passed away in death July 15, 1871. Mrs. Jennewein died in Stephenson County, Ill., March 14, 1872, just previous to the family removing hither, and at the age of thirty-seven years, seven months and seven days.

Mr. Jennewein's parents both died on the farm where they first settled in Winnebago County, the mother, March 28, 1862, having passed her fifty-sixth birthday; and his father, December 27, 1866, at the age of sixty-two years. He had two brothers in the late war, Thomas and Frank J. Thomas enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company I, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, and at the sanguinary battle of Murfreesboro, was severely wounded, December 31, 1862, and died January 1, 1863. Frank enlisted February 3, 1865, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, under Capt. Kronin Miller, and died of the measles at Tulahoma, Ala., April 1, 1865, when about twenty years of age.

CHARLES GANTZ, deceased, one of the old residents of Monona County, was a native of Prussia, and the son of Charles and Christena Gantz. He was reared at home in the German Fatherland, and received the education which is the right of every youth in that favored land. He was married November 12, 1853, and in 1858 started for the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York. From there he went to Buffalo, in the same State, where for two years he was engaged in whatever he could find to do. With the idea of bettering his fortune, he came to Iowa in 1860, and settled in Poweshiek County, where he remained for four years. In the spring of 1864, he removed to Monona County, and for the first season rented a farm and then purchased the place

upon which his family now reside. This is upon section 11, 83, 46, and at first contained ninety-three acres to which there has since been added ninety-two acres more. About eighty acres of it are under cultivation, the balance being in meadow and pasture, and supports about four head of horses and forty of cattle. When he first moved on to this place he put up a log cabin in which the family lived some seven years and then erected their present large and commodious residence. He was the parent of four children: Mary S., Amelia E., William C. and Minnie J., all of whom are married except the last named.

Mr. Gantz was killed Tuesday, December 24, 1879, by his team running away with him. He had been to Onawa in a high box wagon loaded with corn, and on the way home the horses becoming scared, ran away, throwing him out on the banks of Blue Lake. He fell upon a stump in such a way as to break his neck, killing him instantly.

William Gantz, his son, now carrying on the homestead, was born in Poweshiek County, Iowa, August 10, 1861. His mother, was Miss Fredericka Weir, previous to her marriage, a native of Prussia and came to the United States with her husband, in the spring of 1858. William was reared in this county, and February 17, 1884, was united in marriage with Miss Enzabeth Miller, a native of Ohio, by which union they have two children: Iva and Mary.

ALBERT T. FESSENDEN, a prominent and influential citizen and business man of Onawa, came to Monona County in August, 1867, and settling in Onawa, engaged in the manufacture of brick, which he carried on that year. The next spring he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, H. D. Becker, and purchasing a farm, engaged in its cultivation, carrying on at the same time brick-making. This was continued for some three years, when Mr. Fessenden purchased his partner's interest. He has been extensively engaged in the lumber and wood business both at this point and at Mankato, Minn., for several years, and in contracting in the construction of railroads. Among other roads he was engaged in grading the Lake Crystal branch of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, to Elmore, Minn., in the summer of 1879. Since 1885 he has devoted his entire attention to the wood and lumber business, and to carrying on his farm. He is a member of the Onawa Improvement Company.

Mr. Fessenden was born in Gerry, Chautauqua County, N. Y., June 29, 1832, and is a son of Solomon and Clarissa (Shepardson) Fessenden, both of whom were natives of Brattboro, Vt. His father, who was born about 1787, grew to manhood in his native State, and after his marriage removed to New York, in 1808, and engaged in farming. In 1854, with his family, he removed to Washington Township, Green County, Wis., where he resided until his death, in 1872. The mother of our subject was born October 7, 1794, and was a daughter of Jared and Ruth Shepardson, both of whom were natives of Vermont. Mr. Shepardson born July 8, 1763, died July 5, 1809, and Mrs. Shepardson born September 29, 1770, died August 9, 1850.

The subject of this biography grew to manhood in the Empire State upon his father's farm, availing himself of all the facilities for acquiring an education. In 1853, taking Horace Greeley's advice, he came West and located in Green County, Wis., where he engaged in farming. During the late Civil War he enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and served with his regiment on detached service, principally, in Kentucky, until his discharge in 1865, at Louisville, when he returned to his home in Wisconsin. Previous to this, in 1859, he had gone to Pike's Peak, where he engaged in mining until the fall of 1863, when he returned to Wisconsin. At the time of the Black Hills excitement he made a trip to that region, where he prospected for some eight months.

Mr. Fessenden was married in Green County, April 5, 1863, to Miss Harriet A. Becker, a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., who was born February 3, 1837, and is a daughter of Barney and Hepsibah (Richardson) Becker. Her father was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1808,

County, N. Y., in October, 1833, and were the parents of six children. They emigrated to Green County, Wis., in 1847, and engaged in farming. In later years they removed into the village of Monroe, where the father died in April, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Fessenden are the parents of five children—Martin A., born December 31, 1863; Helen B., April 28, 1866: Lucile A., October 28, 1868, who died March 6, 1870; Ralph S., August 20, 1871, and Allie M., August 10, 1873. Mr. Fessenden is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 223, A. F. & A. M., and of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R.

DANIEL T. CUTLER, one of the oldest settlers of Lincoln Township, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 10, 84, 46, which he took up under the homestead law, in August, 1866, when he first came to Monona County. On his arrival here he went down to look at a piece of land on section 26, Sherman Township, that his father had bought, but found that it was under water at that time. He made up his mind to go further west into Kansas, in search of a place on which to locate, but was prevailed upon by Charles H. Holbrook, to remain, that gentleman engaging to find some Government land in this county, which he did a few days later, and Mr. Cutler filing his claim, has lived here ever since.

Our subject is a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and the son of Elijah and Maria (Walworth) Cutler. His birth took place December 5, 1840. He remained at home with his parents, enjoying all the facilities for acquiring an education, and assisted in carrying on the homestead until the spring of 1862, when he came west to Walworth County, Wis., where he remained until August 12. Recruiting for the army in the field, then occupying the public mind, on that day he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and being forwarded to Kentucky, participated in the memorable chase after the rebel Gen. John Morgan, through Indiana and Ohio. In the winter he was transferred with the regiment to Nashville, Tenn., and on the 5th of March, following, in the battle of Thompson Station, the brigade, of which he was a member, was nearly all captured. He escaped at that time, but a few days afterward, was taken by the rebels and sent to Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va. His prison experience was but a short one, for two months later he was sent into the union lines, and exchanged, and sent to his home on sick leave. Rejoining his regiment, he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and in all the campaigns and engagements that led to the capture of Atlanta, his regiment being the first to enter the latter city. When Gen. Sherman marched to the sea with his invincible host, the Twenty-second with Mr. Cutler in its ranks, marched with his column. After the great review at Washington, Mr. Cutler was mustered out of service and received his final discharge at Madison, Wis., May 20, 1865, and returned to his home in Walworth County, where he remained until coming here.

Mr. Cutler was married January 1, 1867, in Lincoln Township, to Miss Myra P. Dudley, the daughter of Guilford and Drexie (Shorey) Dudley, a native of Kennebec County, Me. Of this union there have been born nine children, to whom have been given the following names: Lola, Rose, Hattie, Edith, Wendell, Charles, Marcia E., Wilbur D. and Bern.

GEORGE W. PIXLER, a farmer of Lake Township, residing on section 26, came to Monona County, February 22, 1865, and rented a farm in West Fork Township. He had bought some land in the neighborhood the year previous. Two years later he removed to Lake Township, on to a farm which he purchased, commencing its improvement in the fall of 1868. During the following winter he got out rails enough to enclose eighty acres of it with an old-fashioned stake and rider fence which he built around the place. He remained on that place until 1876, and then on a farm in the Lake circle until 1880, in the latter year moving to the place where he now lives.



HON. ADDISON OLIVER.

Mr. Pixler is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born July 27, 1820, and is a son of John and Annie Pixler. When he was but eight years of age he was so unfortunate as to lose his mother by death, and he went to live with a Scotchman by the name of Steele. He remained with the latter gentleman until he was some eighteen years of age, and then went to work for a son of that party. On attaintaining his majority, he followed Horace Greeley's advice and came West. This was in the fall of 1851. He located in Sangamon County, Ill., and went to work on a farm, feeding cattle that winter. He remained there until the spring of 1853, between which, and the fall of 1857, he was employed in Logan County in the same State. From there he went to Clinton County, Mo. In the spring of 1859, hearing of the fertile plains of Dakota, then but little known, and less sought after, he moved to that Territory settling about a hundred miles north west of Sioux City, on the Missouri River in what is now known as Bon Homme County. This was before there were any county organizations in that part of the Territory. There he remained until the fall of 1861, at which time he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, whence he came in 1865 to Monona County as noted above. During the winter of 1859–60, which he spent in Dakota, Mr. Pixler says that he used a coffee-mill to grind corn for the family meal, and this primitive mill furnished all their bread stuff for that winter. It is still in use and in good running order in the possession of S. G. Irish of this county.

Mr. Pixler was united in marriage May 14, 1853, in Logan County, Ill., with Miss Ellen Arnel, daughter of James and Hannah Arnel, natives of Massachusetts. By this union there are four children—John H., Charles G., Hannah J. and Mary E.—all of whom are living in Monona County with the exception of Hannah, who moved to Washington Territory in the spring of 1889.

HON. ADDISON OLIVER, who has long been one of the most prominent citizens of Western Iowa, and a resident of Onawa, was born in Washington County, Pa., July 21, 1833. His [illegible] that county about the close of the Revolutionary War, and there the father of our subject, John M. Oliver, was born. The latter was a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of that region. The mother of Addison, Mary Springer (Hughes) Oliver, was a native of New Jersey.

The subject of this epitome passed his early days upon a farm. His mother died when he was quite young, and he grew up without a mother's care. At an early age he was entrusted with the sale of apples, etc., at Washington, the county town, and sometimes in going or returning thence was thrown in contact with the rough boys of the village, who had little regard for the rights of property or person or life. He thus early learned the lessons of independence and self reliance that are so characteristic in his later days. At the age of twelve years, his father having married again, and he having mastered the "three R's" in the district school, young Oliver was sent to the West Alexandria Academy, at Alexandria, in his native State, then under the charge of the Rev. John McCluskey, D. D., an eminent divine and educator. In 1847 he entered Washington College, from which he was graduated in 1850, at the age of seventeen years, sharing the honors of the class with some of the older students.

The next two years were spent by young Oliver in teaching and in traveling in the South, and returning to his home in the spring of 1853, he began the study of law with Hon. William Montgomery, afterward member of Congress from that district. In 1857, having been admitted to the bar, he came to Western Iowa, crossing the State on horseback, diagonally from Keokuk to Sioux City, in order that he might know definitely the character of the State to which he proposed to tie his life.

In the spring of 1858, Mr. Oliver came to Onawa from Sergeant's Bluff, where he had passed the winter, and entered upon the practice of law. His attention having been drawn toward politics on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, about the [illegible] campaign in Pennsylvania which preceded the election of President Buchanan. In the brilliant

campaign of 1860. Mr. Oliver took a prominent part, and in conjunction with other young men held meetings in every schoolhouse in Monona County, contributing largely to carrying it for Abraham Lincoln and placing it for the first time in the Republican columns.

In 1861 our subject was elected to the office of County Supervisor, and in 1863 was chosen by this district, then composed of four counties, to represent it in the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1864 he was selected by the Republican State Committee as one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, which re-nominated Lincoln. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate from a district composed of fifteen counties, and served in the general assembly of 1866. In 1868, before the expiration of his term as Senator, he was elected Circuit Judge, to which office he was subsequently re-elected. At that time he held court in some twenty-two counties in Northwestern Iowa. In 1874, while still upon the bench, he was nominated by the Republican Convention of the "Big Ninth" Iowa district, comprising some twenty-six counties, as their candidate for Congress, and was elected to fill that office. He was re-elected to the same position in 1876, and served in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. In 1878, notwithstanding that he had positively declined a renomination, he received the nomination of the Greenback party for Congressman, which his fealty to the Republican party would not allow him to accept, although he could have had the endorsement of his own party; but having no desire for further honors, retired to private life. Since then he has devoted himself to farming and the management of his landed interests, having some five thousand acres, four thousand of which are in one farm.

Mr. Oliver takes an active interest in all public enterprises and is the present Mayor of Onawa, a member of its Board of Education, President of the Onawa Creamery Company, Vice President of the Onawa State Bank, and President of the Onawa Improvement Company.

Previous to coming to Iowa, January 1, 1854, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Towne, the daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Martin) Towne, whom he had known from infancy, both attending the same country school. Ten children were born of this marriage: John M., George A., Calvin E., Belle M., Mrs. R. L. Hawkins; Mary E., Mrs. F. M. Pelletier; Jennie R., who died September 14, 1889; Cyrus G., Annie A., David M. and Jo H. B.

As one of the leading representative citizens of the county and one of the most prominent old settlers, a portrait of Judge Oliver is given in this work.

JOHN F. MADDEN, an active, energetic and progressive agriculturist, of West Fork Township, residing on section 4, is a native of New Brunswick, and was born December 15, 1857. He is the son of Patrick and Ann (McGinnis) Madden, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1868, and settled in Woodbury County, Iowa. He remained at home with his parents engaged in acquiring an education and assisting his father in the arduous toil of carrying on the farm, until the spring of 1887, when, having been married, he started out for himself, coming to Monona County, and setting up his family altar on the place where he now lives. He had purchased this land the year previous, and broken up about twenty-five acres of land, for it was totally unimproved, and put up a dwelling house. This latter he replaced by a handsomer and more commodious one, in the spring of 1887, in which he now resides. He is engaged in general farming, paying some attention to stock-raising, and is ranked among the most intelligent, enterprising and successful tillers of the soil of that section of the county. Although a young man in years, his natural ability, prudence and economy, have placed him on the high road to wealth, and he and his family enjoy the regard and esteem of their friends and neighbors to the highest degree. Mr. Madden was married February 22, 1887, to Miss Sarah L. Myers, a native of Blue Earth County, Minn., who was born April 25, 1862, and is the daughter of Michael and Bridget (Flynn) Myers. The lady

was reared in Woodbury County, this State, her parents having moved to Sioux City when she was a baby, and made their home at that point for about thirteen years. From there they removed to Willow Township, that county, where she was living at the time of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Madden have been the parents of three children: Ernest P. and Earl M., born November 22, 1887, who died, the former June 30, and the latter June 27, 1888; and Ernest S. John, who was born October 17, 1888.

ROBERT W. COOPER, an intelligent and active agriculturist of the town of Franklin, who is engaged in general farming, on section 36, came to Monona County in the fall of 1867, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 21. The following spring he went back to his former home in Michigan, where he remained until the fall of 1871, when he returned to Monona County and settled on his place. There he remained until 1882, when having bought the land that forms his present farm, he made a removal and has since that time made his home there. He has a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres, embracing the north half of section 36, a small proportion of which is highly cultivated.

Mr. Cooper was born in the county of Norfolk, England, July 25, 1848, and is the son of Robert and Ann (Butcher) Cooper also natives of that kingdom. About 1853, while he was yet a small child he was brought by his parents to the United States. The family settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., where [illegible] engaged in farming. [illegible] he has followed ever since.

Like many of the emigrants who seek in this country the chance for advancement denied them at home, Mr. Cooper's parents were considerably oppressed by poverty, and the consequence was that their children could avail themselves of but a limited portion of the educational facilities accorded, having to earn their own living early in life. Robert, at the age of [illegible] years, went to work upon the neighboring farms, adopting a course which he followed until the fall of 1867, when, having saved by rigid economy about $200, he came to Monona County to invest it. From this small capital, by energy, ability and thrift, coupled with the economy of himself and wife, he has wrought out his present competence.

Mr. Cooper was united in marriage at Preparation, this county, at the residence of C. C. Perrin, December 30, 1874, with Miss Jennie L. Mendham. The lady was born in Norfolk, England, December 12, 1856, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Butcher) Mendham, natives of old England. In the spring of 1871, she came to the United States with her widowed mother and settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., and with her came to Monona County in the spring of 1872. In June, 1874, Mrs. Mendham was married to C. C. Perrin, one of the old settlers of Monona County, and still makes her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of four children: Peter F., who was born January 6, 1877; an infant boy, born September 24, 1878, who died the same day; an infant daughter, born November 18, and died December 12, 1879; and Brick Ernest, born January 14, 1883. In his political views Mr. Cooper coincides with the Democrats, and has held several local township offices.

HANS OLSON, a resident of the village of Whiting, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits [illegible] Township, was born in Norway, August 3, 1854, and is the son of Ole Hanson and his wife Eliza. He was reared at home, and, the laws of his native country requiring him to go to school from five years of age to [illegible], he [illegible] tion in his native country. In the spring of 1872, at the age of eighteen, he crossed the ocean to America and settled in Clinton County, Iowa, where he was employed upon a [illegible] on the railroad until 1875. In September of the latter year he came to Monona County, and taking up his residence at Whiting, found employment as

a section hand, on the railroad. From there he went to Dodge County, Neb., to take charge of a section, from which place, July 30, 1877, he returned to Whiting, and being appointed foreman of section hands at that place, remained in the employ of the railroad company until September 1, 1887. Resigning the position on that date he removed to Sioux City to take charge of a gang of men in bridge construction, but again, March 1, 1888, returned to Whiting, and engaged in farming. His residence in the village he erected in the fall of 1883.

Mr. Olson, December 23, 1874, in Clinton County, Iowa, was married to Miss Brithe Monsen, a native of Norway, and the daughter of Monsen and Anne Monsen. Their home has been brightened and their joys increased, by the advent of three interesting children at their family fireside, to whom they have given the names of Meel O., Eliza A. and Burth H. Mr. Olson is an honest, industrious and energetic man, and possesses the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, as is shown by his long service in a responsible position.

HON. WILLIAM F. WILEY, the proprietor of the Fairview Stock Farm, one of the most prominent citizens of Kennebec Township and one of its largest land-owners and stock-raisers, has his residence on section 36. He came to Monona County in the spring of 1880, from Henry County, Ill., and settled and commenced improving the farm where he now lives. He has now some six hundred acres in his home farm. In addition to this the Wiley Cattle Company, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer, own some six hundred and seventy-five acres more, lying in Kennebec and Center Townships, upon which they usually keep about one thousand head of cattle during the summer and three hundred head in the winter time. On his own place Mr. Wiley has about one hundred head of thorough-bred Shorthorn cattle, and devoting almost his entire attention to this branch of the business, and has about twenty-five acres of his land under cultivation. The Fairview herd of Short-horns is recognized as one of the best in the State.

Our subject was born in Peoria County, Ill., July 16, 1850. His father, Daniel L. Wiley, was a native of Vermont, who was born in 1818, and emigrated to Illinois in 1840. His mother, Mary (Billings) Wiley, was also a native of the same State, born about 1820, and died in 1851, leaving two children—Flora B., the wife of W. L. Wiley, of Mapleton Township, and William F., of whom this sketch is written. In 1853 the father married again, wedding Miss Sarah Davis, a native also of the Green Mountain State.

Mr. Wiley attended school when about four years old for one summer at Lafayette, Stark County, Ill., and next at Galva, Henry County, in the same State, whither his father had removed, and remained a pupil at the latter school until his seventeenth year. After spending one year at the Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill., he attended Bryant & Stratton's College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in June, 1868. July 1, of the same year, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Galva, with which he remained until January 1, 1870. The latter date he removed to Monmouth, Ill., and entered into the banking house of Claudius, Jones & Co., as a partner but only remained with that concern about nine months, having been elected director and cashier of the Monmouth National Bank, then just organized. Three months later he resigned this latter position and accepted a position as cashier in the First National Bank of Galva, and in this last capacity remained until coming to Monona County in 1880.

At the fall election in 1885, after a spirited and close contest, Mr. Wiley, the candidate of the Republican party, was elected Representative to the legislature from this district and ably filled that position in the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State. He was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills during the session, and made a satisfactory and honest record.

Mr. Wiley, at Galva, Ill., September 26, 1871, was united in marriage with Miss Florence E. Munger, a native of Yates County, N. Y., who was born September 17, 1852, and is the daughter of

Lyman and Martha S. Munger, who settled in Illinois about the year 1867. By this union there has been born a family of four children, of whom the following is the record: Floyd L., born October 21, 1874, died when a month old; Ione B., born April 22, 1877; Agnes G., June 17, 1879; and Florence E., August 1, 1883.

ALFRED QUINCY WOOSTER, the editor and proprietor of the *Home Advocate*, a people's paper published at Mapleton, was born in Fillmore County, Minn., June 14, 1863, and is the eldest son of Quincy A. Wooster, mentioned at length in this volume. He came with his parents to Monona County in the summer of 1865, and in Maple Township was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving the elements of a good education in its common schools. Before he had reached the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching school, which profession he followed several terms, but in the fall of 1882 entered the Southern Iowa Normal School and Business College at Bloomfield, and from the commercial department of that institution was graduated March 22, 1883. After teaching one term of school he then started the issue of a three-column folio newspaper, worked on a job press at his father's residence in the country, the first issue bearing date of October 18, 1883. January 16, 1884, he enlarged the journal to a six-column quarto, and in October, 1887, further increased it in size to a seven-column quarto. A history of this paper appears elsewhere in the annals of the village of Mapleton, of which it is an important business enterprise.

Mr. Wooster was married December 9, 1883, at the residence of J. W. Hall, Monroe County, Iowa, to Miss Lucy Cox, a native of Putnam County, Mo., born February 19, 1860, and daughter of S. G. and Clarisa (Corbett) Cox of Missouri. Appanoose County, Iowa, who were natives of Kentucky. Her parents were married in Missouri in the spring of 1857, whence they came to Monona County in 1864. Five years later they moved into Appanoose County.

Mrs. Wooster, the youngest in a family of seven children, laid the foundation of her education in the common schools of the county, and finished with two terms in the Southern Iowa Normal School and Business College, and taught in the district schools some seven years previous to her marriage. She is the mother of two children: one unnamed born September 19, 1885, that died in infancy; and Vera Anna, born January 1, 1888.

Mr. Wooster is a member of Monte Christo Lodge, No. 205, K. P., and Mapleton Division No. 33, Uniform Rank, of the same order. He is also identified with Gem City Assembly, No. 10,029, K. of L.

SETH SMITH, JR., the son of Seth and Sophia (Leach) Smith, the pioneer settlers of Grant Township, an epitome of whose life's work it has been our honor to write in another portion of this volume, is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on his fine place of one hundred and sixty acres on section 14, Kennebec Township, eighty acres of which he owes to the beneficent homestead law of a fostering government. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, May 29, 1844 and, while but a child eight years of age, was brought by his father to Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, then known by the name of Kanesville. In the spring of 1853, the the family removed to Monona County, where the father lived until his death in 1876, his wife preceding him in July, 1856.

In the district schools of this county, in his youth, our subject gathered his education and remained at home with his parents until the spring of 1858, from which time for four years he spent the most of his life on the Omaha Reservation, assisting his father, who had been appointed Government blacksmith in that part of Nebraska. There he remained until March, 1862. The tocsin of Civil War resounded through the land and our youths were called upon to march forward in the defense of the best Government the world has

ever seen," and for the integrity of the Union, and the war fever was at its greatest height. Imbued with the patriotism inherited in his nature, our subject, at the age of eighteen years, enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and being forwarded to the front, took a gallant and noble part in that trying and terrible ordeal for new troops, the siege and capture of Corinth, Miss. Ill health, however, set in which unfitted him for military duties and by the advice of the surgeon he was honorably discharged from the service at Corinth, October 10, 1862. Returning to his home after spending one summer in Dakota, in 1864, he settled where he now lives.

CAPT. CHARLES G. PERKINS, a member of the mercantile firm of C. W. Perkins & Co., and Agent of the American Express Company, at Onawa, is one of that village's most prominent and influential citizens. He was born at Windham, Rockingham County, N. H., January 23, 1830, and is a son of James W. and Frances (Cochran) Perkins. His father, who was a Congregational minister, was a native of New Hampshire, as was his mother. Of their family of five children, all boys, our subject was the second.

Charles G. Perkins remained at home, receiving his education in his youth, until reaching the age of fifteen years, when he shipped aboard a whaling vessel, on which he remained some three years, spending most of the time on the Pacific Ocean, visiting San Francisco in the winter of 1847. Returning to his home he engaged in the clothing trade at Mt. Vernon, N. H., which business he followed until 1855, when he came West and settling in Adams County, Wis., engaged in farming. While peacefully pursuing the daily avocations of a farmer's life, he heard the tocsin of war calling to arms, but not being certain that his duty lay in that direction, he hesitated until February 5, 1862, when a reiterated call overcame his scruples, and with that rare courage that sees a peril and dares it, he enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and on the organization of the company was elected Orderly or First Sergeant. This position he held until July 1, 1863, when he was commissioned Lieutenant of the company, and in January, 1864, was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, which position he held at the time of his discharge May 5, 1865. Most of his service was with his regiment in Virginia and North Carolina, they being a portion of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and he participated in the battles of Suffolk, Black Water, Drury's Bluff, Seven Pines, Newberne, Petersburg, and was one of the first to enter Richmond. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Wisconsin, and selling out in the fall of the same year came to Monona County, and engaged in farming. In 1870, he was elected County Recorder, and served in that capacity for some two years, and in 1872 was chosen to represent this district in the Fourteenth General Assembly. In February, 1873, he was appointed Postmaster of Onawa, and held that office until April 10, 1887, during which time he, also, had the agency of the American Express Company, which he still holds. Besides these important positions, he has filled many of the minor local offices. He is a member of Hanscom Post No. 97, G. A. R., at Onawa, of which he is the present Commander and is serving his third term in that capacity.

Mr. Perkins was married October 7, 1852, at Lowell, Mass., to Miss Ruth Stearns, a native of Waltham, that State, who was born August 2, 1826, and of this union there have been five children: Mary W., who was born September 20, 1854; Charles W., September 13, 1856; John, August 17, 1858, and who died in 1865; Ada M., born June 2, 1862, and David S., September 18, 1861, who died also, in 1865.

Joseph Perkins, the grandfather of our subject, was born in England in 1728, and was one of three brothers who came to this country and settled, one in Connecticut, one in New York and one in New Hampshire. During the revolution he served as a privateer, was taken prisoner and kept in close confinement until the close of the war, when he returned to this country and engaged in the mercantile trade. He died in 1822, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His wife, Hannah (Wood-

bury) Perkins, was the mother of nineteen children and died at Mt. Vernon, N. H., in 1856, when some ninety-eight years of age.

James W. Perkins, the father of our subject, was born in 1795, and died at New Chester, Adams County, Wis., March 29, 1874, and his wife, who was born in 1796, died in October, 1876, at the same place.

AARON A. DAVIS is one of the old settlers of Monona County who came from their New England home and have so materially aided in the development of this section of the State. He is a resident of Kennebec Township, living on section 28. He first came to this county April 29, 1857, and located on section 8, coming from Hallowell, Me., by way of Mt. Pleasant, Oskaloosa, and Lewis, Iowa. He remained upon that claim during the winter, but in the spring of 1858 moved to section 19. There he made his home until December, 1862, having purchased the land of the county, it being in the Swamp Land grant, for $1.25 per acre. From there he removed to the southeast quarter of section 28, but, May 13, 1864, took up his residence on the northwest quarter of section 28, which has since that time been his home. He has now a fine farm of five hundred acres of land, and is largely engaged in the cattle business, having commenced in that line about 1870. In 1877 he commenced grading and rearing Short-horn cattle, and in 1880, Hereford stock, and has now a herd of one hundred and forty head of high grades and thoroughbreds.

Mr. Davis was born in Kennebec County, Me., August 19, 1827, and is the son of Aaron H. and Abby (Pilsbury) Davis. His father was a native of New Hampshire, who removed to Maine with his parents when about twelve years of age, and was a seaman by profession. He was a captain of a vessel during the war of 1812–15, and drew a pension for his services from the Government in his later years. About 1820 he [illegible] and settled upon a farm near Richmond, Me., where he died in May, 1885. His [illegible] a native of Massachusetts, was taken to Hallowell, Me., by her parents when a small child, and died at Richmond, November 29, 1882, at the age of [illegible] years.

The subject of this narrative, until he was about fourteen years of age, attended a district school near his father's house, after which he spent about two years in the Hallowell Academy. Starting in life for himself, he followed the sea for about eight years, his first voyage being to the Pacific Ocean, Australia, and the islands of Oceanica. He was at San Francisco at the time it was taken possession of by Commodore Sloat during the war with Mexico, and has been as far north as latitude 57, twice. He holds an American Seaman's Protection, which is numbered 214 and dated May 30, 1845. This serves a sailor in foreign ports from impressment as an English seaman, and officially testifies to his American birth. Growing tired of a roving life, he finally abandoned a seafaring life, and settled down in his native county, where he followed the carpenter's trade until coming west, in 1857.

When Mr. Davis first came to this county he was in very limited circumstances, having been compelled to borrow the money with which to bring his wife to their new home, where she came in September, 1857. For several years they endured many hardships. The first cow that Mr. Davis ever owned he earned by building a bridge over the Soldier River, in St. Clair Township, whither he went to work, leaving his wife at home with Indians camped all about. He followed bridge carpentering for the county for some time, taking his pay in Swamp Land certificates, but finally settled down to farm life. The elegant residence which adorns his place is, for the most part, the work of his own hands, the finer portion of the carpentering being entirely so. This is one of the finest farm residences in the county.

Mr. Davis was married, January 20, 1850, to Miss Abbie Gray, a native of Lincoln County, Me., who was born September 28, 1827, and is the daughter of Henry and Abbie (Chase) Gray, both whom were natives of Lincoln County. Her mother, who was born in 1807, went to the island of [illegible], with which she was [illegible] sea captain, and there died on the 6th of May, 1867. Capt

Gray returned to this country, and his next voyage took out a metallic casket in which to bring home the body of his wife, but, owing to the Rebellion then raging, was unable to do so, and left the coffin until his next trip. The insurrection continuing, he was never able to obtain the corpse, and finally died in that island, at the port of Petite Gonaive.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of five children, whose births took place on the following dates: Clarence E., January 14, 1853; Harry G., October 18, 1856; May B., December 26, 1860; Ella A., June 5, 1863; and Arthur H., August 10, 1867.

ERNST GANTZ, farmer, living on section 13, township 83, range 46, in the precinct of Franklin, was born in Pomerania, Prussia, September 28, 1843, and is the son of Charles and Ernestina (Bedlefeld) Gantz, both of whom died in Germany.

Ernst was reared upon a farm, receiving in his youth an excellent education in the schools of his native land, and from the age of fourteen to twenty, assisted his father in his agricultural labors. Like all the young men of the Fatherland, on attaining his manhood he entered the army and was assigned for duty to the Second Company in the Third Regiment of Prussian Dragoons, a body of men who distinguished themselves on several fields of battle. He participated in several of the engagements of the war with Austria that terminated at Sadowa, and particularly on the field at Koeniggratz, July 3, 1866. At the close of that campaign, in August, 1867, according to the rule in that country he was allowed to return to his home, but at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870, he was again called out and in June of that year was assigned to the same cavalry regiment as before. He served with them one year, participating in the glorious campaign that terminated with the siege and surrender of Paris and the downfall of the French Empire. He was discharged from the service in June 1871, and returned to his home.

In June 1872, having concluded to seek in the New World a better field for his efforts, and one where a man with limited capital would have a better chance, Mr. Gantz crossed the stormy Atlantic, and landed in New York City. Having friends in this vicinity, he came at once to Monona County, arriving here on the 21st of the month. Being without money and having a family to keep, he started to work in a sawmill, and continued in the same line for two years, after which he purchased the farm where he now lives. This latter comprises some one hundred and seventy-three acres of land, about fifty-five acres of which is devoted to cultivation, the balance being used as pasture or in timber. He keeps on hand about seven head of horses, twenty of cattle and thirty or forty of hogs.

November 28, 1868, Mr. Gantz was married to Miss Anstina Hiden, a native of Germany, and daughter of Frederick Hiden, of Monona County, who came to this country in 1879, after his wife's death. Mr. and Mrs. Gantz are the parents of six children: Minnie, the wife of John Miller, of Franklin Township, this county; Mollie, Lizzie, Ernest, William and Zada.

LOUIS E. ST. JOHN, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon, and the proprietor of the drug store at Blencoe, was born near Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., March 8, 1834, and is the son of Lichard and Betsy Ann (Burroughs) St. John. His father is a native of the same county, of French-English descent and was born September 22, 1784. At Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y., in 1818, the latter married Miss Betsy Ann Burroughs, who was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, in the same State, in March, 1794, and died in New York City, October 22, 1866. She was of French descent. The elder Mr. St. John died in Sandusky, Ohio, October 19, 1856.

Dr. St. John was the youngest of a family of five children born to his parents, and when but one year of age, removed with the family to Sandusky, Ohio. He received his preparatory education in

the schools of that city, and in 1856 entered the Ohio Wesleyan Methodist University, at Delaware, that State, where he remained a year and a half. Previous to this, like President Garfield in his youth, having a great longing for a sailor's life, he was engaged in sailing on the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River, for two seasons. At the Western Reserve College, in 1856-57, he attended a course of medical lectures, but the following year followed the water as Captain of the steamers "Comet" and "C. L. Barton." In 1859, while commanding the tug "A. S. Field," at Detroit, Mich., the boiler exploded, disabling him so that he was laid up for some time. On recovering he went to Shachwine, Putnam County, Ill., where he taught school until 1862, when, being taken sick in the fall of that year, he was unable to do much and spent several years traveling through California and several other States and in Canada. In 1866 he removed to Grand Mound, Clinton County, Iowa, where he practiced medicine for about a year, and followed the same profession at Lake City, Calhoun County, for two years more, and then returned to Toledo, Ohio. In 1871 he returned to Iowa, locating at Creston, but a year later removed to Ringgold County, where he platted the town site of Eugene, and made his home in that spot until 1883. At the latter period he removed to Tingley, in the same county, being the first settler of that village, where he erected a building and went into the drug business. On the 14th of March, 1884, Dr. St. John came to Blencoe, and there made his home until December 15, 1888, when he moved to Merrill, Iowa, but in July, 1889, returned to Blencoe, and July 17, of that year, started in his present business.

The Doctor received a certificate of professional ability from the Northwestern College, at Chicago, in 1881, and while a resident of Tingley, in 1883-4, was surgeon of the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad. He was also registered as a druggist by the Iowa State Board of Pharmacy, May 10, 1882.

Dr. St. John was married March 11, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Orr, a native of Michigan, of Scotch parents. By this union they have had a family of six children: one who died in infancy; Anna B., born June 12, 1868, who died January 23, 1877; Frank L., born March 27, 1870, one unnamed that died in infancy; Walter E., born January 28, 1881; and Effie Monona, October 8, 1886. The Doctor is a member of Afton Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., of Afton, Union County, Iowa.

WILLIAM F. McCLEERY, one of the old pioneers of Monona County, has his residence on section 34, Maple Township, where he settled in September, 1855. He had come to this county and entered the land the previous month, and on taking up his location upon it made it his permanent home from that until the present time.

Mr. McCleerey was born in Mercer County, Ky., December 15, 1814, and is the son of Robert and Nancy (Dickey) McCleerey, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. In 1823 the family removed to Indiana and lived in various parts of that State, mostly in Decatur County. The father of our subject, a farmer by occupation, died in Brown County, Ind., as did likewise the mother, the latter in 1865, having reached the age of three score and ten. They were the parents of ten children of whom William F. was the second.

Our subject remained at home and assisted his father in tilling the soil, and in acquiring the elements of an education, until attaining his twentieth year, when he was married, March 27, 1833, to Miss Mary Lee, a native of Ohio, who died May 23, 1871, having been the mother of thirteen children: Elizabeth, Aaron, Robert, Francis M., Jane, Martha A., William, Joseph, John T., Silas and Rose Althea. One died in infancy; and one at the age of sixteen years. After his marriage Mr. McCleerey was engaged in farming, in Indiana, until coming to this county, and on his arrival here he had just money enough to enter eighty acres of land and have two dimes left in his pocket for luck. By hard work and industry he has established a good home, brought up a large family, and, besides helping his boys, has increased his farm to two hundred and forty acres, besides other possessions. He was formerly a member of the

Whig party, but since the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, has been identified with that political organization.

Mr. McCleerey again entered into a matrimonial alliance September 31, 1873, wedding Mrs. Elizabeth J. Crouch, who was born February 20, 1823, and was the widow of Levi Crouch.

HENRY HEISLER, one of the pioneers of Monona County, is engaged in farming on section 10, Maple Township. He came to the county in the fall of 1858 and settled on land in section 7, in what is now Cooper Township, where he resided until July, 1885, when selling his place he removed to his present home. His farm contains some two hundred and eighty acres, lying on sections 3, and 10, where he carries on general farming.

Mr. Heisler was born September 16, 1826, in Harrison County, Ohio, and is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Steffy) Heisler. His father was born in Northampton County, Pa., May 1, 1799, and his mother in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 10, 1808, and were married in the latter county. The grandfather of our subject, Henry Heisler, was a native of Holland, and his grandmother, Catherine (Weiant) Heisler, of Germany, who came to the United States in an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1800 they removed to Ohio, where the former died in 1838, and the latter in 1813.

Henry Heisler, of whom this sketch is written, grew to manhood in Harrison County, Ohio, and received his education in the subscription schools of that day, and assisted in carrying on the home farm until his father's death. He then worked out by the month until 1856, when, after a trip to Kansas and Missouri, he came to Monona County, as above stated.

Mr. Heisler was married January 13, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Maynard, which is said to be the first marriage in the township. The lady, a native of Delaware County, Ind., was born May 12, 1843, and is the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Hayes) Maynard. Her father was born in Tuscarawas County, and her mother in Starke County, Ohio, and removed with their parents in childhood to Delaware County, Ind, where they were married. In 1854, Mr. Maynard came to Iowa, and lived in Guthrie County, until the fall of 1856, when he came to Old Mapleton and purchased land on section 23, where he resided until 1863. Taking up a homestead on section 8, Cooper Township, he there made his home until May, 1884, when he sold out and removed to the Pacific Coast. In Union County, Ore., the father died February 6, 1886. The mother of Mrs. Heisler died in Delaware County, Ind., in January, 1845, and her father was again married to Miss Rebecca J. Lee, who is now living in Union County, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Heisler are the parents of the following children: Fannie, born April 22, 1864; Joseph Ross, June 22, 1867; William H., November 4, 1869, who died March 3, 1870; John T., born March 1, 1871; Elmer, born and died September 16, 1872. Bertie L., born November 16, 1874; Harry E., October 1, 1877; Frederick S., October 17, 1881; Earl, June 19, 1884, and Nora Estella, August 8, 1889.

JAMES M. McCLAIN. Among the self-made men of the county, who came here comparatively poor, and who have grown with its growth, acquiring an easy competence, is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He came here in the spring of 1872, and during that summer worked by the month for F. D. Wilson, at general farm labor. Renting a farm in Lincoln Township in the spring of 1874, he commenced the foundation of his own fortunes. Alternately working upon leased land, and upon farms which he purchased and sold as opportunity offered, he remained a resident in Lincoln Township until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Lake. A season spent in honest toil upon a farm that he had rented; he then returned to Lincoln. There he remained until the fall of 1883. At that time the town of Whiting, that had been laid out

some years previous, took a flash, and Mr. McClain who had by this time accumulated some capital, went to that place and after erecting a building, engaged in the business. Not liking this line in life, he soon sold out and in the fall of 1884, removed to his fine farm on section 31, in Lake Township, where he had purchased a few years previous, and which contains two hundred and forty-three acres of land upon which he had built a new house. There he has made his home ever since.

Mr. McClain was born in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, November 14, 1848, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth McClain. Remaining with his parents until he had attained his twentieth year, he took Horace Greeley's advice and went West, for about one year making his home in Nebraska. After a visit of about six months spent in Wyoming Territory, he returned to Omaha, where he remained most of the time until coming to Monona County, as above recorded.

Mr. McClain was united in marriage in Lincoln Township, January 5, 1875, with Miss Ella M. Sisson, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Sisson.

WALLACE D. GROW, a young enterprising and successful farmer of the town of Lincoln, residing on section 16, 84, 46, is the son of Lorenzo and Harriet Grow. He was born in Kennebec County, Me., July 19, 1856, and came to Monona County with his parents in July, 1865. Until the following fall the family remained in Onawa, when the father purchased the farm upon which Wallace now resides. Upon moving thither, there being no improvements upon the place, they took up their residence in a neighboring cabin in which there were two other families. By Christmas time they got up their own cabin, into which they immediately moved. There they resided until 1869, at which date they moved to [illegible] miles southwest of Onawa, but soon moved back to their farm. In 1871 the family went to Onawa, again taking up their home there. In the spring of 1874 our subject started out in life for himself, running the farm belonging to his brother on section 20, 84, 46, where he remained until the spring of 1882, his parents keeping house for him the second year. At the latter date Mr. Grow purchased the old homestead, where he now lives. In February, 1881, the old folks removed to San Bernardino County, Cal., where they now reside. In March of the following year Wallace followed them, but his wife's health failing in the climate of the Pacific coast, they returned in September, 1886, and have since made this their home.

April 7, 1880, Mr. Grow was united in marriage with Miss Anna Williamson, the daughter of William and R. K. Williamson, and they have a family of four children: Samuel W., born August 21, 1881; Kate R., December 23, 1882; Paul H., November 22, 1885, whose birth took place in California, and Anna M., September 22, 1887.

WILL O. MARR, was born in Winneshiek County, Iowa, and came to Onawa with his parents John H. and Catherine N. (Ross) Marr, in 1872, when but five months old. He received an excellent education in the schools of the latter place, being graduated by the High School, May 31, 1889. June 3, following, he entered the office of the Monona County Gazette as an apprentice to the "art preservative of all arts," in which he is making rapid progress.

NEAL MCNEILL, one of the old settlers of the county, now engaged in agricultural pursuits on Section [illegible], has his residence upon section 16.

Mr. McNeill was born in Somerset County, Pa., April 2, 1826, and is the son of Laughlin and Sarah (McClintock) McNeill. His father was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and a representative of that shrewd and hardy race known as the Scotch-Irish, and came with his mother to America when about twelve years of age. [illegible] James Mc-

Neill, having immigrated to this country the year previous, and settled in Somerset County. The grandfather of our subject was killed in that section of the Keystone State by the falling of a tree. His wife resided in the old home until her death at the age of eighty years, having had a family of five children, two boys and three girls. Laughlin McNeill was a very industrious man, and became one of the largest land-holders in that portion of the Keystone State. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah McClintock, was born in Somerset County, Pa., and was the daughter of Robert and Rachel (Wilkey) McClintock, both of whom were natives of the same State. Their immediate ancestors were natives of the Emerald Isle, who had settled in Pennsylvania in Colonial days. Laughlin McNeill passed to that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns, in the fall of 1853.

The subject of this biography was reared to manhood on his father's farm in the beautiful valley of the Monongahela, and received his education in the subscription and public schools of the noble commonwealth in which he was born. Though the buildings in which schools were held were but rude log cabins at that date, the principles taught were of a high character. He remained at home until the spring of 1850, when the excitement attendant on the discovery of gold at Sutter's mill in California, drew him to those golden shores. Traveling by way of New York and Nicaragua he reached the promised land and engaged in placer and gulch mining in Nevada and Grass Valley, with an abundant success. Six years of that mode of life satisfied him, and yearning for home he returned to Pennsylvania in 1856, and in the latter State made his home until the summer of 1859. Starting out for the West he arrived at Onawa on the 10th of June in search of a home, and put up at the Onawa House, then kept by J. E. Morrison, and in a few days purchased the southwest quarter of section 16, Franklin Township, upon which he has since lived. The land was totally unimproved, and his first work was to put up a residence. This he erected of brick, the first one of the kind in the county, and which still stands a part of his present handsome dwelling house. To his original purchase Mr. McNeill, who is extensively engaged in stock-raising, has added from time to time, until he now owns a magnificent estate of fifteen hundred acres. In the early days of the county's history he, in common with the other pioneers, suffered many hardships and inconveniences, and has been often compelled to go to Reeb's mill, thirty-five miles distant, with an ox-team for flour.

Mr. McNeill was married in Somerset County, Pa., March 30, 1858, to Miss Ann Youkin. The lady was born in the same county, September 7, 1832, and is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Weimer) Youkin, natives of the same place. Her grandparents were natives of Germany, and early settlers of Pennsylvania.

By their union Mr. and Mrs. McNeill are the parents of seven children, as follows: Hattie, born December 6, 1859; Emily, October 30, 1861; Henry L., September 20, 1863; Mary, January 25, 1864; Levi, June 5, 1866; John K., November 18, 1867; and Sarah E., February 20, 1869.

LEONARD C. SEARS grew to manhood in Onawa, receiving his education in its High School, and in a commercial course at the Wyman Business College, at Omaha. After leaving school, for about a year he traveled for J. C. Hoffmayr & Co., of Council Bluffs, after which he engaged in business with his father, in which he still retains an interest. He is now traveling as special agent for the Provident Savings Loan and Building Association, of Omaha, and organized a local branch of the same in Onawa, in September, 1889, with $18,300 worth of stock, since which time he has been doing business for the Association in Western Iowa and Eastern Nebraska.

Leonard Sears was married November 27, 1888, at Republic City, Kan., to Miss Kittie M. Ingram, a native of Jones County, Iowa, who was born August 23, 1868. He is a member of both Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges at Onawa.

Melvin L. Sears, second son of Stillman F. Sears, is a student of the State University, having grad-

nated from the Onawa High School and at the Preparatory Academy, at Iowa City, and has also taken a course at Rathburn Commercial College, at Omaha.

Charles Wilber assists his father in carrying on the store.

CONSTANT R. SEARLE, formerly a prominent agriculturist of this county, settled on a homestead in Kennebec Township, October 10, 1863, and engaged in farming. Seventeen years later he removed to Sac County, this State, where he made his home for about five years, and then returned to Onawa where he lived until 1887. From here, in the latter year, he removed to Barton County, Kan., but returning to Onawa in October, 1889, he is now living in the latter city. He was born in Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., April 28, 1816, and about 1837 settled in Bureau County, Ill., where he was married February 1, 1838, to Miss Surena G. Langworthy, a native of Alton, Ill., who was born June 7, 1820, and was a daughter of Dr. Augustus Langworthy, one of the most prominent early physicians of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Searle had a family of eleven children, of which Mrs. Sears, the wife of Stillman F. Sears is the second.

The Langworthys were of Scotch and Welsh extraction, and were peculiarly prominent in Illinois and Iowa in those early days. The father of Constant Searle, William, was of English descent, and his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Swartz, of German ancestry.

STILLMAN FOOTE SEARS, a prominent business man and an old settler of Onawa, was born at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 29, 1842. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1854, and attended school at Council Bluffs, and removed to Monona County in 1856, finishing his education at the "old red schoolhouse" in Onawa. When about seventeen years of age his father, Judge Leonard Sears, died, whereupon our subject took charge of the home affairs, which he carried on with the help of his mother. He afterwards engaged in farming for himself, and finally purchased the old homestead upon which he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1878 when he removed to Onawa, and embarked in a meat market and provision store which he still carries on. In the fall of 1876–77 he was in the Black Hills, mining, with some success.

Mr. Sears was married October 16, 1864, to Miss Margaret A. Searle, a daughter of Constant R. and Surena G. Searle, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Of this union there have been born five children: Leonard C., born August 2, 1865; Melvin L., October 20, 1866; Charles Wilber, May 5, 1872; Mary E., December 6, 1881, who died March 18, 1883; and Caroline E., born April 10, 1884. Mrs. Sears was born February 21, 1841.

Mr. Sears is a Republican in politics; is a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory of the Masonic order, and of the Knights of Pythias society.

Stillman F. Sears is the son of Leonard Sears, who was the son of Silas Sears, who was the son of Paul Sears, Jr. The latter was the son of Paul Sears, Sr., whose father, Richard Sears, came to the Colonies of America from his native land, England, in 1630.

JOHN H. MARR, of Onawa, was born in the township of Woodhouse, Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, April 21, 1826, and is the son of David and Anna (Austin) Marr. His father was a native of Northampton County, Pa., and was born September 10, 1790. His mother was a daughter of Solomon Austin, who removed to Canada about the close of the Revolutionary War, from North Carolina, where he resided until his death. He was married to Joanna Thomas, who survived him until 1834. They had a family of nine children, and were of Scotch-English an[illegible]

were September 28, 1871. David M. Marr, the grandfather of our subject, was born August 8, 1745.

John H. Marr, one of a family of fourteen children, remained at home until he had reached his seventeenth year, receiving but a limited education on account of the lack of facilities. He then served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he fully mastered. He remained in Canada until 1854, when he came to Iowa, and located on a farm in Winneshiek County. After making some improvements, three months later he returned to Canada, where he followed his trade for two years longer. During this time, September 17, 1856, he wedded Miss Catherine N. Ross, a daughter of Francis A. Ross, a Canadian of Irish descent. Mr. Ross was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and married Susannah Decou. In 1874, he went to Rock Island, Ill., where he died. His wife died in Olmstead County, Minn., August 21, 1858, while living with her daughter, Mrs. Marr. She was the mother of nine children, four of whom were boys, and was a devout member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Marr was born May 5, 1833.

John H. Marr, in 1856, returned to the United States and after spending about seven months in Winneshiek County, Iowa, settled at Pleasant Grove, Olmstead County, Minn., where he bought a sawmill in company with his brother, William C. Marr, and Silas Emes. In the spring of 1861, he returned to Winneshiek County, but one year later went back to his Canadian home. Remaining in the latter country until the fall of 1871, he again removed to this State and after settling up his affairs in Winneshiek County came to Onawa, arriving there November 11, 1872. At once engaging in his trade of blacksmith, he has labored at the forge and anvil in that place ever since. His strict adherence to business, upright and honest dealing and genial affable manner, have made him a favorite in the community. Both he and his wife are zealous and hard working members of the Methodist Church, with which they united years ago. In politics he is a strong Republican Prohibitionist and lends all his influence to the suppression of the rum power.

Mr. and Mrs. Marr are the parents of the following children, five of whom are now living: Hervey E., born June 7, 1867; Hamilton, March 4, 1859; Winfield S., March 12, 1861; D. Walter, June 2, 1863; and Will O., June 14, 1872.

LEWIS WOODWARD, a veteran of the late war, who is engaged in the more peaceful vocation of a farmer's life, on section 35, Sioux Township, where he owns some one hundred and sixty acres of land, was born at Medford, N. J., March 2, 1844, and is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Hawkins) Woodward.

Joseph Woodward, the father of our subject, was born in Burlington, N. J., May 27, 1822, and received in his youth a common-school education. On attaining his majority, he went to work in the woolen mill at Medford, in the same county, and there remained until about 1852, when he came West, settling in Stark County, Ill. He was there engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Kansas, and engaged in stock-raising, but in 1884, he relinquished his business there, and came to Monona County, where he makes his home with his sons, Lewis, Joseph, and Charles. In 1843, at New Egypt, N. J., he was united in marriage with Margaret Hawkins, who was born June 26, 1821, of New England parentage, in Burlington County, N. J., who died in April, 1875, having had a family of ten children, of whom five are living: Lewis, Joseph, Phœbe, Charles and Rettie. Those dead are Frank, Fillmore and Millard, and two that died in infancy.

Lewis Woodward, the eldest child, removed with his parents to Illinois when some eleven years of age, and received in his youth the benefits of a common-school education. On leaving school at the age of eighteen, August 27, 1862, fired with patriotic ardor, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-Sixth Illinois Infantry, which regiment was immediately forwarded to the army of the Cumberland, then under command of Gen. Don Carlos Buell. Upon the sanguinary fields of many a battle in the Southwest, our hero did gallant service with the noble band of patriots that formed that well-known regiment. At Perryville, Ky., on the bloody fields at

Chickamauga, in storming the grounds of Missionary Ridge, or in the dreadful rain of fire at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Bentonville, Rome, Buzzard's Roost, or the capture of Atlanta, with its many stricken fields, he was always present at the colors and did his duty nobly. With the victorious hosts that marched through the heart of the Confederacy with their matchless leader, Sherman, he was found in line and after participating in all its hardships, dangers and engagements, and in the grand review at Washington, which closed the war, was mustered out of service, June 6, 1865, at the Capital, receiving his discharge at Chicago, June 21, the same year. Returning to Stark County, Ill., for four years he was engaged in cultivating the soil upon a rented farm, and then removed to Mills County, this State. Farming in the latter locality until the spring of 1882, he then removed to Monona County, and purchased the place where he now lives, one hundred and twenty acres of which he has brought under cultivation.

Mr. Woodward was married February 14, 1870, to Miss Sarah Ann Scott, a native of Canton, Ill., and is the parent of ten children, of which the following is a record: May, born February 17, 1871, Eva, October 9, 1872; Laura, born October 5, 1874, and died October 3, 1879, in Mills County; Lulu, born May 26, 1877, and died May 29, 1878, who died in infancy; Edmund, born October 9, 1879; Frank, July 7, 1882; a child unnamed, born February 18, 1885, who died in infancy; Charles, born January 25, 1886; and Pearl, June 10, 1888.

THOMAS R. CARRITT, one of the old and prominent settlers of Monona County, came here in the fall of 1860, from Walworth County, Wis., making the entire trip in a wagon drawn by an ox team and accompanied by two cows and some twelve head of sheep. With him came his wife and three children, and they all declare that the trip will always be remembered as one of the most pleasant experiences in their life. Having but $250 in money with him Mr. Carritt, on his first arrival, secured a claim, immediately on his arrival, and remained for about two years and a half. During this time he had filed a pre-emption claim on the eighty acres of land on section 26, upon which his house is now located, and April 22, 1863, settled upon it. The season was so advanced that year that he found the grass well grown at the time of settling upon the land. Shortly after, on going to Council Bluffs that year, to prove upon his claim, he changed it from a pre-emption to a homestead, under which he acquired title. This was the twenty-seventh claim registered, under the law, at the Council Bluffs Land Office. Of the early days of the county Mr. Carritt tells many amusing incidents.

Thomas R. Carritt was born in Winthorp, Lincolnshire, England, February 19, 1830, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah Carritt. He attended school in his native land for some seven years, studying constantly, there being only three weeks vacation in each school year. He grew to manhood on his native soil, but, on attaining his majority, determined to come to the United States, and accordingly sailed from Liverpool May 25, 1852, and landed at New York City on the 28th of June following. From the latter place he went directly to Walworth County, Wis., and found work on a farm at $12 a month, and was thus engaged for about four years. He made it a point to save $100 each year out of his wages, which he put out at interest, and in that manner had a small start in 1856. In the spring of that year he rented a farm of Christopher Wiswell for four years, but owing to the elements, his adventure proved a failure, so, October 7, 1860, he started for the newer country of Monona County.

In October, 1856, Mr. Carritt and Miss Mary M. Perrin, the latter a native of Washington County, N. Y., plighted their mutual faith at the marriage altar, and by this union they have had a family of six children: Emma, Joseph M., Sarah C., the wife of F. W. P. Daniel, residing in Woodbury County,; Judson E.; John C., who married Miss May Peabody; and Minnie, Mrs. Warren Maple.

Mr. Carritt has now a magnificent farm of six hundred and eighty acres, all under a high state of

ropean larches, and a great quantity of small fruit. He is giving considerable attention to stock interests, and has a herd of one hundred and fifty head of cattle, mostly Galloway and Polled-Angus, and a flock of twenty-five sheep.

MOSES JACKSON RIDDLE. Among the families identified with the pioneer history of the eastern part of Monona County, and of those who have been constant, earnest and active throughout the period of its development, is that of the gentleman whose biography is here sketched. He came to Monona County in the spring of 1865 in company with his brother, Isaac, walking most of the way from Story County and, after looking over this section of the State, settled upon section 4, in Soldier Township, where he now lives, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land. He made no other improvements that season than breaking up about ten acres of the sod and, as there was a cabin on the east side of the Soldier on his place, took up his residence there. Three years later he crossed to the other side of the river and occupied a cave or "dug-out" for some three years longer, when he moved into a small frame house which he had built in the summer of 1872. In the summer of 1884 he erected the elegant cottage in which he resides, one of the finest farm residences in the county, a view of which is given in this ALBUM. Having prospered in his undertaking he has added to his property until it now contains four hundred and forty-seven acres, all of which is under cultivation, except about fifteen acres which is covered with native and ten with artificial timber.

Mr. Riddle was born in Holmes County, Ohio, September 12, 1838, and is the son of Mathew B. and Eleanor (Underhill) Riddle. He received an excellent education in the common schools of his native land and in his twenty-first year removed with his parents to Story County, Iowa, where he made his home until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Infantry. With his heroic comrades, one of the most famous regiments that carried the State flag of Iowa to the front in many a stricken field, he passed through "the baptism of fire" at Blue Mills, Mo. Campaigning along the line of the Hannibal & St Joe Railroad, he spent the winter of 1861 2, and was then transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. They arrived at Pittsburgh Landing, March 17, 1862, and were assigned to the noble Fourth Division, commanded by Gen. Stephen A. Hurlburt, under whose orders they fought so gallantly on Shiloh's bloody field and gained immortal glory. In the siege of Corinth, which resulted in its fall, and in the second battle at that place in 1862; at Metamora, the Hatchie River, at the siege of Vicksburg, he took a prominent part and spent several days in the convalescent camp, after the surrender, being overcome toward the close of the siege. In the attempted capture of Jackson, Miss., his regiment lost heavily, but had its revenge on the evacuation of that place sometime thereafter. In the famous Meridian expedition with its various engagements, and up the Red River, on that disastrous campaign with Gen. Banks, Mr. Riddle marched in the lines of his regiment and suffered all the hardships and privations, and while so engaged helped to take Ft. DeRussey. The regiment returned in an almost destitute condition to Memphis, Tenn., and went into camp. Without being much relieved they were ordered home, that is, those who did not veteranize, among whom was our subject, and were mustered out and discharged at Davenport, June 22, 1864.

Mr. Riddle returned to his home in Story County, on receiving his honorable discharge, and was engaged in farming for his father until the spring of 1865, when, not being able to use to advantage the savings, amounting to some $500, which he had made while in the service, he came to Monona County as above stated. He is one of the earliest settlers in what constitutes the towns of St. Clair and Soldier, the Agens family, John Ward and J. L. Swinburne, being the only other persons there when he settled in the place, and the two latter did not remain long. Between him and the Minnesota line there were no settlers at that time. He and his brother, Isaac, built about two hundred and eighty rods of fence, in 1866, the first in the town-



RESIDENCE OF M. J. RIDDLE, SEC. 4. SOLDIER TP.

ship, and he has been identified with the growth and development of the township since its earliest time.

October 19, 1866, Mr. Riddle was united in marriage, in Soldier Township, with Miss Mary L. Agens, a native of St. Clair County, Mich., born August 16, 1850, and daughter of Henry A. and Mary (Kenyon) Agens, who settled in Soldier Township in June 1858. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Riddle have a family of ten children: Matthew S., Mary A., Ida B., Olive, Carolus, Maggie, Martha, Ammie, Florence and Frances.

As a curiosity and relic of pioneer days, Mr. Riddle has among his papers specimens of the tickets voted at the first election held in St. Clair Township, then including that of Soldier, in 1866, when there were but thirteen votes cast in a territory six miles wide by twelve long.

JOHN N. TEMPLETON. Among the intelligent and well-educated gentlemen who are identified with the farming interests of Monona County, the subject of this narrative occupies a prominent position. He is a resident of the town of Ashton, living on section 21, where he owns a compact and well-tilled farm of about eighty acres, forty-five of which are under cultivation.

Mr. Templeton was born in Jersey County, Ill., May 10, 1855, and is the son of John N. and Emma (Collins) Templeton, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. His father died quite suddenly in Illinois in the fall of 1857, and some years afterward, his mother married Edwin Bernard. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton had a family of but three children: John N., W. J., and one who died in infancy.

When our subject was about eight years of age, he went to live with his grandfather, Benjamin S. Templeton, a native of Pennsylvania, and son of John Templeton, Sr., who was born in the same State, and was reared in his native county on a farm. His grandfather was noted as a fine vocalist, and taught this branch of music from the age of [illegible] until his death, his voice retained its quality. He died in Jefferson County, Iowa, in the summer of 1884. With his wife, Margaret (Hill) Templeton, a native of Virginia, whom he had married at the age of nineteen, she being then twenty-four, he lived happily for some sixty-two years, rearing a family of ten children, and losing two, who died in childhood.

John N. Templeton, at the age of twelve years, commenced life for himself, working on neighboring farms in the summer, and attending school during the winter months, and in this manner accumulated the means to attend the High School in Henry County, this State, whither he had moved in 1871. When within a year of graduation, he left the school, making, as he says, his greatest mistake in life, and commenced teaching school. In 1874, after having removed to several counties, he came here from Henry County, Iowa, and taught a school in Franklin Township, in District No. 3. This profession he has followed ever since, carrying on his farm at the same time during the summer months. He purchased the farm in May, 1883.

March 22, 1877, Mr. Templeton was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Hart, a native of Pennsylvania, a State in which her parents, Nelson and Frances (Vance) Hart, were also born. Four children have come to bless their home: Buena, deceased; Lula, Merrill, and Leo.

JUDGE LEONARD STARR [illegible] prominent citizen of the long ago, and one of the pioneers of the county, came here in the spring of 1856, entered some thirteen hundred acres of land, built a log house on section 8, Franklin Township, and took up his residence here. He was a native of Vermont, born May 12, 1802, and after receiving the elements of his education, was bound out to an elder brother to learn the carpenter's trade, but the latter proving too strict our subject ran away, and located at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he engaged in carpentering and contracting. Entering into the

mercantile trade in the same village he was engaged in that line until 1854, when, selling out he traveled around until he finally reached Council Bluffs, in which city he ran the old Robinson House, and afterward the Pacific Hotel, both in connection. It was during this time that he entered his land. In the fall of 1855 he bought lumber and fixed up his house, and built a barn, 30x50 feet in size, which was probably the first in the county.

Mr. Sears was interested in the Monona Land Company, and in public affairs held a very prominent part, filling the positions of County Judge, Justice of the Peace, etc. He remained upon the place where he settled until his death, which took place February 2, 1859. He was an active member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow organizations, and a most exemplary citizen. His wife, formerly Miss Delia Foote, was born in Canton, N. Y., November, 25, 1813. After coming to this county she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1872 she removed to Omaha, where she made her home until called away by death, February 21, 1887.

Silas Sears, the father of Leonard, was born October 26, 1762, and died January 23, 1838. His wife, Elizabeth, was born May 29, 1762, and died March 27, 1813. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Leonard was the sixth. After his wife's death Silas Sears married again, and had one child, Elizabeth.

The Sears family is said to be one of the oldest in this country, and can trace their ancestry back for many generations.

WILLIAM H. DALEY, an enterprising farmer of Sherman Township, who, in partnership with his father, is carrying on their large and well cultivated farm on sections 4, 9 and 10, is the son of Chester W. and Susan E. (Hunt) Daley. He was born at Preble, Cortland County, N. Y., August 15, 1855. He was reared and educated in the schools of his native town, until he was about sixteen years of age, when he adopted farming as his vocation in life. In 1875, he came to Iowa with his father's family and settled where they now live, in Sherman Township, where he has made his home ever since.

Mr. Daley, July 20, 1881, at Blencoe, was united in marriage with Miss Luella C. Knight, a native of Dallas County, Iowa.

Mr. Daley is one of the enterprising and intelligent young farmers of the township, and takes an active interest in the welfare and progress of the community in which he lives. Actively engaged in the arduous duties of farm life, he still finds many opportunities for the improvement of his mind and for the enjoyment of the innocent pleasures of the family fireside. In company with his father, he is carrying on a farm of some two hundred and sixty acres, giving a large share of his attention to the raising of stock, which is bringing them a sufficient financial renumeration. In the spring of 1889, William H. purchased some eighty acres of land on section 4, but having purchased property in the village of Blencoe, moved into that place October 25, 1889, and there makes his home.

JOHN R. MURPHY, a prominent and extensive farmer of the town of Ashton, and "one of that fast vanishing line of blue that held back the tide of insurrection in battle's lurid front," is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Limerick, June 24, 1845. He is the son of Timothy and Ellen (Ryan) Murphy, natives also of the Emerald Isle, who were the parents of one other child, Timothy. In 1852, the family came to the United States, where for two years the father was engaged in farming. At the end of that period they came to Iowa, and after a short stay in Dubuque, located in Poweshiek County, where the father of our subject purchased a farm and engaged in its tillage. In October, 1857, Timothy Murphy came to Monona County, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 12, Franklin Township, which is still owned by the family, the father having departed

this life, September 12, 1879, after a life of usefulness. He was the son of Michael and Margaret Murphy, both of whom died in their native land, Ireland.

John R. Murphy remained at home with his parents, receiving in youth such education as the time and country afforded, and assisted in carrying on the paternal acres until the breaking out of the late Civil War. Being determined to enroll himself among those who "marched beneath the flag and kept step to the music of the Union," he enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years and seven months, having been mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, April 16, 1862, and discharged at Davenport in August, 1865. He participated with that gallant and heroic regiment in the siege of Corinth, the second battle at that place, at Iuka, Jackson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Ft. Hill, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, at Mission Ridge and at Tilton. At the latter place most of the regiment was taken prisoners. In the Atlanta campaign, with all its numerous engagements, and in the March to the Sea, succeeded by the surrender of Johnston, the last hope of the Confederacy, he still followed the flag of his noble regiment, enduring all the hardships attendant upon the life of a soldier.

On the close of hostilities, having been mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, Mr. Murphy returned to his home in this county, and, after attending school one term, in 1866 went to Colorado. For three years he was engaged in freighting in that Territory and in Wyoming, after which he returned to this county, and, January, 1870, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 29, upon which he now resides. He has now about six hundred acres, all of which is fenced, and two hundred acres of which he has under the plow, the balance being grass and meadow land. Forty head of Norman horses, two hundred head of cattle and other stock make up his herds upon this place, which is one of the finest in the township. Mr. Murphy has been eminently successful in the pursuit for wealth, although occasionally suffering from the devastations of the [illegible] crops.

John R. Murphy and Miss Margaret O'Neill, the latter a native of Ohio, born October 5, 1854, were united in marriage June 14, 1871, and are the parents of eight children: Mary E., Margaret, John E., William H., Helen, Charles S., Mark and Harold.

JOHN C. CARRITT. In the rapidly "elapsing of Time's winged flight," many of the young men who first saw the light in this county, are coming to the front among its ablest business men, and are showing that their race has rather gained by its transplantation to the newer and freer land of the West. Among them few assume a more prominent place than the subject of this epitome, the Postmaster of Castana, who is engaged in the retail grocery business at that point.

John C. Carritt was born in Monona County, Iowa, about a mile south of old Castana, on section 36, May 14, 1864. He is the son of Thomas R. and Mary M. (Perrin) Carritt, the former a native of England, and the latter of New York State, a sketch of whom is given, in detail, in another part of this work. The young man received his education in the district schools of Kennebec Township, and, to the extent of his powers, assisted in carrying on the parental farm. As he outgrew his youth, and attained the years of manhood, he took upon himself more and more of the farm labor, and would have doubtless made his mark in that line, had he not chosen to embark in the mercantile business. While residing at home, May 18, 1886, Mr. Carritt was appointed Postmaster at the town of Castana, being then located at his father's residence, and took possession June 10. In the fall of the same year he removed to Castana, and erecting a building 22x40 feet on the ground, stocked it with an ample supply of groceries, and opened business in time for the holiday trade of that year. By strict attention to the wants of a growing trade, an affable and genial manner, and good business tact, he has built up a very considerable business which is rapidly extending.

Mr. Carritt was united in marriage, April 8, 1888, with Miss Mary Peabody, a native of Wis-

consin, and the daughter of Thomas H. and Emily (Perry) Peabody. In this union their life has been brightened, and the joy of their domestic hearth increased by the birth of a child to whom they have given the name of Charles Thomas.

WILLIAM G. WOOD, an influential business man and large farmer of the county, residing at Onawa, came here in July, 1871, as agent for H. D. Booge & Co., grain dealers, with whom he remained about a year. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the grain and cattle business, which he has followed, more or less, ever since. In 1874, he entered into partnership with D. B. Kenyon, and purchased the elevator, and in the fall of 1878, the flouring-mill. After the latter was destroyed by fire in January, 1879, the firm erected the present mill on the site of the old one, and carried on the business until February 15, 1887, when Mr. Wood sold his interest to Mr. Kenyon. After the dissolution of the partnership the present firm of W. G. Wood & Co., cattle dealers, was formed. They are the owners of about twenty-five hundred acres of land, and are extensive feeders of stock, usually having on hand about one thousand head.

Mr. Wood was born in Waukesha County, Wis., March 21, 1845, and is the son of John and Mary Wood, natives of England, who came to America about 1844, shortly after their marriage, and settled in the Badger State, where they still reside. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom were boys, our subject being the eldest.

W. G. Wood received his education in the district school which he attended until he attained the age of fourteen years, and then entered a store as clerk. The war for the preservation of the Union was in progress, when, in the summer of 1864, in order that the veterans might go to the front, the Governors of several of the Western States offered a number of men for a hundred days' service for garrison and police duty, which was accepted by the General Government. Mr. Wood enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, one of these regiments. After his discharge, he was employed in a grocery store at Milwaukee until January, 1865, when he re-enlisted in Company E, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was on garrison duty at Memphis, Tenn., in 1864, and at Ft. Scott, Kan., in 1865, receiving his final discharge in January, 1866. Returning to his home in Wisconsin, he was employed as a clerk until April, 1869, when he removed to Sioux City, and, after looking around for a homestead, went to work for a flour and feed firm. In the spring of 1871, he entered the employ of Booge & Co., with whom he remained as mentioned above.

Mr. Wood was married April 23, 1873, to Miss Matilda A. Barber, a native of Genesee County, Mich., who was born May 4, 1849, and is the daughter of Henry and Phœbe Barber, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, who died in Genesee County. Miss Barber came to Onawa in the fall of 1871, to visit a sister, and was married here. By this union there have been two children: Zella E., who was born April 17, 1874, and Arthur W., September 30, 1876.

Mr. Wood is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 223, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE H. HOLLANDSWORTH, the manager of the Bowman Lumber Company, at Mapleton, and one of the promising young business men of that village, was born near Peoria, in Peoria County, Ill., July 29, 1863, and is the son of John C. and Sarah (Bird) Hollandsworth. His father, a native of Witheville, W. Va., was born December 12, 1819, and his mother, a native of Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky., was born May 10, 1830. They both removed to Illinois, with their parents, at an early day, and settled in Peoria County, where they were married. John C. Hollandsworth followed farming as a vocation until 1866, when he removed to Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., where he embarked in the

mercantile trade. He remained there, [illegible] until 1879, when he removed to Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, Iowa, at which place he lived a retired life until July 10, 1885, when he passed away to his reward. The mother makes her home at Mapleton.

George H. Hollandsworth removed with his parents to McDonough County, Ill., and Buena Vista County, this State, and besides receiving an education in the common schools, took a [illegible] course at Bayliss's Business College, at Dubuque, from which he graduated May 1, 1883. For a short time he was at home with his father, but about July 1, 1884, entered the employ of the Bowman Lumber Company, at Odebolt, with which company he has remained up to the present writing, coming to Mapleton in July, 1885. He is a member of Harry Lodge No. 404, A. F. & A. M., of Mapleton, Syria Chapter No. 104, R. A. M., at Ida Grove, and Sioux City Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons.

Mr. Hollandsworth, May 1, 1888, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hart, a native of Clinton County, Iowa, who was born November 30, 1867, and is a daughter of Hiram A. and Mary J. Hart. One child has blessed their home, George Hart, born December 6, 1888.

GRANVILLE P. LINVILLE, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Soldier Township, residing on section 8, was born in Platte County, Mo., December 19, 1839, and is the son of G. H. and Sarah (Burriss) Linville, natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. When he was but a child his parents moved to Buchanan County, in the same State and a few years later to Nodaway County, Mo., and in the latter he received his education. In 1854 he removed again with the family and settled in Mills County, Iowa, upon a farm. He assisted his father in the labor of carrying on his place, and made his residence beneath the parental roof until attaining his majority, when renting a piece of land in the same county, he commenced agricultural life on his own account. In the spring of 1871, he passed into Fremont County, this State, where he purchased a piece of wild land and improved it and brought it under cultivation, and remained there until the spring of 1881, when he came to Monona County and settled on the place where he now lives. The farm which he purchased was partly improved, there being two houses upon it, which he moved together, thus making a very commodious residence. He has some three hundred and twenty acres of land on the Soldier River bottom, which has no superior, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He is giving some attention to the raising of stock in which he meets with the usual success.

Mr. Linville was married December 19, 1860, in Mills County, Iowa, to Miss Polly A. Jones, a native of Andrew County, Mo., and daughter of W. Robert and Olive (Dodge) Jones, and by this union they have had a family of nine children: George, Ida, Robert, Brick, May, Lewis, Eva, Delia, and Edwin.

CHARLES SMITH. Many of the more enterprising and progressive farmers of Monona County owe their birth or parentage to the New England States, where, under the stress of a hard climate and a stony soil, they have learned the efficacy of hard work in farm life. Among them is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who is a leading citizen of Belvidere Township.

Mr. Smith was born in Somerset County, Me., [illegible], a native of the same State, born November 21, 1811, of English parentage, has been engaged in farming near Richmond, a suburb of Portland, ever since attaining manhood. In April 1837, the latter was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Nudd, a native of Wolfborough, N. H., born May 28, 1814, of old New England stock. Of this union there were four children: George W., who is carrying on the old homestead in Maine; Charles, of whom this sketch is written; Jane, deceased, and Henry F., still living at home.

Charles Smith was reared to manhood on his father's farm in the old Pine Tree State, receiv-

of his youth. He remained at home until the fall of 1867, when he came West and located in Grant Township, in this county, in November. He rented land and, as he remarks, was just in time to be caught by the grasshopper plague of 1868. The following spring he removed to Kennebec Township, and on a rented piece of land resided about three years after which he removed to Belvidere Township, settling on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 1, which was purchased in 1871 by his father and still belongs to that gentleman. Wisely, he is giving considerable attention to the stock-raising interest, and ranks with the enterprising agriculturists of that section of the county.

February 27, 1872, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Claracy Amanda Winegar, the daughter of Frederick D. and Lodema (Blanchard) Winegar, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Pottawattamie County, near Council Bluffs, February 2, 1849, and was brought to Monona County, when a child, in 1855. Mr and Mrs. Smith have had a family of three children: Mark N., born February 27, 1879; Agnes L., January 13, 1883; and Ruth A., December 25, 1884.

JAMES McNEILL, a farmer who is residing on the Holbrook farm on section 29, Ashton Township, which he holds under lease, is extensively engaged in the stock business, having upon his place some thirty head of horses, and over one hundred of cattle, most of the latter being high grade Durham Short-horns.

Mr. McNeill was born amid the beautiful surroundings of the now famous Conemaugh Valley, in Somerset County, Pa., July 10, 1831, and is the son of Laughlin and Sarah McNeill, an epitome of whose life's history appears in the biography of Edwin R. McNeill, in this volume. James remained at home with his parents, receiving in his youth facilities for obtaining an education in the district schools of that locality but, at the age of twenty-one, having married Miss Sarah Siner, a native of the same county, he started in life by tilling the soil of a rented farm in the neighborhood of his father's place. Subsequently he purchased a small farm there which he sold in 1872 and came to Monona County, stopping for a few days in Black Hawk County, this State, on the way.

Mr. and Mrs. McNeill have a family of seven children living, and three that died in infancy. Those who yet brighten their fireside bear the following names: Marcellus, Ella, Allen, Emma, Katie, Bruce, and Willie.

Mr. McNeill is one of the representative citizens of Ashton Township and, while not seeking notoriety, is known over a considerable expanse of country as one of our ablest and most careful stock-raisers and enjoys the esteem and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

THOMAS MEANS, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 2, Jordan Township, was born in Mercer County, Pa., August 10, 1842. His father, Hugh Means, a native also of the same county, was born about 1807, and was a miller and shoemaker by trade. In 1842 he removed to Jackson County, near Bellevue, Iowa, where he died. He was married at the age of twenty or twenty-one to Miss Elizabeth Rotroft, a native of Baltimore, Md., who was born in 1811, and who is still living in Jackson County, Iowa.

Thomas, the seventh in a family of ten children, came with his parents in childhood to Iowa, and at Bellevue, on the banks of the mighty Mississippi, grew to manhood. On the death of his father he commenced working on a farm and continued in that line of employment until he was some twenty-three years of age, laboring for other parties. For two years, subsequently, he worked on rented land after which he emigrated to Burt County, Neb., where he took up a claim of one hundred and twenty acres of land, and made his home for seven years. Selling out, he returned to his former residence, and there and in other places, followed various avocations until the spring of 1875, when

he came to Monona County and, reading a farm in St. Clair Township, took up his residence there. Leaving this county in 1870, he went to Oregon, and in that State and Montana Territory remained until 1882, when once more he returned to Monona County. Purchasing eighty acres of land on section 2, he has developed it into an excellent farm, and has there made his home ever since.

Mr. Means was married in 1864, to Miss Lucinda Bicksler, a native of Jackson County, Iowa, who was born March 12, 1845, and is a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary (Jonas) Bicksler. Her mother died April 1, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Means have had a family of four children: George M., born November 13, 1864; Solomon W., July 3, 1873; William, born March 1, 1866, died November 15, 1871; and Burt, born December 17, 1879.

As a relic of the past Mr. Means still preserves the team of mules that he drove through to the Pacific Coast and back, one of whom is twenty-eight years old, and the other past seventeen. Both of them will run to him on every occasion, well knowing their old master.

WILSON M. McBEATH, one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Lake Township, has his neat and tasty residence on section 34.

Mr. McBeath was born in Clinton County, Mo., September 8, 1852, and is the son of James and Amner B. McBeath, and is of Scottish ancestry. He remained at home with his parents, receiving his education in the district schools of that portion of the State, and had early instilled into him the principles of agriculture, the source of his present success. In search of a place where lands were cheaper and where there was a greater scope for his efforts, in February, 1876, our subject came to Monona County, and on a farm in Lake Township, which he rented, commenced life for himself. This was on section 34. The land and the location meeting his views to a certain extent, he purchased the place two years later, and there made his home until 1882. At that time some other land in the same township was offered for sale, and, knowing it to be superior to his own, he disposed of the latter and bought the one hundred and twenty-six acres. Since that time he has been constantly adding to his place, until he has now a fine farm of three hundred and forty-six acres, all but forty of which, is under cultivation or seeded to grass. He is giving a large share of his attention to stock-raising, keeping on hand nearly always from fifteen to twenty head of horses, eighty to one hundred head of cattle, and about one hundred and fifty hogs.

Mr. M. Beath was married June [illegible] 1875, to Miss Emma J. Swackhammer, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Eliza Swackhammer. By this union they have had a family of five children: Ernest V., Grace, Nev, Ethel and Verna.

EDWARD CLARK, a prominent and well-known old settler of Monona County, came from Waterloo, Iowa, by team in the fall of 1855, and October 6, located in Lincoln Township. He remained there until March 20, 1856, when he removed to section 34, Lake Township, where he had pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres upon which he still resides, carrying on these many years the quiet vocation of a farmer's life.

Mr. Clark was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 19, 1828, and is the son of George and Elizabeth Clark. His father, in his early days, had been a shoemaker, but the earliest remembrance of our subject, was upon a farm. In his native county the latter received his education, and remained beneath the parental roof until about seventeen years of age. Going then to De Kalb County, Ind., for some three years he was engaged in clearing up a farm, in the heavy timber, for his brother George. Eight years in all he made his home in that locality, and then removed to Iowa, locating in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, where he engaged at all kinds of freighting and teaming, to that point from Dubuque and Davenport. He removed to Monona County in June, 1855, and found but few [illegible]. He [illegible] that year—

in Lincoln Township and then purchased the land in Lake Township upon which he located the following spring. Many reminiscences of the trials and tribulations of life upon the frontier, are told by this old settler, whose life has been passed within its limits, and his growth has been with its development. Honored and respected by every one who knows him, which includes a wide circle, he is enjoying the fruits of a life spent in industry and hard work.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage July 27, 1848, with Miss Rachel Jane Hite, a native of Guernsey, County, Ohio, who was born November 28, 1828, and is the daughter of James and Ann Hite. Of this union there has been born a family of seven children: George W., James, and Hiram E., deceased; Millard F., Gilbert I., Beecher, deceased; and Almira C.

BENJAMIN N. DANFORTH, a farmer in the township of Lake, residing on section 2, where he has a large improved farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres, came to Monona County in July, 1872, and for about two years labored upon a rented farm in the adjoining township of West Fork. At about the expiration of that period, he purchased the land where he now lives, at that time totally unimproved, but by energy, good judgment and business tact, has brought it to its present state of culture and improvement.

Mr. Danforth is a native of Worcester County, Mass., born March 30, 1840. He received his education in the schools of the Old Bay State, and made his home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. In the spring of 1859 he started for the golden shores of California, and remained upon the Pacific Coast, in California, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada for ten years. Feeling a desire to visit the scenes of his childhood, his parents, and the friends of his youth, in 1869 he returned to New England, and after visiting in Massachusetts for a few months, came West. He settled in Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., where he made his home until the summer of 1872, when he made his way to this county as stated above.

While a resident of Galesburg he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Johnson, a resident of that city. By this union there have been born three children: George S., Alice J., and Edwin J., all of whom are living.

JHENRY TALBOY, M.D. As a representative of the self-made men of this country, who have been, unaided, the architects of their own fortunes, and who have by their own efforts obtained the education that fits them for a professional life, there is probably no more interesting example than the gentleman of whom this sketch is written. He is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Garner) Talboy, and was born in Connecticut, December 14, 1860. When he was about two years of age his parents left New England, and settled in Warren County, Iowa, where the father was engaged in a woolen-mill, and where they still reside.

The Doctor first attended school at Palmyra, Warren County, Iowa, at which he continued an attendance until at eighteen years of age, being ambitious of pursuing his studies through the higher branches, he commenced teaching school, and for six terms followed that profession, the last two as Principal of the Palmyra schools. During all of this time he was engaged in the study of medicine with J. D. Blake, M.D., in the same city, and in the fall of 1881, having by his own exertions amassed the necessary means, he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, from which institution he was graduated with honors, March 5, 1884. Having now grasped the situation and obtained the sought-for qualifications, he located at Carlisle, Iowa, and commenced practice. About this time J. W. Davis of Belvidere, this county, who had been corresponding with him, induced him to come to that locality, and should have met him at the train, but, for some unexplained reason, did not. The Doctor procuring a pony at Onawa, rode across the bottom

to Belvidere, with the water, which owing to the floods in the river, overflowed its surface, to the horse's sides. On the arrival at his journey's end he was not much pleased at the prospect, seeing but few people and lots of water, and disgusted, returned to his family, telling his wife that Belvidere consisted of a big red barn. The July following, however, through the influences of letters which he received, he settled down in Monona County, concluding to stay this time whether he liked it or not. Coming by way of Mapleton, and seeing the country under more favorable aspects, he felt better pleased, and arrived at Belvidere July 10, 1884, and that afternoon received a call to visit J. B. Frazier's sick child, and has been making visits in that locality ever since. In May, 1888, the Doctor removed to Castana, and purchased the building, stock and business of the drug-store of R. H. Banks, and is the present proprietor of that institution. When he arrived in this county, having used his little capital in furthering his education, he was almost penniless, but his ability and energy are rapidly placing him in a position of independence.

Mr. Talbey was united in marriage July 15, 1882, with Miss Elizabeth M. Jury, the daughter of Enos and Sidney (Wright) Jury, and a native of Warren County, Iowa. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Lena C., born February 17, 1884; Archie L., September 27, 1885; Robert E., January 12, 1887; and Della Irene, July 14, 1889.

LEVI D. KITTLE, the present Sheriff of Monona County, came to Onawa on May 17, 1867, and engaged in real-estate transactions. In the fall of the same year he went to the eastern part of this State and purchased a stock of horses and buggies, with which he returned and engaged in the livery business, and was the pioneer in that line in the city. In August, 1868, he disposed of his business and entered the store of Charles Atkins as clerk and express agent, with whom he remained two years. Until 1876 he was engaged in contracting and building throughout this section of the country, and on the latter date was employed by the county board to take charge of its bridge work. He remained in this capacity giving general satisfaction, until the fall of 1885. Receiving a nomination for Sheriff at the Democratic Convention that summer, a nomination that was fully indorsed at the county Democratic Convention, and being a decidedly popular man in the community, he was elected by a handsome majority. He entered upon the duties of his official station with the new year of 1886, and proving an efficient officer, was re-elected his own successor, and at the election in 1889 was re-elected for the third term. He has also been honored by his party by the nomination for the office of County Auditor at different times, but owing to their being in the minority, he has sustained defeat, although he ran much ahead of his ticket. Several times Mr. Kittle has served as a member of the city council, an office which he now holds. He is a member of Monona Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., and is the present Noble Grand.

Mr. Kittle was born in Wyoming County, N.Y., February 2, 1835, and is a son of Moses and Eleanor (Decker) Kittle, natives of New Jersey, of German descent. His father was engaged in the lumbering business on the Genesee River, in New York, until 1849, when he removed to Waukesha County, Wis., and settled in Oconomowoc, being one of the earliest pioneers of that vicinity. Purchasing land, he there engaged in farming until the fall of 1854, when he removed to Clinton County, this State, where he is still residing, and although eighty-five years of age, still lives on the farm. His wife died on the place in 1872.

Levi D. Kittle was the fifth child in a family of seven born to his parents, and removed with them to Wisconsin and to Iowa. He was reared at home upon a farm, receiving his education, a most excellent one, in the common and high schools of Oconomowoc, and assisted in carrying on the farm until 1857. On the 4th of May of that year he was united in marriage with Esther Ann Clark, a native of Canada, who was born October 9, 1835. Mr. Kittle then bought a farm in Clinton County, where the young couple commenced housekeeping, and he carried on the outdoor operations. This he

continued until the spring of 1875, when selling out he engaged in the mercantile trade, for about two years, at Maquoketa, Jackson County, Iowa, after which he came to Onawa, as above stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Kittle have a family of six children, Mary Eva, who was born Feb. 27, 1858; Francis F., born April 16, 1859, who was accidentally drowned May 19, 1871; George Vine, born July 13, 1861; Carrie W., August 31, 1867; Harland Spencer, September 21, 1872; and Nellie Emma, August 9, 1875.

ANDREW T. DAILEY, a leading and influential farmer of Lake Township, has his house on section 22. He is a native of Gentry County, Mo., born December 27, 1849 and is the son of Andrew and Jemima Dailey. In the fall of 1852 he was taken by his parents to Mills County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in the district schools and was acquainted from early life with the business of carrying on the farm. He remained with his parents until February 6, 1871, at which time he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Armstrong, the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Armstrong.

By this union there were two children added to his family: Jemima E., who was born September 13, 1872 died August 17, 1874, and Emma, born November 6, 1874.

Immediately after his marriage he settled down to housekeeping on a rented farm and tilled the soil there for two years. In the fall of 1872 he removed to Polk County, this State, but not being satisfied there, the spring following located at Carlisle, Warren County. In the latter place he learned the blacksmith's trade and followed that line of business in that village until the spring of 1875 when he came to Monona County. On the 17th of March of that year he settled at Maple Landing, Lincoln Township where he rented a farm house and barn for $2 per month and on the 25th of April, following, began the business of blacksmithing in the above mentioned barn and worked in that building until the fall of 1877 by which time he had erected a blacksmith shop and dwelling of his own, and moved into the same on December 10th and 11th of that year. By this time he had added to his business that of wagon-making. He did not live in the new house but a short time before he lost his wife, she dying June 3, 1878 and shortly after S. L. Willets, who was then working in the shop, married and kept house for him. On May 1, 1881, Mr. Dailey was again married, this time to Miss Lavonia C. Pock, the daughter of W. J. and Mary Pock and a native of Holt County, Mo. He and his wife resided at Maple Landing until the spring of 1882, when he removed to his farm on section 7, Lincoln Township, which he purchased in August, 1880, and here their child, Cyrus E. was born February 5, 1883. December 10, 1884, Mr. Dailey again moved, locating upon section 22, Lake Township where he now lives. This was unbroken prairie without a sign of cultivation and his first efforts were expended in the erection of a house in which to shelter his family. The same summer he broke up about sixty acres of the land. He is now the owner of the entire south half of the section, making one of the finest farms in the township. Here another son, Newell E. was born December 10, 1885.

ROBERT LINDLEY, Sr., deceased, one of the pioneers of Monona County, and one of its most prosperous farmers, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in September, 1819. He was reared at home and at the age of twenty-six years came to America, landing in New York. For three years he was engaged in keeping a milk dairy in the latter city, after which he removed to Long Island and entered into the market gardening business. Some three years later he removed to Wisconsin, locating on the shores of Lake Michigan, where he made his residence for about twelve months, and then removed to Iowa. Spending a short time in Marengo, Iowa County, he went on a farm in that neighborhood, where he remained

still coming to this country. In 1[illegible] He soon brought considerable means with him, he entered large quantities of land in this locality at $1.25 an acre. He was largely identified with the history of the community and the development of the county, and success attended all his investments. He became one of the wealthier men of the county.

July 27, 1886, after a life of usefulness, Mr. Lindley passed to his rest in the land beyond the grave. He had been married in New York City, to Miss Sarah Grant, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who died here August 10, 1872. They had a family of nine children: Richard G., George P., Robert E., William A., John H., Mary E., Sarah C., deceased, Samuel M. and Thomas L., deceased.

HIRAM E. NEFF, a resident of Kennebec Township, living on section 14, is engaged in farming and stock raising. He first came to Monona County in the fall of 1873 from Calhoun County, Mich., and for seven months was in the employ of Seeries Smith. The next year he was engaged by farmers [illegible] on the farm of J. H. P. Day, when he found that A. J. Hathaway required his services, and with the latter gentleman remained about two years. He then removed to Pennsylvania, but after eighteen months residence in that State, returned to Monona County, and was employed in various places until the fall of 1880, when he purchased a small farm of forty acres, to which he has since added forty more, making his present farm of eighty acres, and settled down to its cultivation.

In Cass County, Mich., October 29, 1851, at the home of his parents, was born the subject of this narrative. Both of his parents, after residing in New York State for some years, settled in Michigan in an early day, where the father died in the fall of 1888. His mother is still living in Cass County, that State, having reached the age of seventy-three years. Hiram, at the early age of thirteen, began to earn a living for himself, working at farm labor for about a year and for the four succeeding years [illegible] baggage at the railroad station at Dowagiac, Mich. For a short time thereafter he acted as fireman on the Michigan Central Railroad, from which he was promoted to the position of baggage master on one of their trains and remained in the latter capacity until the fall of 1873, when he came to Monona County, as above stated. June 26, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Smith, a native of Monona County, Iowa, who most of her life has resided in Kennebec Township, and is the parent of two children, Emma and Minnie.

ROBERT E. LINDLEY, an active, intelligent and industrious farmer of Sherman Township, having his home on section 30, where he owns some two hundred and thirty-seven acres of well improved land, is the son of Robert and Sarah (Grant) Lindley, who were among the earliest pioneers of Monona County, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Robert E. Lindley was born on Long Island, N. Y., October 6, 1851, and removed with the family to Wisconsin, locating on the shores of Lake Michigan. A year later the family removed to Iowa County, this State, and in 1855 to Monona County, where they took up their residence. Here our subject grew to manhood and drew the most of his education from the district schools of this county. In assisting his father on the family homestead he passed his time until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when, feeling that it was time to strike out for himself, he commenced working for the neighboring farmers by the month. In this manner, and on rented land which he cultivated on his own account, he continued to be employed until 1881, when, having accumulated a little capital, he purchased forty acres of land on section 30, to which he has since added, from time to time, as means and opportunity offered, until he has now a large and highly cultivated place, the improvements upon which are [illegible]

Mr. Lindley was united in marriage December

31, 1878, with Miss Emma Barcus, a native of Licking County, Ohio, and daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Barcus. Their family fireside is now surrounded by a family of three children, to whom they have given the following names: Lurena, Irvin and Bert.

WILLIAM C. MARR, one of the proprietors of the Marr Novelty Works at Onawa, came to that city in July, 1870, and shortly after entered into partnership with J. S. Maughlin, and engaged in carpentering, turning and other wood work. M. B. Pullen, became a member of the firm which remained in business until 1878, when it was dissolved, and the present institution established.

Mr. Marr was born in Norfolk County, Canada, February 9, 1824, and is the son of David Marr, whose father was David Marr, also. In the district schools of that locality he received the elements of an excellent education, which, with the characteristic intelligence of his race, for he is a descendant of the head of the clan of Mar, famous in Scottish history, he has much increased by reading. He learned the trade of a worker in wood of his father in early manhood. In 1856 he came to the United States and settled in Olmstead County, Minn., where in company with his brother, John H. Marr and S. G. Emes, he erected a sawmill. Owing to the hard times consequent upon the financial crisis of 1857, this speculation failed and he lost all his little capital. He then removed to Eldorado, Fayette County, Iowa, and bought a mill on Turkey River, but disposed of it four years afterward and moved to Dunn County, Wis. He engaged in the lumber business there but in 1868 sold out and came to Jackson County, Iowa, and from the latter to this county, as stated above.

Mr. Marr is the patentee of a number of useful inventions, among the most important of which are a sulky scraper, combined bitstock, combination washer and wringer, spiral conveyors for flouring mills, parallel plyers and many others. In 1882 he was sent to the Republic of Mexico by a mining company, to erect their stamp mills and was there a twelvemonth.

Mr. Marr is a member of the Prohibition party in politics, viewing with alarm the growth of the rum power in the Government of our country. He served as a member of the School Board and as Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 223, A. F. & A. M., at Onawa, having been made a Mason in 1858, at Pleasant Grove, Minn.

In 1844 Mr. Marr was united in marriage with Miss Catherine S. Emes, by whom he had two children both of whom are deceased. She died in 1854. He afterward married Mehetabel T. Emes, who was born in New Jersey, in 1825. By this union he has had two children, one of whom is now living: Nahum C., born November 24, 1859. John Odell Emes, the father of Mrs. Marr, was born in New York, December 9, 1796. When he was but six years of age his mother died and he was brought up by an uncle. Married in 1821, in 1835 he removed to upper Canada, where he lived until 1863 and then came to Wisconsin. He accompanied Mr. Marr to Onawa in 1870, and died here February 9, 1889. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1837, and retained fellowship with that denomination for forty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Marr are zealous members of the Methodist Church, with which they united about 1842, and are foremost in all religious and educational work in the community.

NAHUM C. MARR, one of the leading mechanics of Onawa, was born in Olmstead County, Minn., November 24, 1859, and is the son of William C. and Mehitabel (Emes) Marr, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He received the elements of an excellent education in the district schools and, of his father, learned the trade of a carpenter and cabinet-maker. He came to Onowa with his parents in 1870, since which time he has made his residence there. He was united in marriage May 18, 1882, with Miss Lillie D. Mummey, a native of Clinton County, Iowa, who

was born February 17, 1859, and was a daughter of Alexander and Lucinda Mummey, the former of whom died January 1, 1878. By this union there have been two children.

WASHINGTON VAN DORN, senior partner in the firm of Van Dorn & Son, dealers in general merchandise at the village of Rodney, is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of Monona County, locating here with his father in 1855.

Our subject was born in Washington Township, Richland County, Ohio, March 6, 1830, and is the fifth son of Cornelius and Mary (Wilkinson) Van Dorn, a history of whom appears elsewhere. He received his education in the common schools of his native county, but on attaining his manhood spent some time at a select school in Belleville. From the time he was fifteen years of age, he had been accustomed to earn his own living, and upon finishing his education, went to work in a sawmill in the eastern part of Ohio, as an engineer, and continued in that capacity for about a year. Returning to Richland County to assist his father in settling up his business, as the family was about to remove to the West, in 1854 he came with his father to Iowa, and located with him in Fayette County. The two, in partnership, rented a tract of land near West Union, upon which they made their home from October, 1854, until a year from that date, and then, packing up, came to Monona County and settled in Grant Township, the second family to take up their residence therein. After remaining with his father some two years, Washington removed to his own farm on section 3, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1860, when, having acquired some land in Woodbury County, he removed thither. In 1863, he purchased an interest in a steam sawmill at Smithland, Woodbury County, with J. C. Watts, but a year later removed it to the outlet of Blue Lake, west of Onawa. Two years later he sold out his interest therein, and returned to the farm. In the fall of 1866, he entered into the mercantile business with D. P. Dillings, at Smithland, but only continued in it some six months, again taking up farming, moving to his farm, which has been his residence ever since. In the fall of 1887, he erected a building in the new town of Rodney, in which, in the spring of 1888, in company with his son Arthur Virgil, he opened up a general stock of merchandise, and is still engaged in that business. The second floor of the building he occupies, which is 22x50 feet in size, is known as Van Dorn Hall, and is used for all public purposes.

Mr. Van Dorn was married at Smithland, Woodbury County, Iowa, November 2, 1858, to Miss Anna M. Van Zant, a native of Knox County, Ohio, who was born April 3, 1835, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hutton) Van Zant, both of whom are deceased, dying in Woodbury County. By this union there have been born three children: Alice Ada, August 8, 1859, who died February 16, 1864; Florence May, born May 3, 1865; and Arthur V., born January 10, 1868.

JOHN CROSSLEY, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, on section 19, Lake Township, was born November 8, 1856, in Cheshire, England, and is the son of John and Caroline Crossley, both of whom are natives of the same kingdom. In 1861, the family came to the United States and located at Burlington, Iowa, where the father was employed in the distillery for a time, afterwards adopting farming on land in that vicinity. At a later date he removed to Louisa County, in this State, where he is now living.

The subject of this personal biography was reared mostly upon a farm, receiving his education in the district schools provided by our noble young State. He remained at home until the spring of 1878, when, having leased a farm in Des Moines County, he entered upon its cultivation, and commenced life on his own account. In the fall of 1882 he made a tour of investigation to Monona County, and, being pleased with the appearance of things and having a high idea of the prospects of the

County, he purchased the eighty acres of land that represents his present farm. He returned to Burlington, and there, February 13, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Gulick, a native of that city, and daughter of John and Susannah (Stuck) Gulick, born, the former in Virginia, and the latter in Iowa. In March, 1884, chartering a car, into which he loaded his household belongings, he removed to this county and settled upon his farm where he has since made his home. He broke some forty acres of land the first season, it being totally unimproved up to that period, and has erected a neat and tasty cottage, 12x24 feet in size, with a wing 10x18, and has put up a barn 20x24 feet in dimensions.

Mr. and Mrs. Crossley have been the parents of three children: Julia, born January 2, 1884; an infant son unnamed, born June 14, 1885; and Maud, born July 17, 1887. A few days after the birth of the second child, a cyclone swept across a portion of the county, and Mr. Crossley's farm being in its track, his house was instantly torn to pieces, and his wife seriously injured, their little babe being killed. The lady was under the hands of a physician for several weeks, and has never fully recovered from the effects of the accident. Both Mr. Crossley and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a Republican.

E. N. DELASHMUTT, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Lincoln Township, living on section 22, made his first appearance in Monona County in the fall of 1870, but a short time after, having resided with his brother-in-law, W. G. Ballard, near Maple Landing, he returned to Mills County, Iowa. In February, 1872, he came back to this county and opened a farm on the west bank of Badger Lake, where he made his home until the following fall, and then returned to Mills County. While there he traded his place on the above lake for 120 acres of the land upon which he now lives, with his brother, and in November, 1875, came here and made a permanent settlement on the farm. There was but a small house upon the land, and only about fifty acres broken. Success having attended his efforts, he has been enabled to add to his farm until it is now three hundred and sixty acres in extent, a large portion of which is under cultivation and well improved.

Mr. Delashmutt was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, February 13, 1851, and is the son of P. L. and Esther Delashmutt. When he was about eight years of age the family removed to Mills County, in which section of this State he was reared and educated, and there made his home until coming to Monona County.

In Mills County, March 7, 1875, took place the interesting ceremony that united the life and destinies of our subject and Miss Maggie Talliferio. The lady is a native of Worth County, Mo., and is the daughter of James and C. J. Talliferio. Around their domestic hearth clusters a family of six children that have been born in the march of time, who bear the following names: Jesse L., Clay, John W., Fanny, Elmer V. and Marcia D.

WILLIAM McFARLANE. Among the successful business men of Monona County, is the popular and well-known banker of the village of Blencoe, of whom this epitome is written. A native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, he was born near the city of Glasgow, June 6, 1852. His parents, James and Margaret (Picken) McFarlane, are both still living "on their native heath," and after fifty years of wedded felicity, in 1888, celebrated their golden wedding.

William McFarlane was reared not far from the banks of the classic river Clyde, among the beautiful surroundings of his native county, and received an excellent education in the public and high schools of Glasgow. Preferring the practical to a collegiate education, he entered a commercial office in that metropolis of Southwestern Scotland, and sought at the desk the mysteries of book-keeping and general commercial business. For three years he was employed as a book-keeper, after which he entered the civil service in the Board of Trade department, where he remained about four years.

Believing that in the Colonies his chances in life were greater than at home, in 1878 he sailed for the Indian Ocean and Australia, and, men of his stamp being sought after in that great dependency of the British Empire, he found employment with a large mercantile firm in the city of Adelaide. Four years he spent in that southern continent, but in the spring of 1882 came to the United States, and in his search for a locality in which to engage in business, came to Blencoe, and soon afterward was taken into partnership by his brother, James, in the mercantile business, and the firm of McFarlane & Bro. formed. They carried on this line of trade until 1888, when they disposed of their building and business to E. M. Calef, and the firm was dissolved. Mr. McFarlane was largely instrumental in the location of the depot at this point, and in many other efforts for the benefit of the community. In 1888, feeling the necessity that the new town had for a bank, he made arrangements, and in August of that year opened the institution over which he presides, which is known as the Bank of Blencoe. He does a general banking, real estate, and fire and tornado insurance business, making abstracts of titles, is a Notary Public, and is the agent for the sale of Trans-Atlantic steamship tickets.

Mr. McFarlane was united in marriage, May 21, 1889, with Miss Jennie Glenn, a native of Ireland, born October 22, 1860, and who came with her parents, John and Margaret (Ferguson) Glenn, to America in the spring of 1868. A sketch of her father appears elsewhere in the pages of this book.

QUINCY A. WOOSTER. The subject of this biography is widely and favorably known throughout this county, as one of its most prominent and useful citizens. He is a Western pioneer, having with his own hands opened three farms from the wild prairie, and is a life-long agriculturist, but of late years has been devoting a large share of his attention to live stock on his beautiful farm of some [illegible] hundred and forty-six acres in Maple Township. The latter is well located and nicely improved, and lies in the lovely Maple Valley, on the banks of the silvery Maple River. He came to Monona County in the spring of 1865, and settled in Cooper Township, then a part of Maple. He took up a claim on section 6, upon which he erected a house and broke some thirty acres of land. In 1897 he [illegible] and improved the farm upon which he now resides, this being the south half of section 12, Maple Township.

Mr. Wooster first saw the light of day, September 4, 1839, in Caledonia County, Vt., and is the son of John and Fanny R. (Stebbins) Wooster, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. His father was a Congregational minister and was somewhat engaged in agricultural callings and made his home in Vermont and New Hampshire until his death. The mother of our subject died at West Burke, Vt., [illegible], aged eighty-four years.

Mr. Wooster, the third in a family of four children, received an excellent education, both in the common schools and at an academy, and remained at home with his parents until about eighteen years of age. Receiving his time from his father, he went to Maine, where he engaged in lumbering, and remained until the summer of 1860, when he came West and settling in Fillmore County, Minn., engaged in agriculture. From there, five years later, he came to Monona County.

Although formerly affiliating with the Republican party, in 1872, during the Liberal Republican movement, he supported Horace Greeley for President and in 1876 and 1880, prominently identified himself with the Greenback party, working earnestly for the election both of Peter Cooper and James B. Weaver. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1884, that nominated Benjamin F. Butler for President, and is one of the workers in the Union Labor movement in this county, at the present writing. He has been a delegate to various State conventions at different times, and in the fall of 1879 received the nomination of the Greenback convention for member of the legislature, and reduced the majority against that party in the district, fully 50 per cent. He has held the [illegible]

one or two years and has held nearly all the different offices in the township. He is a member of Amicable Lodge, No. 289, A. F. & A. M., at Smithland, and of Gem City Assembly, No. 10,029 K. of L., at Mapleton.

Mr. Wooster was married October 5, 1862, to Miss Catherine M. Monroe, a native of Bradford County, Pa., born July 1, 1839, and a daughter of John M. and Roxy (Willis) Monroe, natives of the Empire State, who were married July 28, 1833. From New York the latter removed to Bradford County, Pa., and in the spring of 1852 settled in Fillmore County, Minn., where they still live. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wooster, as follows: Alfred Q., born June 14, 1863; Fremont M. May 26, 1866; Nellie M., October 7, 1867; Levy F., June 5, 1869; George C., March 9, 1871; Ida J., August 31, 1872; Fannie R., April 2, 1874; John L. February 6, 1876; Dora E., April 14, 1878; Martin E., February 11, 1884, and Ellen M., born May, 1, 1889, who died July 24, of the same year.

During the time of the Minnesota Indian massacre in 1862, Mr. Wooster served some time in a volunteer company in the neighborhood of Winnebago City, Madelia, South Bend and Mankato, doing excellent service in the defence of the settlers. He was connected with the *Peoples' Press*, of Mapleton, for some time, as will appear in the history of that journal, elsewhere in this volume.

From early boyhood he has been a student of books and newspapers, aiming to keep posted on all current topics of the day. His home is always well supplied with books and newspapers and he knows what they contain. Upon all subjects he hears all sides and forms his own conclusions and acts upon his own convictions of right.

URIAH U. COMFORT, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township, living on section 32, was born in Canisteo, Steuben County, N. Y., April 14, 1827, and is a son of Thomas M., and Cynthia (Upson) Comfort. His father was a native of Orange County, N. Y., born June 30, 1804, and removed to Tioga County, Pa., with his parents in his youth. At the age of eighteen he removed to Canisteo, where he was married in March, 1824, to Cynthia Upson, who was born at that place September 18, 1808. She was the daughter of Uriah and Maria (Pritchard) Upson, the former a native of Holland, the latter of Connecticut. Mrs Uriah Upson, the grandmother of our subject, was the only one that escaped alive at the time of the famous Wyoming massacre, in Pennsylvania, she hiding in the brush.

Edward Comfort, the father of Thomas M., and grandfather of Uriah, was born at Old Point Comfort, Va., where his father, in company with two brothers, had settled on coming from their home in Baden, Germany, where their parents died. Edward Comfort, who was a shoemaker by trade, married Miss Lavinia McDonald, a native of Scotland, who became the mother of nine children, three girls and six boys. The family moved to New Jersey and from there to Pennsylvania, and in the latter State they both died, the former in 1838, and the latter in 1841.

Uriah U. Comfort, who was the eldest in a family of eight children, born to his parents, was reared upon a farm in his native county, receiving his education in the district schools of that locality. On attaining manhood he struck out for himself and, after a few years employed in farm labor, engaged in the meat market business in the village of Canisteo, which he carried on from 1853 to 1856. From there he proceeded to Saginaw, Mich., and for three years was engaged in lumbering. In 1859, after a short visit paid to his old home, he came to Monona County, and purchasing the farm where he now lives, settled upon it and commenced its improvement. At first he bought one hundred acres paying for it about $4.00 per acre to which he has since added from time to time, until he now owns some three hundred and fifteen acres, lying in Franklin and Sherman Townships, and one hundred and sixty acres of this is in the home farm.

May 3, 1853, Mr. Comfort was united in marriage with Miss Julia Bennett, a native of Steuben County, N. Y., who was born September 18, 1836. She is a daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Rathburn) Bennett, natives of Orange County, N. Y., and Con-



J. B. O. Day

merchant respectively, who were the parents of four children of whom Mrs. Comfort was the youngest.

William Rathbourn the grandfather of Mrs. Comfort, was of English ancestry and was born at sea on the vessel in which his parents were coming to this country. Early in life he adopted a seafaring life and rose to the command of a vessel. During the Revolutionary War, in an engagement with the British, he lost his vessel, after which he settled in New York, where he owned a large tract of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Comfort are the parents of three children: Dorr, who was born February 4, 1855; Thomas M., who was born April 24, 1864, and Willis I., whose birth took place September 21, 1868.

J. B. P. DAY, one of the old pioneers of Monona County, a representative citizen of Kennebec Township, and at present a member of the mercantile firm of W. T. Day & Co., of Castana, is the second son of Franklin A. and Harriet P. Day, and was born in Hallowell, Me., May 31, 1834. He attended the district schools until he was fourteen, when he entered the Hallowell Academy for two years. At sixteen he engaged as clerk for a lumber firm for a year, and the next two years was in the grocery business with his brother, Frank, in Bath, Me. In the fall of 1853 he followed his father's family to Middlefield, Conn., where he was employed as overseer of a mill and as clerk for a mill and factory close by. In February, 1855, young Day went to Perth Amboy, N. J., where his father was then located, and in July followed the advice Horace Greeley was then giving and came West, via Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Erie & Detroit to Chicago and thence to St. Charles, Ill.

In August and September Mr. Day made a pioneer trip to Sioux City with T. Elliott and J. E. Morrison, at which time they purchased a timber claim on section 8, on the Sioux River, and returned to St. Charles. In October, F. A. Day, Frank L. Day and wife and Preston Day came to St. Charles, and the party drove through to Monona County that fall, going into camp on the west side of the Sioux in the "bend" just northeast of the Kennebec bridge, in the middle of December, living that severe winter in tents, and building a cabin into which they moved February, 27, 1856.

J. B. P. Day lived in the "bend" until April 22, 1864, when he moved to the hill-top on his homestead on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 24, Kenebec Township, the north forty of which is now part of the plat of Castana. Here he opened a farm and occupied the place until December, 1878, when, in company with F. A. Day and William T. Day, he purchased the stock of goods carried by Frank T. Day at old Castana and, under the name of F. A. Day & Co., did business for four years. At the end of that time F. A. Day sold out his interest to his partner, and the firm of W. T. Day & Co. was established and remained at the old location until November, 1886, when they removed to the new town of Castana.

In earlier days Mr. Day was engaged in farming, road and bridge building, and surveying in connection with a land agency. He is more intimately acquainted with the original surveys of Eastern Monona than all other parties combined, having seen nearly every section line in that part of the county. In 1867 he spent a year in Crawford County, building the first house at Charter Oak, and was the first occupant of town 84, range 41. The same season, with the help of A. R. Herrington, he built the road up the Soldier River to Dennison, having built the bridges in Monona County from Castana to and across the Middle Soldier, the year before. In 1871–72 Mr. Day worked with the Iowa Pacific Railroad in locating a line and working up right of way, and the Chicago & Northwestern has since occupied nearly the same line for their track. The Iowa Pacific was abandoned in consequence of the hard times and other roads defeating their placing of bonds for its completion. In his capacity as surveyor he has located a large share of the public roads in Eastern Monona and [illegible] thoroughfares. He has, like other mortals, his hobbies, one of which is scattering blue grass seed on the [illegible]

"Blue Grass," which he formally adopted as a *nom de plume* in his many sketches furnished the press in years agone.

On the 22d of November, 1861, Mr. Day married Miss Sophia E. Thomas, the daughter of John and Eliza J. Thomas, who was born near Macon, Noxubee County, Miss., January 26, 1845, and has been a resident of Monona since 1853. They have had five children, viz.: Wilder S., born June 14, 1863, who died July 27, 1863; William T., born May 8, 1865; Annie L., born June 17, 1868, who died October 25, 1871; Ralph P., born February 18, 1871; and Elsie, October 3, 1874.

JAMES M. CASE. Though peacefully following the vocation of a farmer's life upon his splendid 200-acre farm on section 23, in Sioux Township, the subject of this sketch has seen the hardships and endured the trials and dangers of life on the tented field. He is a native of Greene County, Ind., born July 13, 1840, and is the son of Francis C., and Mary Ann Case. A sketch of his father who was one of the pioneers of this county and one of its most prominent citizens, may be found elsewhere in the pages of this volume. His mother was born near Lexington, Mo., June 11, 1814, and was married in Jackson County in the same State, about 1833, and is yet alive, having had a family of eight children, of whom five are living.

When James M., the third child, was about one year old, the family removed from Indiana to Illinois, and in a couple of years came to this State locating at Fort Madison, Lee County. A short time thereafter they removed to Montrose, and three years later to Keokuk. After living in the latter place about two years and in Des Moines several more, they came to Council Bluffs in 1850, and to Monona County in 1853, and located upon a farm on section 5, Franklin Township, just west of the city of Onawa. There the father died and the family was broken up. All these years James was growing to manhood and, in 1862, taking up life's burden, he went to Harrison County, where he was engaged in farming for about a year, and then, in response to the many calls for men to suppress the rebellion, December 27, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry and was forwarded to his regiment as a recruit, and participated in the engagements at Guntown, Lexington, Mine Creek, Selma, Tupelo, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, St. Francis River, and Columbus, Ga. One of the best authorities in the State says "that the Fourth Cavalry was one of the bravest and most successful Iowa regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms." Mr. Case was mustered out, with the regiment, at Atlanta, Ga., August 8, 1865, and received his discharge at Davenport, August 24, 1865. At once returning to the quiet life of a farmer, he took up his home in Clay Township, Harrison County, where he remained until the fall of 1881, and then removed to a farm upon which he now resides, and which he has since occupied.

Mr. Case was married April 19, 1866, to Miss Dorinda Martin, a native of West Virginia, and daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Martin, and by this union had a family of eleven children, as follows: Friend, William F., Ida, Herbert, Emma, Oscar, Mary, deceased, Martin M., an infant that died unnamed; Bern and Effie A.

WILLIAM TOWNLY JR., an old resident of Monona County, settled in Sioux Township, on section 12, in 1870. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, February 14, 1828, and is the son of William Sr. and Esther (Dancy) Townly. His father was born in the same shire about 1789, and there, in 1814, was married. He came to the United States in 1834, and engaged in farming in New York State, where he died in 1859, his wife having died in England in 1847. They had a family of seven children: Mary Ann, deceased; John, Richard, Phœbe, Samuel, William, and Michael, deceased.

William Jr. grew to manhood in Barrington, England, and came to the United States in 1865, landing at New York City. From there he went

to Utah Territory, now Salt Lake City, where he was engaged in work on the Union Pacific Railroad. For four years he remained there after which he came back East, and for the succeeding four years was engaged in farming in Belvidere Township this county. Being seized with the "western fever," in the spring of 1875, he returned to Utah and spent the summer in the mines about forty miles west of Salt Lake City, and then came back to Monona County, and located on the farm where he now lives and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. His place is all improved and under fence and the buildings upon it of an excellent character.

Mr. Townly was married in England, June 3, 1850, to Miss Harriet Folks, a native of that country, who died September 19, 1865, having had no children but adopting one, Amelia Folks, born April 15, 1858, when she was but a year old. Mrs. Townly died in this country while crossing the plains to Utah. Again January 15, 1868, Mr. Townly entered into a matrimonial alliance, wedding Miss A. M. Festerson at Echo City, Utah. She is a native of Denmark, born October 18, 1835, and is the daughter of S. and Margaret Hansen Festerson. By this union has been born a family of six children; William, born November 4, 1868, died December 4, 1868; Harry, born November 29, 1869, died January 18, 1871; Joseph, born December 7, 1870; Harriet, November 8, 1872; Esther, July 10, 1874; and John W., December 27, 1876.

PETER INMAN who is engaged in farming on section 21, in West Fork Township, came to Monona County in September, 1871 and for five years was engaged in teaching school in Franklin, Lincoln, Sherman, Belvidere and Grant Townships. In the spring of 1876, he took charge of a large flock of sheep belonging to G. H. Bryant, then County Treasurer, working on shares, dividing the wool and increase each year thus accumulating some capital. He continued in this business about seven years, five in Grant Township and two in West Fork Township, Woodbury County, but, in the fall of 1881, purchased a farm in the latter county, where he lived about two years. After selling out there, he went to Holt County Mo., but, in August 1883, returned here and settled where he now lives.

Mr. Inman was born in Rock County, Wis., October 15, 1846, and is the son of Richard S., and Delila (Applegate) Inman, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. When he was about eight years of age, his parents removed from Rock County, Wis., to Sauk County, in the same State, and in the latter he was reared to manhood. He laid the foundation of his education in the district schools of his native State, finishing by an attendance at the Baraboo Collegiate Institute. He remained at home until May, 1871, when he started for Nebraska and the following July took a pre-emption claim in Holt County. The survey was in progress at the time and he was compelled to wait two years before he could file his papers. While residing there he, in common with the other people of a large section of country, suffered from the devastation of the grasshoppers, and in September 1871, came to Iowa as above stated.

Mr. Inman was married October 8, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Kenworthy, daughter of Kennard and Catherine (Brade) Kenworthy. The young lady was a native of Philadelphia, born May 17, 1850, and removed with her parents to Sauk County, Wis., in 1855, where she was reared and educated. She is the mother of three children: Guy R., born August 15, 1877; Agnes G. July 26, 1880 and Ellsworth K., December 24, 1882. Mrs. Inman, a lady of culture and ability was for some six years previous to her marriage engaged in teaching school in Sauk County, Wis., and took a high rank among the educators of that region.

EDWIN R. MCNEILL, of Onawa, Clinton, residing on section 20, furnishes a forcible illustration of the power of industry, ability and self-reliance, he having risen by suc-

moderate circumstances to his present position of affluence. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., April 15, 1842, and is the son of Laughlin and Sarah (McClintock) McNeill. His father was a native of Ireland, born November 5, 1785, and came to the United States when about thirteen years of age, landing at New York. From there he went to Pennsylvania, rejoining his father who had come to this country two years previous, and settled in that commonwealth. He made his home in the Keystone State, until November 17, 1853, when he passed away in death. His wife, Sarah McNeill, the mother of our subject, was a native of Somerset County, Pa., born October 22, 1799, and died there December 22, 1870. She was the mother of nine children: Ann, Sarah, Neal, Mary, James, Rachel, Jane, Laughlin and Edwin R.

Edwin R. McNeill, the youngest of his father's family, remained at home enjoying the advantages of excellent school facilities in his younger days, until the summer of 1860, when he started for the Pacific Coast, then the promised land for a seeker after fortune. For seven years he was engaged in mining and by energy, economy and a run of good luck, managed to accumulate quite a small fortune with which he returned to his home in Pennsylvania. Being determined to seek in the West a newer locality, in which to carry on his favorite agricultural pursuits, in August, 1868, he came to Monona County and the following winter invested in two hundred and forty acres of land on section 20, Ashton Township, to which he moved the following spring and commenced operations. To this he has added from time to time until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres of excellent arable land, two hundred and ten acres of which is under cultivation, eighty seeded to timothy and the balance in meadow. He pays considerable attention to cattle, having, at the present, a herd of about four hundred, some of which are thoroughbred and some high grades. He has also about twenty-five head of horses, all of excellent strains.

Mr. McNeall on returning to his native home in Somerset, Pa., being filled with the natural desire of establishing a home of his own, was united in marriage May 5, 1868, with Miss Louisa Younkin, a native of Somerset County, Pa., who was born October 2, 1847, and by this union they have gathered about their family fireside ten children, viz.: Othello, Orville, Culver, Neal, Benton, Edwin, Maud, James, Earl and David.

J. J. GINGLES, M. D., a practicing physician and member of the drug firm of Kinney, Moad & Co., of Ute, came to Monona County in 1882, and for six months was engaged as clerk in the drug-store of Dr. F. Griffin, at Mapleton. Returning to Imogene, Fremont County, this State, there and at Council Bluffs, he spent the balance of the year in drug-stores. For one year from the fall of 1883 he was again with Dr. Griffin, of Mapleton. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and entered the Louisville Medical College at that place, from which, returning to Monona County, he engaged in country practice for about a year, and then removed to Mapleton. After following his profession until September, 1886, at that point, he returned to his *alma mater* at Louisville, and resumed his studies in the Louisville Medical College. Having graduated from that noted institution, February, 25, 1887, he located at Imogene, engaging in practice until February, 1889, when he came to Ute, arriving the 15th of the month, and has since carried on the duties of his profession in that locality.

The Doctor was born in Rock Island County, Ill., October 19, 1861, and is the son of William T. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Gingles, the former a native of Northumberland County, Pa., who removed to Mercer County, Ill., with his parents in 1838; and the latter, born in Quebec, Canada, who located in Mercer County, Ill., with her parents in 1852. His parents were married in August, 1860, in Rock Island County, and in 1876 removed to Fremont County, where they now live, and where the father carries on a large farm, an occupation he has followed all his life.

The Doctor, the eldest in a family of five children, attended school in his native county, where he laid the foundation of his education. He removed to Southwestern Iowa with his parents in

1876, and in Mills and Fremont Counties taught school, but being desirous of a professional education, made every effort to attend college, and finally succeeded in obtaining his wish. He is a member of Silver Lodge, No. 221, K. of P., whose Castle Hall is located at Luton, and of which he was one of the organizers.

PARKER J. KIMBALL, an old settler of Monona County, now living in Franklin Township, on section 16, came here first in April, 1858, to see the country, and remained until the following spring. That being the year of the Pike's Peak excitement, he started for that Eldorado, but, on the way, changed his mind and went to California, and located in Shasta County. There he was engaged in mining until September 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Fourth California Infantry, and served for two years in Washington Territory, being discharged at Drumm Barracks, August 16, 1863. About the same time he returned to Maine, and in the spring of 1864 came back to Monona County, and purchasing eighty acres of land made a settlement. He has been engaged in agriculture here ever since, and has added to his farm from time to time until he now owns two hundred and sixty-five acres, two hundred of which is in his home farm. He is engaged in stock-raising, and is one of the stockholders in the Onawa Creamery.

Our subject is a native of Kennebec County, Me., born February 21, 1838, and is the son of Nathaniel and Julia (Stone) Kimball. His father was born in Maine, in 1789, and when a boy adopted a seafaring life, and rose to be Captain of the packet between the Kennebec River and Boston. He died in his native State, in 1863. The mother of our subject, also a native of Maine, was born May 12, 1800, and died in September, 1876. She was the mother of seven children, six boys and one girl, our subject being the sixth.

Mr. Kimball was reared [illegible] where he lived until he was [illegible] years of age, at which period he removed with his parents to Boston, Mass., and there he made his home until coming to this county as above stated. He received an excellent common-school education.

Our subject has been twice married, first in October, 1864, wedding Miss Ellen Bigelow, also a native of Maine, who died in Monona County, in May, 1877, leaving three children: Julia, now the wife of G. Bentley, born October 28, 1866; Alfred W., born September 17, 1868; and Luella, November 27, 1874. His second wife was Miss Ellen M. Bigelow, to whom he was united in 1878. This lady was born in Somerset County, Me., May 10, 1839, and is the daughter of Benjamin F. and Louisa (Herren) Bigelow, both of whom were also born in Somerset County, Me. Her father was reared on a farm, and early in life followed stonecutting at Bangor, and afterward served an apprenticeship at the mason's trade. In 1857 he moved to Bureau County, Ill., and in June, 1886, came to Monona County, and has since made his home with our subject. He was born December 21, 1812, and his wife April 24, 1813. They were married November 3, 1836, and have had a family of three children—Ellen M., Nettie and Clara A.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two interesting children: William F., whose birth took place September 15, 1880; and Edwin P., born February 13, 1881.

OLE ENGEN, [illegible] and stock-raiser, of section 22, Spring Valley Township, is a representative of the Scandinavian race, that have been so important a factor in the building up and development of these Northwestern States, and who make some of our finest citizens. He was born in Norway, August 27, 1830, and is the son of O. O. Engen. In the days of his youth he received a common-school education, and was duly instructed in the catechism of the Lutheran Church, and there grew to manhood. At the age of thirty-four years, April 17, 1864, he was united

in marriage with Miss Carrie Olson, a native of the same kingdom, born February 2, 1836.

In 1866, with a natural desire to rise in the world and enjoy the freedom of more liberal institutions, Mr. Engen crossed the stormy Atlantic in a sailing-vessel, and after a dreary, tedious voyage, lasting some seven weeks, landed at Quebec, Canada. From that port he came directly to Chicago, where he arrived July 4, and at once proceeded to Rock County, Wis., and in the latter locality he was engaged in farming until 1871. In that year, in search of a larger field for his efforts, he came to Monona County, and settling in Willow Township remained there until 1877, when, purchasing the farm upon which he now resides, he moved thither and engaged in its cultivation. This farm comprises one hundred acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land, and the buildings upon it are of a neat and tasty description. In his political views Mr. Engen is a Republican, although no politician.

Mr. Engen and his wife are the parents of six children, as follows: Anna Maria, born in Norway, December 30, 1864; Ole, born in Norway, April 1, 1866; Lena, born in Rock County, Wis., October 28, 1869; Gustave, born in Rock County, Wis., January 6, 1871; Eddie, born in Monona County, Iowa, January 25, 1875; and Clara Otilda, born August 25, 1876.

Mr. Engen came to this country in limited circumstances, and it is his pride to know that his present comfortable financial condition is the result of his own efforts and industry.

EDWIN PRICHARD, a well-known and representative farmer, residing on section 22, Grant Township, made a settlement in this county in March, 1865. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, December 18, 1822, and is the son of one of the Revolutionary heroes that bore arms in our struggle for Independence. Jared Prichard, his father, a native of Connecticut, born in 1758, was reared upon a farm, and at the age of sixteen years entered the Continental Army, and served throughout the entire war, being promoted from rank to rank until he fairly won his commission as Captain, a title which he retained until his death. After the War of 1812–15 he removed to Ohio, and took up a tract of land in Lorain County. In 1838 he removed to Logan County, in the same State, where he was engaged in farming until his death. His first wife died in early life, and in Lorain County, Ohio, about 1820, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Vermont, who was born October 7, 1748, and who died February, 12, 1871. By this union they had but one child, Edwin, the subject of this sketch.

Edwin was about eleven years of age when he removed to Logan County with his parents, and there grew to manhood, receiving, in youth, a good common-school education. In 1847 he left the parental roof-tree and came to Iowa, locating in Clayton County, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, and brought it under cultivation, and upon which he remained until 1856. Selling out he removed to Shelby County, where he was engaged in farming until 1865, the date of his coming to Monona County. Here he has resided ever since. He has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, eighty of it under excellent cultivation, with a neat and tasty residence and good barns and sheds upon it, and a considerable quantity of good stock. Our subject was married, in Clayton County, Iowa, March 16, 1848, Miss Abbie Rounds, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, who was born September 28, 1829, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Hover) Rounds. Her father was born in Rhode Island, March 30, 1798, and died in Monona County, March 10, 1877. Her mother was born in Virginia, October 17, 1798, and died in Monona County, June 15, 1869. They were married in Ohio, whither they had gone in early life, and had a family of five children, of whom Mrs. Prichard was the third.

Our subject and his wife have had a family of ten children, of whom the following is a record: Catherine E. was born in Clayton County, Iowa, February 20, 1849, and married B. K. Harrington October 19, 1870, and is living at Lemars. Minerva Jane was born in Clayton County, May 9,

1851, and was married, October 19, 1870, to A. D. Tyler, and resides at Sloan. Jared was born October 15, 1852, in Clayton County, married Miss Sarah Hewitt in 1877, and lives in Woodbury County. John, who was born July 31, 1855, in the same place, married Miss Ida Nichols, and lives at Ticonic. George, who was born June 20, 1858, in Shelby County, died there August 22 following. Jacob A., a lawyer at Smithfield, was born December 13, 1859, in Shelby County. William, living at home, was born in Shelby County, July 16, 1863. Eleanor, born in Monona County, December 29, 1865, was married, November 20, 1886, to I. B. Wintermyer, of Smithland. Abbie, born here, June 3, 1869, lives at home. Edwin, born July 11, 1875, died March 13, 1878.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, of the firm of Cunningham & Gray, dealers in hardware, lumber, sash, doors, lime, brick and cement, at Blencoe, Iowa, is among the leading merchants of that thriving little town. He is a representative of that shrewd and thrifty people known as the Scotch-Irish, descendants of the Cameronians, who settled in the North of Ireland when fleeing from persecution in their native home amid the braes of Scotland. He was born in Ireland, April 1, 1844, and is the son of Samuel and Martha Cunningham, the former of whom died in in the Emerald Isle in 1869. The mother of our subject came to America in 1869, and died about 1873.

Mr. Cunningham was reared at home and availed himself of all the means of education offered in the days of his youth. Early in 1867, he determined to seek in free America a larger field for his efforts, and crossed the ocean, and, on landing upon Columbia's shores, came at once to Monona County, arriving here on the 4th of February. He purchased a farm on section 17, Sherman Township, which, after cultivating some seven years, he sold to James McIntyre. Upon a farm on section 10, in the same township, which he then purchased, he carried on farming until 1883, at which date he sold out and started in his present business, in company with A. O. Gray.

Mr. Cunningham was married June 11, 1874, to Miss Nancy Glenn, also a native of Ireland, and an acquaintance of his youth, who came to the United States in early life, and is the daughter of John Glenn, of Sherman Township, a sketch of whom may be found in this work.

WILHELM GANTZ, an active and intelligent farmer, living on section 15, Franklin Township, came to Monona County in 1865, and rented a farm. Soon after he purchased forty acres of land, to which he has added forty acres adjoining since. He erected a log house upon his farm, into which he moved and spent that winter, and in which he made his home until August, 1880, when he finished the neat frame cottage in which he now resides.

Mr. Gantz is a native of Prussia, Germany, and first saw the light of day April 22, 1831. He is the son of Carl and Christina Gantz, who were farmers in that kingdom. He acquired in his youth the principles of an education, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm, where he learned the business of farming, that has been so beneficial to him since. November 5, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Frederica Miller, a native also of Prussia, who was born December 31, 1832. [illegible] In the fall of 1862, sought in the New World the fortune and the chance to rise that were denied him in his native land. Crossing the boisterous Atlantic, after a tedious voyage, they landed at New York City, and [illegible] proceeded to [illegible] Work of all character was scarce, but he found employment in a stone quarry, in the environs of that village, and labored there for about a year, at the expiration of which he came to Monona County, as mentioned above.

Mr. and Mrs. Gantz have had one child that died in infancy. Both he and his wife [illegible]

zealous members of the Lutheran Church, at Onawa, and merit and receive the respect and esteem of all with whom they come in contact.

JOHN T. SMITH. In one of the pretty farm houses in Hartford County, Md., was born January 1, 1831, a child who received the name which stands at the head of this sketch, who in after years became one of the pioneers of Ashton Township, in this county, where he has made his home since 1865, on section 12.

Mr. Smith is the son of Reuben and Nancy (Farmer) Smith, who were engaged in farming and fruit raising in that section of Maryland. His paternal grandfather was a Spanish creole, born in Louisiana, near New Orleans, and was one of the first that settled down on the Chesapeake Bay. His maternal grandfather, was a native of Shropshire, England, who came to America about the year 1800.

John T. received a good common school education in the days of his youth and remained at home until attaining man's estate. Starting out in life for himself he came Westward, and located for sometime at McConnell's Grove, Ind., about twenty-five miles west of Lafayette. From there he went to Chicago, and thence to St. Louis, Mo. From the latter city, he came to Monona County, in 1865, and here took a homestead of eighty acres of land on section 12, Ashton Township, to which he has since added some forty acres on section 13. With him came a man by the name of James Williams, who soon became discouraged, and removed to Dubuque. Mr. Smith immediately broke about forty acres of land, and erected a log cabin, and commenced the development of his place.

During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Smith was in the employ of the Government, having charge of the corrall at Ridgeway, Kan., during 1862. In 1863, he had charge of a government train, and in 1864, commanded the post train at Ft. Scott. In the spring of 1867, he crossed the plains for Denver, Col., for B. Stratton, a freighter, in whose employ he continued about three months. The succeeding year he was engaged in the same line of business for himself, and then came back to the farm. His crop that year was considerably injured by the grasshoppers, so, renting his farm, he returned to Denver, and in that city and Omaha made his living for about a year and then returned to Monona County, where he has since made his home.

John T. Smith was united in marriage in May, 1858, with Miss Lydia Taylor, a native of Blackhawk County, Iowa, who died in 1860, leaving one child, Charles O., who is engaged in farming in Wright County, Minn.

JOHN S. EGGLESTON, one of the enterprising firm of Joslin, Eggleston & Son, who are carrying on a large and increasing trade in general merchandise at Maple Landing, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 8, 1831, and is the son of Rodney and Eliza Eggleston. When he was about seven years of age, he was taken by his parents to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he acquired the elements of a good practical common-school education. In the fall of 1844, with the family, he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Logan County, in the same State, where he was engaged until the fall of 1853, in learning the tinner's trade. Returning to Sangamon County, on the death of his father, for three years he carried on the farm, but in 1856, on the death of the surviving parent, removed to Douglas County, Ill.

But the sable pall of civil war rolling over our country, in response to a call for men with which to repel its dark tide, Mr. Eggleston enlisted, December, 1, 1861, in Company I, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Jonesborough. After campaigning through Kentucky and Tennessee, the regiment of which he was a part, being a portion of the Sixteenth Army Corps, took a part in the famous siege of Vicksburg. On the re-organization of the armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland, the Fifty-fourth

was assigned to the seventh Corps and took part in the campaign against and capture of Little Rock, Ark., where they had a sharp engagement with the rebel, Gen. Price, capturing about sixteen hundred prisoners. During the winter our subject assisted in the erection of Ft. Steele, and then veteranized, going home on the usual thirty-day furlough. On reassembling at Mattoon, Ill., the commander of the regiment received a telegram to come to Charleston, Coles County, where there was trouble. The settlers on Big Creek, being mostly Copperheads, knowing that the boys, a part of their regiment at Charleston, had no guns, their arms being at Mattoon, came into the town with shot guns covered up in their wagons. It being court week the soldiers were in the court-house yard waiting for the train, when fire was opened upon them by these cowardly traitors, from nearly ever corner of the street, killing nine of them and wounding as many more. On the arrival of the rest of the regiment, a short time after, they found that most of the farmers had got out of town with the exception of three that the citizens had captured, who were turned over to the military authorities. One of these made a break for liberty, and endeavoring to run into the store of a loyal man, the latter came forward to close the door, when our soldiers fired, killing them both. After staying there a few days and capturing thirty-six of the copperheads, who were sent to Blackwell's Island, the boys started south, and on their arrival at Cairo, were sent to Puducah, Ky., after the rebel, Gen. Forrest. After this, in an engagement that took place in Arkansas, eight companies of the regiment, after a fight which lasted all day, losing thirty-six killed and fifty wounded, were captured by Gen. Shelby who started with them for Texas. For four days they marched night and day with nothing to eat, but he finally turned the prisoners loose, paroling them, his men taking all their clothes, leaving many of them without shoes. They were five cavalry miles from the Union lines from which they were separated by a country destitute by war. Mr. Eggleston and two others, after incredible hardships, reached Pilot Knob in six weeks, the first of any to arrive at that point. At Benton Barracks, St. Louis, they were properly exchanged, and January 1, 1865, again reported for duty, and Mr. Eggleston participated in the skirmish at Pine Bluff. The war being over he was mustered out of the service, receiving his discharge at Springfield, Ill., October 15, 1865. He returned to Douglas County, where he had left his family, and where he lived until April, 1866, when he started by team for Monona County. He landed here May 12, and for the first year he was employed in hauling slabs and bark to the steamboat landing at Tieville and continued at the sawmill in various capacities until the spring of 1869. After working on a rented place, he removed to his own farm on section 15, 83, 46, where he remained until February, 1885, when he sold out and engaged in the mercantile business at Maple Landing.

Mr. Eggleston was married, November 11, 1854, in Sangamon County, Ill., to Miss Mary Jividen, a native of Jackson County, Va., and the daughter of Ezekiel and Martha (Hendricks) Jividen. They have two children: Alice V. now Mrs. George R. Joslin; and Charles F. a member of the firm of Joslin, Eggleston & Son.

ALMON L. ADAMS, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 28, Franklin Township, is a native of Mercer County, Pa. He is the son of John and Sarah (Skinner) Adams, and was born July 26, 1849. His parents were natives of the State of New York, and were lineal descendants of Puritan colonists, who settled in Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century, and were of English descent.

Mr. Adams remained a resident of the Keystone State engaged in receiving his education in its district schools until the fall of 1861, when he came with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Floyd County. There the father purchased a farm which he carried on until his death, May 30, 1884. The mother of our subject passed from this life July 20, 1872, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Almon L. Adams was the seventh in the family of nine children born to his parents. He remained

ing: Alvin, deceased; Adelia, deceased; Allan, Arelia, Adison, Acelia, Amelia, deceased, and Amanda, deceased. He remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty, and had acquired besides the rudiments of an education, a thorough knowledge of the art of agriculture. In 1869, starting out for himself, he went to Bon Homme County, Dak., and engaged in farming and freighting between that point and Sioux City. Two years later he removed to Monona County, and that season was engaged in running a threshing machine, but soon settled down to agricultural labor on his own account. He is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of fine land which he has brought to a state of excellent culture, and has well improved it.

Mr. Adams was united in marriage December 25, 1873, with Miss Mary E. Jewell, a native of Franklin Township, the third child born in the county, her birth taking place January 7, 1857, and who is the daughter of William and Betsie (Dates) Jewell, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages. By this marriage there has been a family of three children—Joseph A., born October 7, 1874; Guy B., November 24, 1876; and Oak E., February 26, 1883.

SAMUEL STEPHENS DORWARD, of Belvidere Township, is numbered among the solid men of this county, and is an excellent citizen who has made for himself an honorable record and hosts of friends. A native of Siddlesham, Sussexshire, England, he was born November 19, 1841, and is the son of Rev. William A. and Eliza S. (Andrews) Dorward.

Rev. William A. Dorward was born in Montrose, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, February 8, 1813, and grounded his education in the common schools of that village within sound of the waves of the North Sea. At the age of eighteen years, having served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, he left his native land and went to London, England, where he was employed as a journeyman for a few years, and then removed to Portsmouth, in the same kingdom, where he taught school. Naturally of a studious temperament, he had by "burning the midnight oil," and a close application educated himself highly, although no collegian At the age of thirty years he entered the ministry as a dissenting clergyman and preached in England for several years. In 1849 he came to America, landing in New York, and from there came to Dodge County, Wis., where, managing the farm, his boys doing the work, he taught school until 1865, in which year he removed to Monona County, locating on section 13, Belvidere Township, where he took one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Dorward was soon ordained as a Baptist minister, and preached in this State at Spirit Lake, Harlan and Villisca, and at several places in New York State. January 14, 1888, he was called to his reward and is buried in Belvidere Cemetery. He was married in Portsmouth, England, April 27, 1835, to Miss Eliza S. Andrews, a native of that city, born August 20, 1808, and was the parent of ten children: Eliza A., deceased; Emma J., William H., Isaac T., who died in the army, Samuel S., Mary (deceased), Ann H., Walter G., George A. and Frank M.

Samuel S. Dorward was early put to school in his native land, but at the age of some eight years came with his parents to America, settling in Dodge County, Wis., where he grew to manhood, receiving a good practical education in its common schools. At the age of fifteen years he commenced work at farming, which he followed until August 15, 1862, when with an intense love for his adopted country he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and in November of that year left the State capital for the seat of war. After campaigning through Arkansas and Mississippi with his gallant regiment, he participated in the battle of Port Gibson, where he was severely wounded in the left thigh, and after spending three months in the general hospital at St. Louis, was honorably discharged September 30, 1863, and returned to his home. One year later he came to Monona County, landing here the first of October, 1864, and located on his present farm, and has since that date made this his home. He is now the owner of a large and well improved farm of two hundred and eighty acres,

and is extensively engaged in stock-raising on section 13, Belvidere Township.

December 8, 1867, Mr. Dorward was married near Arcola, this county, to Miss Elvira Blackburn, a native of Lawrence County, Pa., who was born June 2, 1849. The lady is the daughter of John S. Blackburn, one of the pioneers of this county, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 21, 1822. At the age of twenty-five years he removed to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in a sawmill, and from there came to Iowa, for some years running a sawmill in Marion County. In 1857 he removed to Monona County, settling on the Little Sioux River, seven miles east of Onawa, where he built the first water mills in the county, and made the first flour December 25, 1857. To this he soon added a sawmill. He was also engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at present makes his home in Florida, whither he went in 1881. June 22, 1847, he married Miss Belinda Field, a native of Beaver County, Pa., who was born October 31, 1823, and became the mother of five children: Elvira, John A. (deceased), Benjamin F., Eva A. (deceased), and George.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorward have had a family of five children born to them upon the following dates: Ralph S., April 16, 1870; Emma J., September 28, 1872; Samuel M., November 18, 1874; William B., December 18, 1878, and Hattie E., February 7, 1885. Samuel died May 27, 1876.

HIRAM HARLOW, deceased, a respected and well-to-do citizen of the past, who resided in Sherman Township, was born in Sherburne, Rutland County, Vt., in 1803, and was reared and educated among the Green Mountains of his native State. In 1833 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucina Eldridge, a lady whose birthplace was at New Haven, Addison County, in the same State. She was born September 11, 1814, the day upon which was fought the battles of Plattsburgh and Lake Champlain. The young couple removed to Stowe, Lamoille County, where Mr. Harlow engaged in farming for some twelve years. They then removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where his wife died in [illegible] later he brought the family to Wisconsin. There they made their home until 1863, when he removed still further West and located in Burt County, Neb., whence in 1867 he came to Monona County. Here he made his home until overtaken by death, March 9, 1888, at Blencoe. He had a family of seven children—Paulina E., Nathaniel C., Lydia, Hiram J., Albia, Adelia and Emily L.

NATHANIEL C. HARLOW, an industrious and prosperous farmer of the town of Sherman, having his home on section 17, is the second child of Hiram and Lucinda (Eldridge) Harlow, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was born at Stowe, Lamoille County, Vt., August 15, 1837. Reared among the mountainous scenery of his native State, he there breathed in the spirit of liberty and independence that is so marked a feature in his disposition, and in the excellent select schools of that portion of New England, acquired the rudiments of a good education. Sheltered by the roof-tree of the home of his birth, he remained with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, when he struck out for the Michigan pineries. Working in the lumber camps through the winter, and sailing on the lakes during the summer months, for a portion of the time, he spent eight years of his life in that portion of the Union. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Burt County, Neb., where he engaged in farming, but in 1865 came to Monona County, where he has resided ever since.

In the dark days of the Nation's trouble, when the rebels in the South threatened our national life, Mr. Harlow with the patriotism born of his New England parentage, enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and participated in all the hardships and campaigns of that noble regiment, until December, 1865, when he received his discharge.

Mr. Harlow was married, October 30, 1859, in [illegible], Wis., to Miss Margaret M. [illegible]

tive of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of Michael and Margaret Carmody, who died near Blencoe, Iowa, November 9, 1881, having been the mother of six children—Frank L., who married Miss Kate Davis, of Oswego, Kan., in August, 1888; Henry H., who married Miss Lizzie Tees, of Blencoe in March, 1883; Will S., Clarence E., Burt E. and Lottie M. Mr. Harlow was again married March 20, 1883, to Mrs. Sarah E. Caywood, *nee* Johnson, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich., and daughter of Isaac and Katie Johnson.

JOHN HAGUE is successfully engaged in farming in Ashton Township, having his home on section 25, where he has some three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. Giving most of his attention to the rearing of stock, he has but about fifty acres of his farm under cultivation, the balance being devoted to pasture, and to the raising of large quantities of grass and hay. He came to Monona County in 1861, from Louisville, Ky., on Captain Throckmorton's boat, and landed at Cook's Landing, May 4. He at once purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres to which he removed in September and has there made his home ever since. At that time there were very few settlers located in Ashton Township, most of those who had settled in earlier days having removed to other parts of the county, or other sections of the State.

Mr. Hague is a native of England, and was born December 17, 1825. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Mosley) Hague, both of whom died in England, the latter about 1830, and the former 1874. He was one of a family of nine children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being Martha, Hannah, William, and Elizabeth. He has one brother and one sister living in this country, the former in Brown, Noble County, Ind., and the latter the widow of William Marshall, in the county seat of this county, Onawa.

In 1848 Mr. Hague came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, La., in May of that year. From that port he went directly to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a woolen mill for some two years. From there he removed to Louisville, Ky., and was the overseer in a large woolen mill at that point for eleven years. In 1861 he came to Monona County, as related above.

March 17, 1859, Mr. Hague was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Ransley, the daughter of Mark and Sarah (Booth) Ransley, natives of England. Her father was born March 10, 1809 and died in Manchester, England March 1, 1838. Her mother also died in that country in 1838. Mrs. Hague, the eldest child in her father's family, was born November 5, 1831, the others being George, born July 7, 1833; John, September 3, 1835; and Mary in 1837, who died in 1838. After the death of her parents Mrs. Hague was taken by her aunt, the sister of her father, Mrs. Samuel Shaw, the boys being placed under protection of other friends. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and Hannah came to America in 1846, landing at Boston, Mass., and for twelve years the latter lived in Portsmouth, N. H., and was there married and removed to Louisville, Ky., with her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Hague are the parents of five children: George William, born in Lexington, Ky., December 25, 1859, died, February 22, 1861, in the same place; Charles Henry, born September 1, 1861, died August 3, 1863, being the third person interred in the Onawa Cemetery; Sarah B., born April 24, 1864; John E., August 26, 1866; and Nellie M., May 15, 1869.

CAPT. G. H. BRYANT was born at Warsaw, N. Y., April 7, 1840. At the age of twelve years he was bereft of both parents and at sixteen removed to Lake Mills, Wis., where he taught school for a year before entering upon a collegiate course at the State University. Here he ranked at the head of his class though he found his greatest excellence in mathematics.

At the breaking out of the war young Bryant left college and enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry for three months. On his return from the



E. H. Bryant

army in the summer of 1861, he entered the University of Michigan where he ranked high in scholarship. Here it was his cherished intention to take a full collegiate course, but in the summer of 1862, when the call for 300,000 men was issued, the fire of patriotism burned too intensely to permit him to remain a mere spectator of the mighty conflict, and he abandoned his books, returned to his home at Lake Mills, Wis., where he obtained a recruiting commission, and raised Company D, of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry. Of this company he was unanimously elected Captain. His regiment went into active service, and so continued throughout the war. It was in the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, while Capt. Bryant was leading his company into action, that he received a gunshot wound in the right arm near the shoulder. It was only at his urgent request that amputation was delayed and finally rendered unnecessary by a removal of a portion of the bone. For two months he lay in an overcrowded hospital at New Orleans, often suffering for attention which the surgeons had not time to render. Often on this bed of pain, like thousands of other patriots, he prayed for the release of death. But in his despair, at last there came to his bedside a ministering angel—a delicately reared woman, who saw his needs and who assisted daily in dressing his wound, and who came always accompanied by a servant bearing a basket of delicious fruits and delicacies, flowers, and the cheerful book which she had selected to read to him. Capt. Bryant once asserted that she saved his life. If this lovely stranger—lovely in the broad sense—could know the praise and the prayers rendered for her by those who loved him, she would know how well he appreciated her delicate ministries. At the close of two months he was able, with the assistance of an attendant, to return to his home in Wisconsin, where he continued under medical treatment. In September, while his arm still required daily treatment he returned to his regiment and assumed command of his company, remaining with them until the close of the war, and was promoted to the rank of Major.

The winter following the close of the war he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature receiving votes from both parties. The summer following the adjournment of the Legislature, he spent at Watertown, in the law office of his old commanding officer, Col. Gill, and the ensuing winter was chosen Assistant Attorney-General by Col. Gill, then the Attorney-General, which position he filled until the expiration of Col. Gill's term. Directly following he was appointed Warden of the State prison at Waupun. This office he resigned in the autumn of 1868 for the purpose of entering the law school at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1869, when he removed to Monona County where he made a permanent home. Here, as elsewhere, he was known as a singularly modest, pure and honest man. In 1875 he was elected to the office of County Treasurer and was thrice re-elected, holding the office for eight consecutive years, and leaving a record which cannot be excelled.

About the 1st of August, 1885, Capt. Bryant left Onawa with a party of three others, Messrs. McMillan, Martin, and McCausland, for the Black Hills, where he was interested in company with Messrs. Vincent and Smith. After attending to business matters at the ranch the party visited Rapid City, Deadwood and Custer, and on the return trip Capt. Bryant's arm gave him considerable trouble. Arriving at the ranch his party gave him every possible care and attention, reducing the inflamation. At his earnest request the party proceeded to Hot Springs and Capt. Byrant was to come down in a day or two by stage. But it was not to be. His arm became rapidly worse, and on the evening of the 29th of August, 1885, far from home and friends, he passed to his long rest. His family physician had been telegraphed for but arrived too late to be of any professional service. His remains were brought home and interred in Grant Township cemetery. He left a large estate which is in possession of his heirs.

Capt. Bryant was married December 11, 1867, to Miss Josephine Gregory, daughter of Dr. Gregory, of Fort Atkinson, Wis. Mrs. Bryant died at Sioux City, April 27, 1878, leaving three children, whose names are: Leonard G., born Sep[illegible]

Capt. Bryant was again married January 12, 1880, to Miss Clare V. Sawin, of Madison, Wis. By this marriage there is one daughter, Claribel S., born January 26, 1884.

Mrs. Clare Sawin Bryant, who was born October 22, 1859, is the third daughter of John Alonzo and Catherine M. Sawin, who were married at Sherman, Chautauqua County, N. Y., April 19, 1848. Her father, John Alonzo Sawin, was born at Herkimer, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., November 2, 1824. Her mother, formerly Catherine M. Cornish, was born at Sherman, N. Y., March 10, 1830. From their marriage there were born seven children.

The following interesting sketch of the school days of Capt. Bryant as given by one of his classmates, is taken from the columns of the Greenville, Mich., *Gazette*, to which it was communicated:

November 5, 1885—Editor of *The Gazette*.

"Dear Sir: Your excellent obituary of the late G. H. Bryant makes very brief mention of the Captain as a scholar. His habits were such that to know him in this respect, it would be necessary to learn his history from those with whom he was acquainted, for the brilliancy of his scholarship, at the time he was a student, could never be learned from the Captain himself. As his classmate and roommate while he was a college student, I may be able to tell that which I personally knew of him. If he were living it would be embarrassing to him to see these incidents of his history in print; but they may prove interesting to his old friends and neighbors who knew him better as a business man than as a scholar. The subject of this sketch, as I learn from his teachers, was, even as a child, studious and thoughtful. At the age of ten years he had mastered the arithmetic, and at an early age had made no inconsiderable progress in other studies, which are far beyond the comprehension of the average child of that age. After his father's death, when he was little more than twelve years old, he lived for a time with a relative near his old home, in Wyoming County, N. Y. Here what he loved most dearly, the opportunity to read, was almost entirely denied him; for in his new home he found no books to read except an occasional volume drawn from the Sunday-school library, which when secured, he seldom had the time to read At length he drew a little book which he could carry into the field in his vest pocket. This he read through the day, during the few minutes devoted to rest. This the Captain a few years after assured me, was unutterably sweet, being to him what the desert spring is to the thirsty traveler. Matters, however, changed soon for the better, and for a season he was permitted to pursue his studies at the Warsaw Academy. Here he must have made rapid progress, for in 1857, when he was but seventeen years old, he was the foremost mathematician of the University of Wisconsin, of which he was then a member; while in all other branches of study, he was far above mediocrity. Those who knew him at that time, will remember him as a thoughtful boy, who rarely engaged in college sports, choosing rather the every day work of the student, as more congenial to his tastes, and affording him higher enjoyment than he could derive from any mere pastime. The game of chess, as far as I know, was the only game in which he took any particular interest, but of this he was very fond.

An incident which happened at Madison in 1857, will serve as an illustration of two of his most prominent characteristics: his class came upon a difficult problem, so difficult that the combined talent of the university, after a trial of several days, seemed unable to unravel it. It was then discovered that the the youngest member of the class had several days before obtained a brief and beautiful solution but the discovery was not made till he had been questioned. When called upon by the professor to put his work upon the board, before his class, his embarrassment plainly indicated that he was not anxious to make a display of his talents, even before those with whom he was so well acquainted.

During the winter of 1858–59, the Captain and the writer of this article were teachers in public schools in neighboring districts, in Waukesha County, Wis., where he is still remembered by his old pupils with that love and respect which he everywhere commanded. During the summer following, part of my summer vacation was spent at his home at Lake Mills, Wis. On the eve of my departure the Captain told me that a physician who had examined his lungs informed him that his left lung was in a bad condition, and that the prospects

were not favorable for the recovery of his health. There was unmistakable evidence that his lung was affected to such an extent as to fill me with grave apprehension for his recovery. Concealing my own fears, I succeeded in a measure, in lessening the apprehensions which he felt for his own health, but knowing that his parents had both died young, my mind was never again entirely free from apprehensions that his health would fail, and that his life would not be prolonged much beyond the period of life at which his parents had died. A few months later he was back at the University of Wisconsin, where he remained until the spring of 1860. The following winter he was with me for several weeks on the upper Wisconsin River, at the county seat of Portage County, where I was engaged in teaching. Here he gave his time to the study of the classics, and to those kinds of recreation which he believed most beneficial to his health. He made his usual rapid progress in his studies, and what was far better, his health improved so much that he considered himself when he went home in the latter part of the winter, perfectly well. After enlisting, in the spring of 1861, I received frequent letters from him, and found that his reading matter was of the most substantial kind. Some of the books which he read in camp, are now in my library, and though they were some of the first works of authors then almost unknown, they now without exception may be said to be part and parcel of the English Classics.

On his return from the army, in the summer of 1861, he entered the University of Michigan, where he ranked high in scholarship, certainly an honor in such an institution. Subsequently, when he was a law student in the same university I spent a few days with him near the close of his last term. Here I found him still characterized by the same modesty which I have noted in this paper; for his fellow-students first learned something of his early history and college life, from the conversation which he had with me in their presence. They afterward told me that they had long considered him one of the soundest men in the law class, but that they had never obtained from him even a hint of the position which he had held, and only knew of his army life from his [illegible]. I [illegible] doubted whether his teacher knew the extent of his reading, or the acquirements that he had made in those studies outside of a college course. He has frequently entertained me with some of the most recondite problems from Newton's Principia which he had read [illegible] other boys would have read a fairy tale. During the time he was with me, on the Upper Wisconsin, we took many delightful strolls together, listening to the mournful music of the pine trees, or the rush of the river, as it brawled and foamed along its granite bed. Sometimes, during the walks, he would discuss a play of Schiller or of Shakespeare, and I was always delighted to note how well he was acquainted with the legend or the historical facts on which the play was based; and frequently I knew not which to admire, the productions of the immortal bards, from which he recited to me, or the keen, poetic appreciation of their works that was manifested by my boy friend. While in the South, he sent me many rare specimens of plants that do not grow at the North, all of which have places of honor in my herbarium.

This sketch is long, yet it seems meagre to me, for I have the correspondence and memoranda, accumulated through nearly thirty years on which to draw. But I will only add another word without which this paper would be farther from completion than it now is. During my long acquaintance with him, I never heard him utter a single word that was not truthful in the highest sense, nor a word even tinged with impurity. If the building of a symmetrical [illegible] that a man can perform, then the dead Captain wrought well. If he left a name worthy to be revered by his children then his most cherished wish was not in vain."

J. H. [illegible]

DAVID C. COOK, an enterprising farmer of Sherman Township, has his residence on section 13, 82, 46. He is the son of Aaron W. and Nancy (Moore) Cook, the oldest settlers of the county, a sketch of whom is [illegible]

born in Monona County, November 1, 1853, and is credited with being the second child of white parents, whose birth took place within its limits. After the death of his father, which occurred January 1, 1856, Mrs. Cook, with her children, remained upon the old homestead in Sherman Township until May, 1861, when she removed to Brown County, Ill., where our subject was reared to manhood and there he received the elements of a common school education. He has always followed farming as a calling and is meeting with excellent success in that line. In the winter of 1875-6, he returned to the place of his birth, and January 1, 1877, was united in marriage with Miss Ida A. Tryon, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., and the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sweet) Tryon. The young couple commenced housekeeping on a rented farm in Sherman Township, where they remained for some five years. In the spring of 1882, they removed to their present home which Mr. Cook had purchased in January of that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been the parents of four children, as follows: Elbert D., born August 6, 1879; Elizabeth, May 27, 1881; and twins, a boy and girl, June 1, 1884, who died in infancy.

Born in the infancy of this county, Mr. Cook can well contrast its condition in those early days with its present populous and prosperous one, and feel that the initial steps towards its settlement were made by his father and family, something for his descendants to look back to with pride in the years to come.

JOHN B. MOORHEAD. One of the largest land-owners and most extensive agriculturists in Spring Valley Township is the gentleman of whom this sketch is written. An old settler of this county, he first came here in October, 1854, and settled in Boyer Township, then a part of Monona, but now annexed to Crawford County. At that time he entered some two hundred and twenty acres of land, and was here, off and on, until 1859, when he went to Oregon, returning here in 1861, making the entire trip from the Pacific Slope on horseback. May 1, 1867, he located upon section 16, Spring Valley Township, upon which he resided until March, 1885, when he removed to Dunlap, Harrison County, where he is passing a retired life, although he spends about one-half of his time at the farm or in attending to his large landed interests, he owning something over twenty-five hundred acres, most of it in Spring Valley Township. This magnificent estate, which is under the management of George H. Moorhead, is well stocked with five hundred and seventy-five head of cattle, forty-five head of horses and mules, and a large number of hogs. The fine brick residence, the ample feed yards and sheds for the care and protection of the stock are among the best in Western Iowa, and a view of this representative place is to be found in this ALBUM.

Mr. Moorhead was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., January 9, 1830, and is the son of John and Fannie (Park) Moorhead. His father, a native of England, of Scotch descent, came to America about 1826, and for a time resided in New Jersey.

The mother of our subject, who was of Scotch parentage, was reared in England and came to the United States with her father in 1827, settling in New Jersey. There she was married, and with her husband removed to Pittsburgh. In 1838 the family removed to Athens County, Ohio, and although the father had been engaged heretofore in factory life, he there commenced farming. They came to Iowa in 1874 and settled at Dunlap, Harrison County, where the father made his home until passing to that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns, in 1886. The mother of our subject is still living at Dunlap. Both his parents were members of the Christian Church, although the mother now affiliates with the Congregationalists.

John B. Moorhead received his education in the common schools of Athens County, Ohio, then in a pioneer stage, rough cradles of learning, built of logs, with slabs for desks and benches, and grew to manhood upon the farm. He remained at home until coming to this county, as above detailed. His interest lies mostly in this county, and his removal to Dunlap was simply to give his children the advantages of the educational facilities of that village



RESIDENCE OF J. B. MOORHEAD, SEC. 16. SPRING VALLEY.

and to afford them the benefits of [illegible]. In his political views Mr. Moorhead is a Democrat, and has filled several of the township offices that he has been [illegible], usually, a member of the Masonic fraternity, both Blue Lodge and Chapter, having united with the order at Nelsonville, Ohio, in 1852.

Mr. Moorhead, December 6, 1867, was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Kennedy, nee Howarth, a native of England, who was born November 13, 1834, and was the widow of Samuel G. Kennedy, who died in Crawford County. By her first marriage Mrs. Kennedy was the mother of two children—Mary E., the wife of S. M. Blackman; and Ida A., Mrs. George Pegsley. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead have had a family of five children: Fannie J., the wife of L. E. Halloway, residing in Omaha; George H., Sadie A., Charles E. and Edna A. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead are both members of the Christian Church.

Upon Mr. Moorhead's farm has sprung up quite a little village, one of the best business centres of the county, which already contains two stores, post-office, blacksmith shops, physician, etc. It has, properly, been given the name of Moorhead.

JOHN BALLANTYNE, deceased, the father of James Ballantyne, one of the prominent and respected citizens of Jordan Township, was born in Scotland, about 1784, and was employed as a farm laborer until 1841. Having embraced the tenets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly known as Mormons, and being somewhat persecuted in his native land for his religious belief, he came to America, on board the sailing-ship "Tyrian," and landed at New Orleans, La. From the latter port he proceeded at once to Nauvoo, Ill., arriving there in a snow storm, and for [illegible] years was employed at common labor. After spending one winter in La Cross County, Wis., [illegible] hundred and sixty of his co-religionists, under the leadership of Elder Lyman Wight, owing to the persecutions [illegible] Texas, where Mr. Ballantyne died in the fall of 1846. He was married about 1807 to Miss Janet [illegible], who was born in Scotland, in 1785, and who died in 1870, having had a family of eleven children.

JAMES HURST, who is engaged in carrying on the farm of his father, on section 10, Kennebec Township, is the son of Thomas Hurst, a native of Buckinghamshire, England, who was born February 3, 1815. Thomas Hurst was married in his native land and there his children were born.

In 1862, the Hurst family came to America and for about two years made their home in Canada, after which they moved to Monona County, arriving at Onawa January 1, 1864. The family settled on section 5, in Belvidere Township, purchasing some eighty acres of land of the American Emigrant Company, and there they made their home about two years, but were then driven out by high water, after living about two weeks in the loft of their log cabin. From there Thomas Hurst removed to Kennebec Township, and located on section 10, where he is still living, one of the old and highly-respected citizens of that portion of the community. He has reached the ripe age of seventy-five, and with his good wife, whose years number eighty, she having been born April 17, 1810, is quietly enjoying the evening of life, watching the lengthening shadows, and both are well cared for by their dutiful son, James.

James Hurst, in the spring of 1864, went from here to New York City, to live with his brother, Thomas D., with the intention of learning stereotyping, but before finishing his trade, the brother sold out, and they both removed to Belleville, W. Va., where Thomas engaged in farming and James attended school. The latter, in April, [illegible] years made his home with his parents, after which he went to Philadelphia, where, in company with [illegible]

County, arriving in the spring of 1870, and employed his time on the family farm, until attaining his majority, when he took a homestead on section 10, Kennebec Township. After five years residence he sold the place and took a rented farm on section 4, which he carried on for some three years. During this time he was united in marriage, March 22, 1878, with Miss Sarah E. Myers, the daughter of John Myers, and purchasing some two hundred and forty acres of land on section 13, Ashton Township, he removed to that part of the county and there remained until drowned out by the high water of 1882. The following year he lived in Onawa, renting a farm in its vicinity. In 1884 he removed again to his farm, but again, in the fall, the water swept his hay, etc., down into the stream of the muddy Missouri, and all winter long the waters stood in a frozen sheet over the most of the bottom. In the following spring he purchased one hundred and twenty acres on section 10, in the same township, but shortly after sold it and after spending a summer in Nebraska, purchased a place in Lincoln Township, upon which he remained some three months, when the sickness of his father drew him to the latter's side. Here he has since remained.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hurst have had a family of five children, all of whom are still living. Their names are Thomas R., William G., Clyde, Mark and Guy.

JOSEPH UHL, a leading farmer of Maple Township, living on section 4, came to this county in October, 1878, and took up a homestead where he now lives. To the eighty acres that he procured in this way from the Government, he has added from time to time, until he now owns a fine and fertile farm of three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is well improved.

Mr. Uhl was born in Germany, January 29, 1847, and in that classic land received an excellent education. On reaching mature years he was employed in agricultural labors at home and in the neighborhood, but in November, 1867, he crossed the ocean to America, in hopes of here founding his fortunes, or at least increasing his chances to do so. Settling at Muscatine, Iowa, he was there engaged at labor on a farm until coming to this county, as above noted.

Mr. Uhl was married, February 10, 1868, to Miss Sarah Anna Lawrence, a native of Illinois, who was born March 18, 1849, and of this union there have been born two children—William, December 28, 1868, and Casper, March 31, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Uhl are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are concientious in the discharge of their religious duties. In all his dealings with his fellow man, Mr. Uhl has a due regard for the principles of honor and integrity, and is generally esteemed and respected by the entire community. He has been highly successful in a financial manner since coming here, and ranks among our most affluent citizens.

JOHN R. DRUMMOND is a worthy citizen of Ashton Township, residing on section 21, where he is actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was born in Clark County, Ind., January 15, 1854, and is the son of James T. and Eliza A. (Ramsey) Drummond, natives of Indiana. His mother died when our subject was quite small, leaving three children—Anna, David T. and John R. The father is still living in Henry County, this State.

Having received an education in the district schools and assisted his father in the manual labor attendant upon farm life until 1875, John R. then left home in Henry County, whither the family had removed, and sought work with his team in Union County. For awhile he found employment in breaking the prairie sod, but the last two years of his residence in the latter locality were put in on a rented farm, from which he raised two crops. In March, 1878, he came to Monona County, and having but limited means, leased a farm upon which, and other rented pieces of land, he resided five years, and then, having accumulated some lit-

acres, thirty-five of which he has under the plow. [illegible] value of his place.

Mr. [illegible] 10, 1877, [illegible] A. Hoar, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dugdale) Hoar. Her parents were natives of England [illegible] cated in New Jersey, from which State they came to Union County, Iowa. From the latter locality they removed to Monona County, and are residents of the village of Mapleton. [illegible] By this union there have been born five children to Mr. and Mrs. Drummond—Hattie Belle, Charles Henry, Leroy, Iva May and Lola. Mr. Drummond and his family [illegible] refinement, have won the love and respect of the entire neighborhood, and are regarded as a valuable acquisition to the community.

PERRY ALLEN, a farmer living on section 21, [illegible] County in March, 1871, and settled in Kennebec Township. After following farming two years he removed to Onawa, where he was engaged in [illegible] the same period of time. In 1875 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., and there spent the time until 1880, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Then returning to Monona County, he has since been following the same vocation in Franklin Township. He bought the farm where he now lives in the fall of 1882. He [illegible] of [illegible]

Mr. Allen was born in Bureau County, Ill., February [illegible] the son of [illegible] Delano (Bent) Allen. [illegible] Virginia and [illegible] of Pennsylvania. The parents [illegible] Illinois [illegible] [illegible] at the age of eighty-three, and the latter in October, 1878, aged sixty-nine. They had a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl, of whom Perry was the third.

Perry Allen was reared upon the farm in Bureau County and received his education in the excellent schools of that locality, but a time of trial had come "that tried men's souls," for arrant traitors had assaulted the government of our country and insulted it's flag. In response to a call from the President, Perry enlisted, September 1, 1861, in a company of men raised in his native county for Gen. Jim Lane's famous regiment, but which was assigned to the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and known as Company D. During the following winter he served with the regiment on the border between Missouri and Kansas, and then went with them to the seat of war. His services extended until the fall of 1864, during which time he engaged in the battles of Corinth, Coffeeville, Iuka, Tupelo, and many others, receiving a slight wound at Kossuth, Miss. He received his final discharge September 28, 1864, and returned to his home in Illinois where he was engaged in farming until he came to Monona County.

Our subject was united in marriage, in Bureau County, Ill., December 22, 1868, to Miss Hester A. Richards, who was born in DuPage County, Ill., December 26, 1851, and by this union is the parent of three children: Irma G., born July 12, 1870; Claude A., March 10, 1872; and Orson P., November 16, 1873.

Mr. Allen is a member of Hanscom Post No. 97, G. A. R.; Monona Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., both at Monona; and of Bleacoe Assembly No. 1922, K. of L.

JAMES C. FLEMING, a [illegible] of Sherman Township, living on section 31, [illegible] born in Suffolk, near Woodbridge, England, [illegible] James and Sarah (Godbold) Fleming. His father, [illegible] native of Essex, was born in 1821, and died in 1845, leaving but one child, James, the subject of

this sketch. When the latter was about four years of age, he was brought to the United States by his mother and her second husband, George Brunker. The little family located near Buffalo, N. Y., where James commenced his schooling. At the age of fourteen the latter came West with his mother and step-father, and settled in Winnebago County, Wis. Early in life our subject was initiated into hard work, commencing labor on a farm at a tender age. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits for seven years, when, during the Civil War, he enlisted August 24, 1862, under the name of James Brunker, (he being known by his step-father's name at the time,) in Company D, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry. Being accidentally hurt before the regiment was engaged in hostilities, he was honorably discharged from the service February 17, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., and returned to his home in the Badger State, and was employed in lumbering until 1871, when he came to Monona County, locating in Sherman Township, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Fleming was united in marriage, July 24, 1869, with Miss Ermina Hyde, of Fond du Lac, Wis., a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and the daughter of Ephraim S. and Mary (Reynolds) Hyde. Her father was born in Vermont, in 1794, and her mother in Canada, near Ottawa, in 1815. After their marriage they removed to the State of New York, and had a family of twelve children, of whom Mrs Fleming was the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are the parents of seven children, as follows: Sarah M., born April 10, 1870, now Mrs. George Waymire; George E., born June 7, 1871, and died July 27, 1875; Minnie G., born May 7, 1873; James E., January 9, 1875; Fred A. E., December 25, 1880; Albert L., November 1, 1884; and Bernard E., March 13, 1887.

During the first three years after this little family came to Monona County, they had very hard work to make a living, as all the money they had was put into the farm they purchased. The grasshopper plague struck the country the year they came, and bothered them eight years. After that they got along better, although at times they seemed almost swamped and did not know which way to turn—losing hogs with cholera and horses by what is known as the Bottom disease. They struggled on in this way until at last they can see their way out, with all their debts paid, and are in comfortable circumstances, and thankful to the Lord that they are living in a land of peace and plenty.

JOSEPH S. MAUGHLIN, one of the leading citizens of the village of Onawa and Monona County, was born in York County, Pa., June 2, 1823, and is the son of John and Mary (Smith) Maughlin, both of whom were, also natives of the same section of the Keystone State. His father, who was born in December, 1788, was a carpenter by trade but part of his life followed farming. He was the son of William Maughlin, who is supposed to have been born either in Scotland or the North of Ireland, and was the son of one of the Jacobites who fought for Prince Charles Edward at Culloden in 1746, and on account thereof was compelled to flee to this country and settled in York County, Penn. John Maughlin was a member of the Presbyterian Church but afterward joined the United Brethren, and died in September, 1881. Joseph H. Maughlin's mother, formely Miss Mary Smith, was the daughter of Joseph Smith, a native of the North of Ireland, of Scottish ancestry, who came to America in early life and grew to be an important and prominent member of the farming community of York County, Pa., until his death which occurred about 1850. The family of Smiths were a connection of the clan of McGregor, celebrated in story and the annals of Scotland. The family of Reed, celebrated during the American Revolution, were connections of William Maughlin's wife.

Joseph S. Maughlin, after grounding his education in the common schools of his native county, was in attendance at Jefferson and Franklin colleges, being graduated from the latter. He entered the Theological Institute of the Associate Presbyterians at Cannonsburg, Pa., after leaving which he was licensed to preach the Word of God by the Allegheny Presbytery. After having charge of a church in Indiana, he organized a congregation at

College Springs, Iowa, about 1856. During the rebellion he took an active part in the hostilities along the Missouri line. Early in 1865 Mr. Maughlin came to Monona County, having charge of the American Emigrant Company's business, and settled at Onawa. Since then he has made this his home and has been engaged in many of the business enterprises of the place. He has always taken an active interest in whatever will develop and benefit the town or county. He was quite prominent in the erection of the High School building and has held several positions on the board of education. Shortly after coming to Onawa, Mr. Maughlin was elected to the office of Superintendent of common schools of the county and served in that capacity with considerable credit and honor.

Mr. Maughlin was united in marriage April 7, 1853, with Miss Mary McCaskey, daughter of James and Jane (Kirkwood) McCaskey, born in Belmont County, Ohio, in September, 1826. They have had born to them three children—Flora J., now teacher in the public High School at Onawa; William J., present Clerk of Court of Monona County; and James Albert also a resident of Onawa, in the grain business.

The Maughlins were a long-lived race, his grandfather dying when upwards of eighty years and his father when ninety-three. A cousin of J. S. Maughlin's grandmother, George Reed, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

MRS. SARAH THOMPSON, who is residing upon her farm on section 19, in Spring Valley Township, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 8, 1837, and is the daughter of Thomas and Percy (Baldwin) Curtis. Her father was born August 27, 1799, and her mother September 10, 1802, both in Vermont. Having joined the Latter Day Saints, her parents left New York in her infancy, and spent the summer at Kirtland, Ohio. From there they went to Missouri, and while on the road, her father died. Her mother went on to Fort West, Missouri, and was there during the Mormon troubles at that place. From there they went to Lima, Ill., and finally to the City of Refuge, Nauvoo. In the meantime her mother married Edward Johnson.

After the assassination of Joseph Smith, in 1844, the family started with the other members of the church for their unknown destination toward the Pacific Coast, but only went as far as Council Bluffs. From the latter village they went to St. Joseph, Mo. At the latter place the subject of this sketch was married to Henry Thompson, in February, 1853. From St. Joseph they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and later on to Warsaw, Ill., from which place, in 1860 they came to Preparation. Here and in the vicinity she has made her home ever since. By her marriage Mrs. Thompson had four children—Francis L., Alice B., Henriettie, and Traverse C. During the War Mr. Thompson enlisted in the army, and like so many others who went to the front, never returned.

In 1865, Mrs. Thompson was again married, this time to Miles Outhouse, and is the mother of four children—Edward C., David G., Ernest R., and Sarah K. All but two of the family are members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

SAMUEL I. KESTERSON, came to Monona County, December 27, 1882, and settled on section 9, Lincoln Township, but one year later disposed of that place, and located on section 6, where he now resides. In 1886, he sold the farm, but has lived on it, and cultivated its rich and fertile soil ever since.

Mr. Kesterson was born in Hamilton County, Ind., November 29, 1841, and when quite young was taken by his parents, Thomas and Nancy W. Kesterson, to Tippecanoe County, where they settled upon a farm. In 1867, the family removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he remained with his parents until he was some twenty-two years of age. He had received in his youth a good practical common-school education, and was early taught the principles of husbandry. When starting out in life for himself, he was united in marriage with

Miss Lizzie Wilson, the ceremony taking place in Champaign County, Ill., October 1, 1874. In 1877 he went back to Indiana, but in October 1878, returned to Homer, Champaign County, where, April 3, his wife died, leaving two children—Nannie M. and Hubert A. Mrs. Kesterson was of English parentage, and in early life united with the Methodist Church, and lived a devoted Christian until her early death, when she was but twenty-one years of age. After a year spent at Homer, Mr. Kesterson moved on his father's farm. Two years later he went to Chicago, and for one winter acted as conductor on the Madison Street car line. He returned home by request of his father, who dying July 24, 1881, he remained there for a time.

August, 18, 1881, Mr. Kesterson married Miss Carrie Siner, of Council City, and by this union is the parent of three children—Millard B., Benjamin H., and Carrie R. Mrs. Kesterson was born in Vigo County, Ind., October 20, 1857. Her father, James Siner, a native of Virginia, was born October 7, 1806, and married Miss Matilda Evans, September 19, 1837, and was the father of six children —Sarah, Asenath, John, Benjamin, Ruth E., and Carrie.

Mr. Kesterson and his mother came West together, and she made her home here until her death, which occurred June 4, 1886. She was born October 4, 1820, and in early life she sought of Christ, and thereafter lived a devoted Christian life.

ERVIN CUSHING, a young, intelligent and enterprising farmer of St. Clair Township, residing on section 12, came to Monona County in May, 1883, and, in partnership with his brother, Caleb, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now lives, and broke up about fifty of its acres. After building a house and fencing a portion of it, they returned to Pottawattamie County, where they remained until the spring of 1887, at which date they permanently located upon this farm.

Ervin Cushing, born in Rochester, Strafford County, N. H., December 31, 1859, is the son of Enoch and Charlotte (Buzzel) Cushing. With his parents, when yet a child, he removed to Massachusetts, and remained near Boston about five years. At the expiration of that time the family came to Iowa and settled in Pottawattamie County. He remained beneath the parental roof until he came to Monona County, as above recorded.

September 6, 1885, in Pottawattamie County, took place the most important event in Mr. Cushings life, as upon that day he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Brown, a native of Henry County, Ill., who was born December 12, 1865. When she was about twenty-two months old, owing to the death of her father, she was adopted by Joel and Miss Kate Brown, with whom she removed to Pottawattamie County, in the spring of 1872, and with whom she made her home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing have a family of two children—Joel J., born June 9, 1886; and Herbert C., whose birth took place February 18, 1888.

GEORGE A. OLIVER, a member of the firm of Oliver Bros. & Tillson, attorneys-at-law, in the city of Onawa, is a native of Woodbury County, Iowa, having been born at Sergeant's Bluff, January 17, 1858, and is the son of the Hon. Addison and Hannah (Towne) Oliver, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. While an infant in arms not yet a year old, he was brought to Monona County by his parents, and has here grown to manhood, in the city of Onawa. He received his education in the schools of that community, and after graduating from its highest department, entered the academic branch of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he pursued his studies during the terms of 1877–8. Entering the Law Department of the same institution, in the fall of the latter year, he was graduated therefrom in 1879. In 1881 he was appointed Railway Postal Clerk on the Illinois Central Railroad, on the route from Ft. Dodge to Sioux City. In 1883 his run was extended from Dubuque to Sioux City, and he remained in that position until March, 1866. In the latter month he was transferred to the Chicago,

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, handling the mails between St. Paul and Council Bluffs until August, 1886, when he was removed for "offensive partisanship." In January, 1887, Mr. Oliver formed a partnership with Stephen Tillson, Jr., and the firm thus formed engaged in the law and real-estate business. In December, 1887, J. F. Oliver was admitted to a partnership, and the style changed to its present form.

Mr. Oliver was united in marriage, October 9, 1884, with Miss Cora A. Woodward, a native of Grant Township, this county, who was born October 9, 1861, and is a daughter of Joseph D. Woodward, who settled in that part of the county in 1857, and a history of whom appears elsewhere. By this union there have been born two children—George E., born January 19, 1886, and Eva A., whose birth took place August 24, 1887.

In his political views Mr. Oliver is a stanch Republican, and is a fair representative of the rising young men of that party. He has served as Justice of the Peace in Onawa, and has talents that mark him out for high political preferment. Socially he is a member of Monona Lodge, No. 184, Knights of Pythias, of which body he was one of the organizers. Mrs. Oliver is a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN PERRIN, of Sioux Township, deserves special mention as being the oldest living resident of that subdivision of the county, having settled there with his father in the fall of 1855. He was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, near Council Bluffs, September 15, 1849, and having been in this county from childhood, has been closely connected with the growth and development of the same.

John Perrin's father, Charles Perrin, was born in Washington County, N. Y., April 25, 1812, and on attaining manhood, was united in marriage with Hannah M. Williams, who was born in Vermont, about 1811. The family came to Iowa in an early day, and settled in Pottawattamie County, and in 1855 made a permanent settlement in Sioux Township, Monona County, where the father of our subject died, March 26, 1889.

John Perrin, the third in a family of eight children born to his parents, was reared upon a farm in this county, and received his education in the rough pioneer schools of the neighborhood. On reaching the age of twenty-one years, he started out to engage in life's battle for himself, adopting the vocation to which he had been bred, that of farming, which he has followed ever since. In 1880, he purchased eighty acres of land on section 36, in Sioux Township, to which he has since added eighty acres more, and has brought the whole of it to a high state of cultivation, and has it well-improved.

Miss Anna Meachan, a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of Solomon and Mariah D. Meachan, was the choice of Mr. Perrin for a life partner, and winning her consent, they were united in marriage December 27, 1882. Since that happy event three interesting children have brought light and joy to their household, to whom they have given the names of Lillie M., George W., and Roy F.

PATRICK G. DUNDON, an old settler of Monona County, came here in October, 1862, from Sun Prairie, Wis. After two years spent in prospecting, he filed a claim on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 6, Ashton Township, upon which he has since made his home. To this real estate he has since added ten acres of timber, and one hundred and twenty acres of arable land on section 1. He has about one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, the balance being meadow, besides which he has leased some four hundred acres on sections 8 and 17, and keeps about fifty head of cattle, twenty-two of horses, and one hundred and fifty hogs.

Mr. Dundon was born about three miles east of the town of New Castle, west, County Limerick, Ireland, in the spring of 1838, and is the son of John and Ellen (Kennelly) Dundon, the former of

whom was a farmer, and died in the old country in 1852; the mother died there in 1885. Patrick was the eldest in a family of six children, the others being: Michael, living in the West; Mary, in Philadelphia; Joanna, in Australia; Ellen, who died in Ireland; and James, in the boot and shoe business at Sioux City.

Our subject remained at home until 1862, but in the spring of that year crossed the ocean, and located in Canada. In the fall of the same year he went to Dane County, Wis., and from there to Monona County as above stated. He was married at Onawa in the spring of 1868, to Miss Mary Whalen, who has been the mother of seven children—John, Mary, Jane, Ellen, Joanna, who died April 8, 1875; Agnes and Celia.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Dundon was a farmer some three miles south of Rochale, County Limerick, Ireland, who died about 1847, his wife following him to the grave about 1852. Patrick Kennelly, his maternal grandfather, died in Ireland about 1849. His wife, Ellen Nolan, in 1838.

Mrs. Patrick Dundon is a native of Ireland, born in 1837. Her father was a fisherman on the coast, and was lost at sea, and her mother dying about 1846, she was brought up by her uncle, James Whalen, near Clifton, County Galway. The latter removed to New York, and ran a hotel there. While in Ireland he was a farmer.

ENGEBRET KNUDSON came to Monona County in the spring of 1866 in company with E. Evenson, George and Andrew Swenson and Hans Tyverson and settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 33, Soldier Township. There were no improvements upon the place and for years he lived in a log shanty and "dug-out," and broke up the land little by little. He has now a neat and comfortable house, 14x22 feet on the ground and a story and a half high, and has about eighty acres of land under cultivation.

Mr. Knudson, was the son of Knud and Sarah Engebretson and born in Norway, January 29, 1839. In his youth he received the education common to the children of that kingdom, and there grew to the years of maturity. In April, 1866, he crossed the broad ocean to America, and on landing on these shores, started at once for Perry, Wis. From there he went to La Crosse County in the same State and in the latter place made his home until coming to Monona County. On his arrival in this country he was absolutely penniless, besides owing a debt of $100 and on account of sickness in his family was some time before getting a start in the world. But honest effort and judicious economy have brought their reward and he now ranks with the other agriculturists of easy circumstances in the county.

In Norway December 7, 1865, Mr. Knudson and Miss Mary Anderson, were united in marriage. She was the daughter of Andrew and Sarah Anderson, and became the mother of three children—Gustav A., deceased, Sarah, deceased and Anna C. His wife died in Monona County, June 15, 1883, and October 23, 1884, Mr. Knudson married Miss Mary Christianson, the daughter of Ingar and Engebret Christianson, and by this union is the parent of three children—Inga, Sarah and Clara O.

PETER JOHNSON, an industrious and respected citizen of Sioux Township, engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 13, where he has one hundred and eighty-four acres of well improved land and good buildings, is the third child of Jens and Inger Maria (Cristensen) Nelson, a sketch of whom is given in this book in connection with that of their eldest son, Nels Johnson.

Peter Johnson was born in Landstrop, Denmark, September 2, 1855, and employed his youth up to his fourteenth year in obtaining an education. In working on a farm, he passed the remainder of his years, until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he came to America, landing at New York City. He came directly to Monona County and located near Moorhead, in Spring Valley Township, where he was engaged in agricultural

pursuits, for about eleven months, but longing for the old home, in May 1878, he returned to New York City, and taking passage on one of the Inman steamers, went back to Denmark by way of England. A few months' farming in that country convinced him of his mistake, so he returned to the United States, landing, this time, at Boston and after a few weeks spent in that city, came back to Monona County. He engaged again in farming in Spring Valley Township, but in 1881, having purchased eighty acres of land on section 13, Sioux Township, he removed to that sub-division of the county and has since made his home there.

Mr. Johnson was married March 31, 1879, to Miss Mary Nelson, the daughter of Nels Pederson and who was born near Veiby, Denmark, June 6, 1858. Her parents still reside in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of nine children: Anna Mary, born January 4, 1880; James, January 8, 1881; Nettie, February 2, 1882; Cristen, January 28, 1883; John, April 5, 1884; Maggie, born April 6, 1885, and died January 28, 1886; Maggie, born November 15, 1886; Tenie, July 28, 1888, and Martin, August 4, 1889.

ALEXANDER F. GRAY. Among the representative farmers of the county, who have been the architects of their own fortune, and have raised themselves from comparative poverty to a state of comfort and affluence, is the gentleman of whom this epitome is written. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, born September 18, 1845, and is a son of John and Mary (Fisher) Gray. His father was a native of the same Dominion, and his mother of Scotland. They came West with their family, and purchased a farm on section 12, township 83, range 46, Franklin where they still reside.

Alexander was reared in the land of his birth, availing himself of the facilities for obtaining an education, and assisted his father in carrying on the home farm until attaining his majority. He then purchased about fifty acres of land in the neighborhood, which he tilled for three years and then sold. In 1871, with his father's family, he came to Monona County, arriving here May 13. Being in extremely limited circumstances, he worked out at farm labor for several of the people, at good wages so as to increase his little capital, and in 1874, having by this means, chiefly through economy and diligence, he purchased eighty acres of land upon section 28, upon which he now resides. To this farm he has since added forty acres on section 29, making a neat and compact farm of one hundred and twenty acres, fifty of which is under cultivation, the balance in grass and pasture.

Alexander Gray and Sarah Cunningham plighted their mutual faith and trust at the marriage altar January 1, 1875, in the city of Onawa. The lady is a native of Ireland, born in December, 1843, and is the daughter of [illegible] Cunningham. By this union there have been born three children—James (deceased), Samuel J., and Porter A.

NELS JOHNSON, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Sioux Township, residing on section 11, is a native of Denmark and was born near Landstrup, August 5, 1852. His father, Jens Nelson, was born in the same place in 1822, and after having received a fair education in his youth, followed a seafaring life. In his later years he became a deep sea fisherman off the coast, but has now retired from active life, and is living in his native town. He was married in 1850 to Inger Maria Cristensen, a native of the same country, who was born in 1824, and they had a family of thirteen children, of whom twelve are living, ten in the United States.

Nels, the eldest child of his parents, went to school until he was some fourteen years of age, receiving a good common-school education, and at the age of [illegible] coming to the United States, landed in Boston October 15, 1873. He remained in that city and in the vicinity until the 1st of July, 1876, where, after a little while engaged [illegible]

the street car line. From there he came to Harrison County, Iowa, and that summer was engaged at farm labor near Dunlap, but in November, 1876, settled in Spring Valley Township, Monona County, where he took up the vocation of a farmer's life on rented land. Two years later he removed to Sioux Township and purchased eighty acres of wild land, to which he has since added until now he owns some two hundred and ten acres, all of which is improved, and has excellent buildings upon it. He is engaged also in the raising of some stock, to which he devotes a share of his attention.

Mr. Johnson was married January 17, 1879, to Miss Minnie Knoff, who was born near Horseus, Denmark, August 5, 1859, and is the daughter of Cristen and Rebekka (Andersen) Knoff. By this union they have a family of five children—Inger Mary, born December 21, 1880; Knoff, born April 7, 1882, who died August 6, 1882; Knoff, born July 17, 1883; Rebecca, July 19, 1885, and Jennie, October 20, 1887.

ANDREW J. LYNCH, the leading hardware dealer in the active go-ahead village of Castana, came to that place in the fall of 1886, and purchased a lot and commenced the erection of a store building 22x50 feet in size, suitable for his business. This was not completed until about the 1st of December, but previous to this, in obedience to the demand of trade, he had filled it with a stock and commenced business, although during the snow storm that occurred about the middle of November in that year, the soft and fleecy flakes were blown in great abundance into the building and raised great drifts and banks in corners and nooks, and the wind whistled about the ears of both customers and salesmen. He carries a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, and farm machinery, and by fair and honest dealing has won a numerous patronage.

Mr. Lynch was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., September 22, 1852, and is the son of Michael and Margaret (Sullivan) Lynch, both of whom were natives of Ireland. His father came to the United States in search of the liberty denied him in his own country, and the chance to rise in the world, so dear to the heart of every member of the Celtic race, and was here married in 1830. He is the father of five children—Michael, John, Peter, Charles and Andrew J.

Our subject, who was born in a log house, received his earlier and only education in a rough log schoolhouse. He removed with the family in 1868, to Cedar County, Iowa, where in 1875, (up to which time he had made his home with the parental household), he started in life for himself, farming in that county. Two years later, in company with S. R. Houghton, he engaged in the hardware business at Stanwood, a village in Cedar County, and remained in partnership with him until 1881, when disposing of his interest to a Mr. Nickey, Mr. Lynch came to Danbury, Woodbury County, where he purchased a partnership in the hardware and farm-machinery business of William Cook, thus forming the firm of Cook & Lynch. About a year later Mr. Cook sold out to J. F. Means, the firm name and style being changed to Lynch & Means. This continued until the fall of 1886, when, dissolving the partnership and dividing the stock, Mr. Lynch came to Castana as above noted.

At Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa, December 12, 1875, Mr. Lynch was united in marriage with Miss Mary Penney, who died August 17, 1880, leaving two children—Charles and Nellie. December 6, 1882, Mr. Lynch was again married, the bride on this occasion being Mrs. Augusta C. Arlington *nee* Eherke, of Lowden, Iowa, and by this union is the parent of one child—Edna.

LORENZO D. BEARCE, the present County Recorder, is a native of Foxcraft, Piscataquis County, Me., born March 8, 1839, and is the son of Sydney and Ruth B. (Hersey) Bearce. His father, a native of Minot, Me, when a young man removed to Foxcraft, where he was married and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1850. Mrs. Bearce was

born February 19, 1819, [illegible] Noah and Phebe Hersey, [illegible] 1847. Her parents were also natives of Maine, [illegible] father died. Her mother, Susanna Aseph, [illegible] died in Iowa in 1881. Aseph Howard, the father of Phebe Hersey and the great grandfather of the subject, was born March [illegible] in Maine, and was the son of John Howard, a native of the same State, born January 31, 1721, a descendant of the Bradford [illegible] Mayflower, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Lorenzo D. Bearce was reared [illegible] farm and laid the foundation of his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he entered the [illegible] North Brookfield, Mass., where he remained one year, and then came to Iowa, locating at Waukon, Allamakee County, where he turned his attention to carpentering. Shortly after [illegible] a position as a clerk in a store, in which he was employed, when on September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. After passing some time in the camps of instruction at Dubuque and St. Louis, with the regiment he took the field. He participated in the engagement at Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, and at the latter battle, with most of his regiment, was taken prisoner and confined in the rebel prison pens at Montgomery, Ala., Macon, Ga., and Libby, Richmond. From the latter he was paroled and afterward exchanged. Early in 1863 the regiment was reorganized and with it our subject took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was in service in Mississippi and Tennessee until December, 1864, when he was a participant in the sanguinary, but glorious battle at Nashville, where Hood's army was completely annihilated. In the capture of Spanish Fort and Ft. Blakely he was present with his noble regiment, after which he was employed in garrison duty until his final discharge, which was given him at Davenport, Iowa, January [illegible], 1866. Returning to Waukon he there remained one year, but in the spring of 1867, came to Monona County and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising in Kennebec Township. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Bearce received the nomination of the Republican convention for the office of County Recorder, to which he was elected by the people, and has been re-elected his own successor ever since. He is a member of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R., at Onawa.

Mr. Bearce was married October 18, 1870, to Luzetta E. Crouch, who was born in Monroe County, N. Y., November 10, 1850, and is the father of two children; Arthur L., born August 1, 1871; and Althea L., June 18, 1876.

CHESTER W. DALEY, one of the leading [illegible] like residence on section 4, where he has some two hundred and sixty acres of land, all well-improved, and upon which he is engaged to a large extent in stock-raising. He is a native of Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn., and was born August 29, 1826. His father, Stephen Daley, was born in Connecticut in 1800, and married Miss Alvira Wheeler, a native of the same State, who was born in 1802. The former died November 6, 1887, having been preceded in death by his wife, who "passed to the other shore" October 11, 1882.

Chester W. Daley, who was the second in a family of four children born to his parents, commenced life for himself at the age of twenty-three years, after having received the rudiments of an excellent education in his New England home, and adopting farming as a vocation in life, removed to Cortland County, N. Y., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875. He then removed to Monona County and settled in Sherman Township, where he has since resided.

November 24, 1849, in Litchfield County, Conn., Mr. Daley was united in marriage with Miss Susan E. Hunt, a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who was born January 11, 1828. Her father, Edward J. Hunt, was born in Dover, N. Y., September 15, [illegible] and her mother, Sarah (Hawley) Hunt, in Bethlehem, Conn., November 12, 1800.

Mr. and Mrs. Daley are the parents of three children, of whom the following is a record: Ed[illegible] H. [illegible] born April 2, 1851; married

Miss Rena Cobb, January 30, 1886, and is a resident of Geneva, Neb.; Roderick H., who was born December 21, 1852, married Miss Catherine Gay, a native of New York, October 9, 1873, and resides with his wife and two children in New York; and William H., who was born August 15, 1855, married Miss Luella Knight, a native of this State, July 20, 1881, and lives in Blencoe, Sherman Township, although assisting his father in carrying on the home farm.

Mr. Daley is in politics a Democrat of the old school, and cast his first vote for President for James K. Polk, who defeated Henry Clay for that office in 1844.

FRANK T. SPENCER, the popular landlord of the Spencer House, at Onawa, was born in Novi, Oakland County, Mich., January 1, 1855, and is the son of Harry and Julia (Baker) Spencer. His great-grandfather Spencer served as a soldier in the Continental Army, during the dark and trying days of the Revolutionary War, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Joseph Spencer and Electa Spencer were residents of the State of New York where they were engaged in farming. They had a family of eight children, of whom Harry, the father of our subject was one. The latter was born at Port Henry, Essex County, N. Y., March 24, 1816. March 15, 1838 he married Miss Julia Baker, at Granville Corners, the same State. His wife was a native of Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., and was born July 2, 1818. They had a family of seven children born upon the following dates: Electa, July 15, 1842; Matilda, January 28, 1845; Henry, December 5, 1850; Mary, April 23, 1852, Frank T., January 1, 1855; Flora, June 2, 1862 and Samuel, November 2, 1865.

Of the maternal grandparents of F. T. Spencer the following record has been kept: John Baker, his grandfather, was a soldier in the United States army and was present at the battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1813. While he was absent the hostile Indians came to the settlement where he resided and impaled a child, but on reaching the house of Mrs. Martha Baker, they found her busily engaged in boiling soap, and on their attempting to commit depredations there, she heroically faced them, and with ladles full of the boiling soap held them at bay and finally drove them off, and nothing could induce them to return to that locality.

Frank Spencer was reared upon a farm in Michigan, whither his parents had removed previous to his birth and received his education in the district schools of Novi in that State. On attaining his majority he removed to the city of Detroit, and for five years served on the police force, making an excellent officer. At the expiration of that time in 1882 he came to Iowa, and settling in Monona County, went to work in the Onawa House, with J. E. Morrison. Eight months later he took up farming on a farm in Belvidere, where he remained some four years, and then returned to Onawa, and assumed his old position of clerk of the Onawa House. January 1, 1888, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under L. D. Kittle and served about six months. Purchasing the old Walton House, he then entered upon his career as landlord, changing the name of the hotel to its present one and has succeeded in making it one of the leading places of entertainment in the county.

On December 6, 1876, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Frederica Howe, the daughter of John L. and Araminta B. (Coonly) Howe, both of whom are residents of the county, living at Castana. By this union there have been two interesting children born, Angie H. and Julia J., both of whom are living.

ENGEBRET EVANSON, a highly successful and substantial farmer of Soldier Township, and a prominent representative of the Scandinavian settlers of that section of the county, has his residence on section 30, where he settled on coming here, in the spring of 1868, making his home at that time at Mr. Thoreson's until fall. He by that time got up a small frame house, into which he removed and broke about twenty acres of

land. He and A. Thoreson purchased eighty acres in partnership. From his limited circumstances in those days, by his own industry and energy he has risen to a position of comparative wealth, and his neat and commodious residence is surrounded by a large and productive farm of four hundred acres of land, one hundred and forty of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation.

In Norway, April 13, 1829, was born to Evan Knutson and his wife Tora, a son, who is the subject of this sketch. In his native land he received a fair education in his youth, and at the age of twenty-two years, in company with his mother and sister, his father having died, he crossed the ocean to America, leaving Norway April 13, 1852, and arriv at their destination, Manitowoc County, Wis., August 18. He remained in that locality about five years, and removed thence to La Crosse County, in the same State, where he purchased a farm and made his home until coming to Monona County, in 1868. After paying his way to America, Mr. Evanson found that he was without a cent and he owed a small amount besides, but going to work with the characteristic energy of his people, and by thrift and frugality he has succeeded in building up his own fortunes to their present excellent condition, a record of which he may justly feel proud.

Mr. Evanson was united in marriage June 26, 1862, in La Crosse County, Wis., with Miss Carrie Olson, a native of Norway, born October 30, 1841, and daughter of Ole and Carrie (Nelson) Olson.

GEORGE A. WELSH, one of the Trustees of Sherman Township, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 13, in that subdivision of the county, was born near Waynesburg, Franklin County, Pa., November 15, 1847, and is the son of John L. and Mary A. (Reed) Welsh. His father, John Levi Welsh, was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, of German ancestry, and his grandfather served in the American army during the last war with Great Britain, in 1812–15. Mrs. Mary A. Reed Welsh, the mother of our subject, was also a native of the Keystone State, her birth occurring in 1819. She was married near Waynesburg about 1840, and in [illegible] removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where the father died March 15, 1880, and the mother died in 1884. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom seven are living. Mrs. Welsh was a niece of the famous Gen. Reed, of Revolutionary fame.

George A. Welsh, [illegible] child of his parents, was but eight years of age when the family removed to Illinois, and in that State was reared and drew his education from the common schools of Sangamon County. At the age of twenty-two years he commenced life for himself, engaging in agriculture in that portion of the Prairie State. Being endowed with a sound head and willing hands, he soon acquired some little property, upon which he settled down, and upon which he made his home until 1881, when, with a natural desire to extend the scope of his efforts, he came to Iowa and located in Carroll County. In the spring of 1885 he came farther West and located on eighty acres of land, which he had purchased in Sherman Township, this county, to which he has since added eighty more, and has the whole of it well-improved and highly cultivated.

Mr. Welsh entered into a matrimonial alliance August 7, 1870, [illegible] Miss [illegible] A. Mann, a native of Marshall County, Iowa, and the daughter of Jacob L. and Mary (Allen) Mann. By this union they had a family of ten children: Jacob L., George A., Henry F., Mary Ada, Bessie, Ollie, Christopher, John, Freddie and Elmer. Ollie died in infancy.

Mr. Welsh is a [illegible] Democrat in his political views, and was elected one of the Trustees of the township in the fall of 1888. Socially, he is a member of Assembly No. [illegible] K. of L., located at Blencoe.

CORNELIUS S. SEVERSON, [illegible] of the firm of Severson & Davison, [illegible] dealers in general merchandise of the village of [illegible], Monona County, Iowa, [illegible] 1865, [illegible]

[illegible] Willow Township. Here he remained until the spring of 1879, when renting a farm in Spring Valley, he started out in life for himself. For several years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county, after which, in 1882, he removed to Wheeler County, Neb. Locating a homestead in that region, he held it about one year, and then selling out his claim, removed to Albion, Boone County, the same State, where he was employed as clerk in a general merchandise store until May 1881. Returning at that period to this county, in company with his brother, O. B., he put up a store room in the village of Ute, and commenced their present business under the firm name of Severson Bros. April 3, 1889, O. B. Severson was succeeded by Torges C. Torrison, and the present firm was formed.

Mr. Severson was born in La Crosse County, Wis., April 4, 1859, and is the son of James and Cornelia (Severson) Severson. He was married at Maple Landing, Monona County, April 24, 1889, to Miss Maud Marshall, a native of Butler County, Ohio, and daughter of James and Martha Marshall.

JOHN F. BEERS, an old and highly respected agriculturist of Kennebec Township, is numbered among the pioneers of Monona County, having come to this locality from Kendall County, Ill., in the fall of 1858, arriving here September 3. In company with James Williams and Jacob Fikel, he drove through from that portion of the country and settled on the land where he now lives, on section 7, and during the same fall, hauling the lumber of which it is built, black walnut and cottonwood, from Onawa.

Mr. Beers was born in Washington County, N. Y., October 28, 1817, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Fairley) Beers. His father, of old Puritanic stock, was born in Connecticut and died near Troy, N. Y., in the fall of 1847. His mother, who came with him to this county, passed to her rest, from his home, April 26, 1863. Among the hills and fertile valleys of his native county, our subject [illegible] and early adopted the peaceful avocations of farm life. When he was about twenty-nine years of age, his uncle, John Fairley, gave him a farm of eighty-eight acres in Washington County, upon which he lived some seven years and, while there, was married. In January, 1852, he sold out his property in the Empire State and for the succeeding six years made his home in Kendall County, Ill., on a farm, whence he removed to this county. He has been identified with all the interests of this part of the State and has grown with the county from its earliest days, and has witnessed its development from an almost uninhabited wilderness to its present prosperous and populous condition.

The marriage of Mr. Beers took place December 14, 1843, the bride upon the occasion being Miss Lurana C. Sanderson, a native of Massachusetts, born June 16, 1825, and the daughter of Lyman and Hannah W. (Barstow) Sanderson. Her father was born in Massachusetts in 1790 and died in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1847. Her mother's death took place at Readsville, Ohio, in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Beers are the parents of four children, as follows: Sarah E., born November 1, 1844; Mary C., January 14, 1847; John S., November 1, 1862; and Mark J., September 16, 1871.

Jesse M. Beers, brother of our subject, was born in Salem, N. Y., August 25, 1820, and came to Monona County with John F., and resided with him until his death, which took place April 25, 1882. Never seeing the woman of his choice he lived in single blessedness.

JESSE J. PECK, an extensive and respected farmer and general stock-raiser, of Sioux Township, Monona County, and ex-Sheriff of Harrison County, has his residence upon section 36, which is surrounded by his large and well-cultivated farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 23, 1839.

Mr. Peck was united in marriage August 25, 1861, with Miss Mary E. Morrey, in Denver,

Colo. The lady is a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, born May 6, 1845, and has been the mother of eight children.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Peck was elected Sheriff of Harrison County and served six years, being re-elected his own successor twice. At the expiration of his term of office he removed to Sioux Township, Monona County, and engaged in farming upon the place which he had purchased in 1871, but, one year later, returned to Harrison County, where he made his home until February 1, 1880, at which date he made a permanent settlement upon the land where he now resides.

MILAN F. BRINK, one of the prominent and most extensive farmers in the town of West Fork, has his residence on section 21, which is surrounded by his fine farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres. About ninety-five acres of this latter are brought under cultivation, the balance being devoted to pasturage and hay raising, he giving much attention to stock.

Mr. Brink is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Jones County, September 3, 1849, and is the son of James S. and Mary A. (Ayers) Brink. His father was born in Bradford County, Pa., and his mother, the daughter of Richard Ayers, in Ohio. He received his education in the county of his birth and in Linn County, this State to which he removed with his parents when he was about eleven years of age. At the early age of fifteen years he commenced life on his own account, going to Stark County, Ill., where he worked one summer on a farm. The next two years were spent in the same employment in Jones and Cedar Counties, this State. After his marriage, in the fall of 1868, for two years he made his home in Bertram, Linn County, and then removed to a farm four miles south of Cedar Rapids, which he rented. From September, 1870, until the fall of 1873 he made his home in Cedar Rapids, and from there removed to [illegible] a farm and entered upon its cultivation. In the spring of 1877 he removed to Greene County, where he had purchased some land and carried on agriculture until March, 1880, when he came to Monona County and settled in Grant Township. For several years he carried on agriculture in the latter locality, on rented farms, but in March, 1881, he removed to the place where he now lives. The first season there he broke about seventy acres, twenty-five of which he planted with corn.

Our subject was united in marriage September 21, 1868, with Delilah M. Roberts, an adopted daughter of Jessie and Jane McClure, who died September 17, 1870. May 9, 1875, he again entered into matrimony, this time with Miss Maggie M. Shuey, the daughter of Barney and Sarah (Brown) Shuey. They are the parents of five children: Emma C., who was born April 3, 1876; Ira W., September 30, 1877; Francis M., February 21, 1879; Roy, July 20, 1883, and Orris, January 24, 1888.

Barney Shuey, the father of Mrs. Brink, was the son of Jacob Shuey, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1829. Sarah Shuey, [illegible] Brown, his wife, was a native of Virginia, [illegible] daughter of William Brown.

JOHN HUFF, [illegible] Township, [illegible] in general farming and stock raising. He came to Monona County in September, 1[illegible], and was the first settler in the Lake Circle. He brought with him, at the time, a sawmill which he set up here and ran for about ten years, the abundant timber of the neighborhood furnishing him plenty of material. At the end of that time he purchased land and essayed its cultivation and, although it was covered with heavy timber, has cleared it up and brought it to a high state of tilth. He added to his original investment a piece of land on the prairie which he had also improved in a great degree.

Mr. Huff was born in Morgan County, Va., Oc-

October 2, 1821, and is a son of Andrew and Nancy (Anderson) Huff. His father dying when our subject was a child, he remained with his mother until he had attained his seventeenth year, after which he removed to Uniontown, Pa., and there found employment at which he continued for about twelve months. The balance of the time between that and the period when he came to Monona County, was passed in farming in Wabash County, Indiana. While in the latter place he bought and cleared up two different farms, both of which were in the timber and necessitated hard work.

October 15, 1840, Mr. Huff was united in marriage, in Grant County, Ind., to Miss Mary Briggs, the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Briggs, and who died in June, 1883, in Lake Township, having been the mother of the following nine children: John W., Sarah E., Helen R., Melissa D., Tressa, Mary A., Clarinda, Chares H., and Warren. Mr. Huff was married the second time, in Monona County in September, 1885, espousing Mrs. Joanna Girardot *nee* Rodgers. By this union they have had three children—Emma M. and two that died in infancy.

OLE E. STRAND is one of the representative Scandinavians of Monona County. He came to America with but little means, but by perseverance and self-reliance has gathered about him many of the comforts which pertain to this life, and is one of the leading citizens in the town of Soldier.

Mr. Strand came to Monona County in 1867, in company with his brother Halvor, James Severson and E. Thoreson, and made his home with the first mentioned in Spring Valley Township, until early in 1869, when he settled upon the farm where he now lives, on section 29. He purchased there some forty acres of land, and moved into a "dug-out" which was already constructed upon it. He lived in this for about a year, and then built a frame building, 16x24, in which he made his residence until it was destroyed by fire, July 2, 1878. He then erected another dwelling to which he has made some additions, and still resides in it. He is now one of the most extensive farmers in the township, and by his energy and industry, has placed himself high among the well-to do agriculturists of this section of the county.

Mr. Strand was born in Norway, August 8, 1845, and is the son of Erick and Rachel (Halverson) Strand. In the spring of 1856, in company with his parents, he crossed the sea to the United States, and proceeded at once to La Crosse County, Wis., which locality they reached September 6. They had left their home in Norway about May 15. Our subject remained with his parents until he was thirteen years of age, after which he worked out by the day or month, thus supporting himself. February 25, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and being forwarded to the front, the regiment of which he was a member, marched until they overtook the army under Gen. Sherman, near the Kenesaw Mountains in Georgia. In all the battles around and about Atlanta, and in the siege and capture of that city, he participated with his noble regiment, and remained in that vicinity until November 11, when the regiment was ordered back to Nashville. In December of that year he participated in the bloody battle at the latter city, where was totally routed and dispersed the army of Gen. Hood. From there, with the regiment, he went to New Orleans and to Mobile Bay, and was present at the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, which the rebels evacuated April 9, 1865. After marching across the country to Montgomery, Ala., where they remained a few weeks, they were sent back to Mobile, where October 9, 1865, Mr. Strand was mustered out and discharged. From there he returned to La Crosse, Wis., and there made his home until coming to Monona County, as above stated.

Mr. Strand, April 23, 1870, was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Thoreson, daughter of Thor and Anna Thoreson, who died October 27, 1879, having had five children: Nettie, Anna, and three that died in infancy. Mr. Strand was again married August 7, 1880, at Onawa, to Miss Alice Brader, the daughter of Isaac G. and Johannah (Burke) Brader, who has been the parent of four children—Ella, Amy, Walter and Herbert.

Mrs. Strand was born in Oneida County, N. Y.,



W. W. ORDWAY, M.D.

May 17, 1853, and was then about two years of age, removed with her parents to Dane County, Wis. In 1876 she came to Monona County to visit her two sisters, Mrs. John Rea and Mrs. Henry Aso, and has made her residence here ever since.

Mr. Strand was the first Postmaster at Soldier, holding the office from July, 1871, until September, 1878. He started the first store in that village in November 1877, and continued in business until July 1878, as related in the history of that village.

WILLIAM W. ORDWAY, M. D. Perhaps in Western Iowa there is no individual more widely or better known than Dr. Ordway, one of the oldest settlers of Monona County, who located here in August, 1855. At that early date he entered twelve hundred and eighty acres of land in Ashton Township, and there being but limited accommodation in the county, and having no house built, went to the little village of Smithland, Woodbury County, where he passed the winter, making his home with O. B. Smith most of the time. The following spring he located in this county and has made it his residence ever since.

Dr. Ordway is a native of Lewis County, N. Y., and was born March 2, 1830. His father, Stephen Ordway, the son of Stephen Ordway, Sr., was born in New Hampshire about 1792, and died September 22, 1882. William W. attended the district school at Turin, in his native county, until he was about fifteen years of age. He then left home and attended an academy at Plymouth, N. H., and later, one at Romney, in the same State, and in the latter prepared the way for the study of medicine. His uncle, Aaron Ordway, with whom he afterward studied for the profession, and his grandfather, seeing his abilities and studious habits, furnished the means for his tuition. He resided with his uncle until he was about nineteen years of age, at which time he took up a different branch of the science under Dr. Goodrich, of Plymouth, N. H., with whom he remained about six months, having in the interim devoted some attention to dentistry with a Dr. Kelly. Having [illegible] sufficiently in the medical science and in dental surgery, and accumulating a small capital by the pratice of the latter, supplemented by a loan from his sister, he started for California on the breaking out of the gold excitement in that region, in company with Dr. Kelly. They took out with them about $500 worth of drugs, and practiced medicine in partnership in San Francisco, during the winter of 1849–50, and made considerable money. In the spring they divided their stock, and Dr. Ordway removed to Klingman's Point, in the northern part of the State, where he practiced medicine, running a store for the sale of miners' supplies, and a boarding-house at the same time. He continued in these several businesses for about four years, at the end of which time he removed to Chips' Flat, and engaged in the same lines for a year. While there he invested about $1,000 in a gold mine, and after operating it for a year, sold one half of his interest for $2,550, and the other half shortly after for $1,500. He then returned to New York for a visit and remained about six months, then went back to California and purchased his old business, and ran it about eighteen months, and in the summer of 1855 came to Iowa. It was not his intention at that time to locate here, but to settle his sister and invest his money, he having about $12,000, which he had made during his stay in California. In the spring of 1856 the sister and her husband, Barnabas Martin, came to the county and settled on one of the Doctor's farms, where she died the following August. In the winter her husband went to Colorado. They had one child, which the Doctor took to rear, but during the winter of the deep snow, it took a severe cold and died December 1, 1856.

Having now no one to look after his interests in this locality, the Doctor was compelled to make his stay a permanent one. He entered into the practice of medicine, which assumed large proportions, extending from Sergent's Bluff to Little Sioux and Magnolia, and from Ida Grove to the Missouri River. Having a large amount of means at his [illegible] ing of money, and like many others engaged in [illegible]

same time has won many friends. In his professional duties, he is largely spoken of as a conscientious and faithful physician, never leaving a patient while in danger, and although his favorite pills and doses of other medicines were large, they usually had the effect that he desired to produce. On the night of January 2, 1885, an attempt was made to murder the Doctor for the sake of robbery, as is detailed in the history of Kennebec Township, in which he was severely wounded, and while he was confined to his bed, was the recipient of kind attentions from many friends, which were duly appreciated, for no man holds in higher estimation the value of a friend than does W. W. Ordway.

The Doctor was united in marriage, March 2, 1863, with Mary E. Wood, a native of Wisconsin, born January 26, 1844, who died April 22, 1874, having had a family of six children, of which the following is a record: William W., born January 26, 1864; Ada A., November 10, 1865, died February 22, 1866; Frances, born February 7, 1867, died September 22, 1868; Frank, born January 15, 1869; Mary L., February 19, 1871, died August 30, 1871; and John S., born September 5, 1872.

The Doctor has had most eminent success in this county, from a financial point of view, and is rated among the wealthiest men of Western Iowa, and is the largest land-owner in Monona County, if not in the northwestern part of the State. In spite of his many business cares, he has never divorced himself from his chosen profession, and still is engaged in practice, although increasing years have confined his efforts principally to office work.

When the Doctor came to this locality he brought with him a large amount of gold, the most of which he carried in his trunk. When starting from O. B. Smith's residence, near Smithland, having something like $1,200 worth of money about his person, he left a small satchel, containing some $3,000, with Mrs. Smith, who was not aware of its valuable contents and threw it under her bed. Feeling curious, on account of its great weight, she spoke about it, and a man and his wife, who were staying there, manifested the same curiosity. After Smith and his wife retired to their bed at night, the couple, who lay on the floor near by, talked about it to themselves. The next morning Mrs. Smith missed the satchel quite early, and her husband rising, followed some tracks from his door to some hollow trees near the bank of the river, and then to the stream, and plunging into the water the fish spear he had in his hand, drew out the valise, empty of its valuable contents. The man who was staying with him, who claimed he had lost his pants and $112, was placed under surveillance, and the cabin searched, while a man was sent for Dr. Ordway who had gone down to Belvidere. After some search the whole amount of the money, including the $112 of the suspected party, was found in two hollow trees near the Sioux River, and on Ordway's return was returned to him. The man was sent to Council Bluffs and lodged in jail, but through the negligence of the jailor, and the machinations of his alleged wife, escaped, and was never brought to justice for his crime.

As one of the old pioneers and representative citizens of this county, a portrait of Mr. Ordway is worthy a place in this volume, and it is herewith presented on another page.

GILBERT E. ERICKSON, who is engaged in the general merchandise trade and is the present Postmaster at Moorhead, first opened his eyes at the home of his parents, Erick and Bertha (Rossum) Erickson, June 15, 1857, in Norway. In his youth he received the common school education obligatory upon every child of that country, and also attended a High School some eighteen months. He there grew to manhood, and in early life entered a store in his native country as clerk and salesman, in which capacity he remained until 1878, when, with a natural desire to extend his efforts and better his condition, he started July 26, and crossing the stormy Atlantic landed in the city of New York, August 11. Proceeding at once to Monroe, Green County, Wis., where not finding an opening suitable, he remained but a short time, he then removed to Lafayette County, in the same State and, after attending the

district schools and acquiring a knowledge of the English tongue, entered the employ of L. A. Reeving, a merchant at Argyle, as clerk. Behind the counter in the store of that gentleman he remained faithful to all trusts until July, 1881, when he came to Monona County and accepted a place in a store at Moorhead and has followed mercantile life there ever since.

In October 1886, Mr. Erickson purchased a half interest in the business of his employer, G. P. Benjamin, and they under the firm name of Benjamin & Erickson, carried on the business until April 1, 1889, when he bought out his partner. He added to the storeroom by building an addition to the building shortly after, and increased his stock, and now carries a large and varied assortment of goods and has a large and lucrative trade. He was appointed Postmaster January 16, 1888 and has retained the office since.

Mr. Erickson was married May 25, 1887, at Woodbine, Harrison County, Iowa, to Miss Wilma Eades, a native of Missouri, who was born February 27, 1863, and is the daughter of Embrose and Martha Eades. By this union he is the parent of one child, George Elmer, who was born June 10, 1889. Mr. Erickson is a zealous and consistent member of the Lutheran Church, in which faith he was reared, while his wife draws spiritual consolation from the ministrations of the Presbyterian communion.

WILLIAM T. DAY, the enterprising young merchant of Castana and a member of the firm of W. T. Day & Co., was born in Monona County, May 8, 1865, and is the son of Joseph B. P. and Sophia E. (Thomas) Day. In the common district schools of his native county he sought the true foundation of practical education until the fall of 1878, when he went to Mapleton and was in attendance at its graded school until January 13, 1879. At the latter date he began mercantile life as a member of the firm of F. A. Day & Co., and in 1883, in company with his father, purchased the business and carried it on in Old Castana until the laying out of the new town and then removed it thither. With their large and complete stock and a numerous acquaintance throughout an extended scope of country they at once assumed their present position as leaders in the business life of the village. Feeling the want of a commercial education, Will T., from January until July, 1884, attended a course at the Commercial College of Bloomfield, Iowa.

W. T. Day was married August 15, 1888, to Miss Helen Hanson, a native of Norway, born July 23, 1865, who had come to America with her parents when an infant. Her father and mother both died in this county in 1884, leaving three children, Helen, Charles T. and Louise.

One of the finest residences in the village of Castana is that of Mr. Day, and was erected in 1888. They have had born to them one child, Sophia Isabel, whose birth took place August 6, 1889.

FREDERICK BUTCHER, an enterprising farmer of Franklin township, living on section 34, was born in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Mich., December 28, 1858, and is the son of Edmund and Mary (O'Leary) Butcher, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in the pages of this volume. He came to Monona County in 1866, with his parents, and since that time has made his home in Franklin Township, with the exception of three years spent at Sioux City. He received his education in the common schools of the county, and, being a natural born mechanic, has followed carpentering from his youth up, carrying it on in connection with farming. The last three years he has devoted his attention entirely to agriculture. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Butcher purchased the farm where he now resides which at that time was entirely wild land, for [illegible] dred and sixty acres of it is now thoroughly well [illegible]

He is also the owner of forty acres of land in section 14, Maple Township. He remained upon this place carrying on farming until the spring of 1885, when he went to Sioux City and engaged at his trade, as above noted, but returned here in the fall of 1888, and is now giving his attention to its cultivation. Mr. Butcher is a progressive man and has the interest of the working man at heart. Formerly he affiliated with the Republican party but now gives his support and hearty co-operation to the National Labor Union Party. He is a member of both Carpenter's Union and Knights of Labor organizations of Sioux City and takes great interest in the working of the same. He cares little for political preferment, although he holds the office of Justice of the Peace at the present time.

Mr. Butcher on January 1, 1880, was united in marriage with Miss Laura Barnette, a native of Effingham County, Ill., who was born October 31, 1859, and is a daughter of Franklin and Maria Barnette. She came with her parents to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1865, and from there to Monona County where she was married. By this union have been born three children—Bert F., October, 1881; Bern P., November 27, 1883 and Blanche, November 15, 1885, who died October 15, 1887.

MAJOR MARTIN A. FREELAND is one of the most prominent business men of Onawa and one who has been identified with every movement looking to the improvement and development of the city and county, is the gentleman of whom this sketch is written. He arrived in Onawa, in company with George F. Warner, March 16, 1867, and engaged in the sale of general merchandise, farm implements, lumber and stock, under the firm name of Warner & Freeland. In December, 1872, by the admission of Edward Chapman, the firm was changed to Warner, Freeland & Co., but the following year a dissolution of the partnership took place. Mr. Freeland reserving the lumber and agricultural implement department of the business which he has carried on ever since, part of the time in company with John Claghorn. Our subject is largely engaged, also, in general farming and stock-raising, owning and carrying on three farms, which will aggregate over a thousand acres, and has at present, some three hundred head of cattle.

Mr. Freeland was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., October 29, 1841, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah E. (Norwood) Freeland, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere. He was reared upon a farm in the county of his birth, receiving the elements of his education in the district schools. He came to Wisconsin in 1853, and there made his home until the breaking out of the war. When "the bloody surge of rebellion swept over our land," and our martyred president called for troops to put down the insurgents, in answer to the behests of patriotism, Mr. Freeland, May 20, 1861, enlisted in what was known as the Hudson City Guards, afterwards Company G, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. He served with this regiment in Maryland, Virginia and Louisana, until October 24, 1863, when he was discharged to accept the commission as First Lieutenant in Company B, Tenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery. August 12, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and a little later breveted Major. He participated in the expedition which captured New Orleans, assisting in the battle at Ft. Jackson, and in several other engagements in the department of the Gulf, and was stationed in the fortifications around the Crescent City. He continued in the service until February 22, 1867, when he was discharged and came to Onawa as above stated.

Mr. Freeland was united in marriage June 25, 1868, with Miss Mary B. Holbrook, a native of Somerset County, Penn., where she was born February 22, 1843, and was a daughter of the late Henry L. Holbrook, of this county. Mrs. Freeland received her education in the district and normal schools of Somerset County, Pa. She is the mother of seven children—Bern H., born May 4, 1869; Henry L., May 10, 1871; James, born March 13, 1874, died August 24, 1876; Mary, born January 19, [illegible] and April 24, 1877. Emily Ogle [illegible]

September 19, 1878; Martin A., April 26, 1881; and Charles W., February 5, 1886. Mrs. Freeland is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Freeland is a member of Harrison Post, No. 97, G. A. R., of which he was a charter member and assisted in the organization of Vesper Lodge, No. 223, A. F. & A. M., with which he still retains connection.

JOHN J. CONYERS, one of the prominent and leading members of the farming community of Sioux Township, residing on section 3, was born at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., August 19, 1845, and is the son of John and Priscilla (Akes) Conyers.

John Conyers, the father of our subject was born in Tennessee, April 20, 1817. In 1841 he came to Iowa, and led a kind of roving life between this State and Illinois, settling for a time at Nauvoo. In 1846 he removed from the latter city to Clarke County, Iowa, where he made his home until 1851, then going to Council Bluffs. The following year he settled at Little Sioux Harrison County, where there were at the time only two or three families, and entering one hundred and sixty acres of land engaged in tilling the soil until 1863, at which date he came to Monona County. He rented the old Preparation farm for three years, but at the expiration of that time purchased forty acres of land, upon which he still lives. December 27, 1837, in Illinois, he was united in marriage with Miss Priscilla Akes, a native of that State, born December 27, 1823. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are living.

John J. Conyers, the fourth child of his parents, came to Clarke County, Iowa, with the family when but an infant, and with them settled in Harrison County. He well remembers seeing many Indians when they came there and the Indian teepees. From the latter place he removed with his parents to Preparation in 1864. Those [illegible] many facilities for education in his youth, he has been compelled to acquire it himself in later years. On attaining manhood he rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Preparation, which he cultivated and resided upon until 1881, when he sold out and bought a farm in Woodbury County, near Sioux City, where he resided six and a half years. Going to the Corn Palace City, he engaged in the grocery business, in which he only remained a short time, and then returned to Sioux Township, where he bought a portion of his present farm.

July 10, 1863, Mr. Conyers was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Vredenburgh, a native of Illinois, who was born in 1847, and who died May 16, 1874, at Moorhead, Iowa, having been the mother of six children—Charles W., Hannah (deceased), Alexander, Alfred, Millie and Dorman, deceased. August 18, 1876, Mr. Conyers again entered into a matrimonial alliance, wedding Miss Sylvania Lewis, a native of Harrison County, Iowa, who died, leaving one child, a son, John J., who died in the same month. For a third time, February 14, 1882, Mr. Conyers was married, the lady on this occasion being Miss Amelia Townley, who was born in England, April 15, 1859, and is the daughter of William T. Townley. By this union there has been one child, Edna A., now deceased.

In October, 1862, Mr. Conyers enlisted in Company B, Southern Border Brigade, and was stationed at Fort Butler in Cherokee County, this State, during the winter of 1862–63. He was mustered out in March, 1863.

ALEXANDER J. BRIGGS, who is engaged in the vocation of farming in Maple Township, came to Monona County in June, [illegible] and built the first house in Mapleton. At that time he was in the employ of Martin & Davis, of Panora, Guthrie County, for whom he carried the mail from Denison to Sioux City. He was afterward employed in the same service by Theodore Parish, of the same county, and received [illegible] per month. [illegible] 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Iowa [illegible] Company, which was composed by Gen.

Sully, as body guard, on his first expedition against the Sioux Indians. Although attached to the Seventh Regiment, the company was never incorporated with it, but was divided into squads, and stationed at different points in Northwestern Iowa, to protect the people from incursions of the Indians. Receiving his discharge at Sioux City, November 23, 1864, Mr. Trego engaged in driving stage between Sioux city and Council Bluffs for about eighteen months, and the succeeding two years carried on a hotel at Little Sioux, Harrison County. He then returned to this county and settled on a farm in Maple Township, where he still makes his home.

Mr. Trego was born in Northumberland County, Pa., April 22, 1836, and is a son of John S. and Anna (Neihart) Trego, of French and German ancestry. In 1839 he was taken by his parents to Elkhart County, Ind., where his mother died March 31, 1856. His father lives with a daughter in Kent County, Mich. Our subject remained in Indiana until March 14, 1857, when he came to Iowa, and, after a short stay in Jasper County, removed to Guthrie County, where he was engaged at farm work and in carrying the mail until coming to this county as above stated. Being unmarried he makes his home with Henry Heisler, in Maple Township.

John S. Trego, the father of our subject, was born in 1810, and was a descendant of one of the Puritan families that sought on the bleak coast of New England, "a place to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience," and who came to that region on the famous Mayflower, in December, 1620.

GEORGE FISCHER, one of the prominent farmers of Kennebec Township, and one of its largest land-owners, has his home on section 28. He came to Monona County in the fall of 1869, from Shelby County, Minn., and for about three years was engaged in farming on rented land. At the expiration of that time he removed to section 30, 84, 43, Kennebec, and to his present home in August, 1878. From this humble beginning he has risen unaided except by his own ability and business tact, until he now owns 923 acres of as good land as there is in the county, and is to some extent engaged in the stock business, having about thirty-five head of horses, and a herd of one hundred and twenty-five cattle.

Mr. Fischer was born in Warren County, Pa., July 4, 1844, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Essler) Fischer. His father was born in Strasburg, German Elsass, in 1783, and being drawn in the conscription, served in the French army during the days of its greatest glory, his father, the grandfather of our subject, having served in the German army under the great Frederick. He became a member of that famous body of men known as the Imperial Guard of Napoleon, and participated in many of the battles that made the fortunes of that immortal man. At the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, for the last time he fought under the eye of his beloved Emperor. About 1835 he came to America, and died in Warren County, Pa., in the summer of 1848.

George Fischer received his education in his native county, and attended school until about fifteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the harness-making trade, and followed that business until the summer of 1861, when, as might have been expected from the son of such a sire, he enlisted in Company D, First Pennsylvania Rifles, the "Old Bucktails," one of the most famous regiments of the Civil War that did such excellent service on so many fields, and whose renown is one of the imperishable reminiscences of that fearful struggle. He remained in the service over four years, and with his gallant comrades performed a prominent part in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and at the siege of Petersburg and the conflict on the Weldon railroad. At the engagement at Gaines Mills, in Virginia, he was captured by the rebels and confined some forty days in the horrible prison pens of Libby and Belle Isle, at Richmond, before he was exchanged. August 28, 1864, in the sanguin-

ary conflict for the possession of Petersburg and the Weldon railroad, he was again taken prisoner, and for about six months was again an inmate of Libby. At the end of that time he was transferred to Salisbury, N. C., from which he was released in the spring of 1865, in the meantime suffering all the horrors of those terrible dens. On being discharged from the service, June 3, 1865, he removed to Shelby County, Minn., whence he came to Monona County, as above stated.

While serving his country in the doubtful wage of fierce battle, during the fiery conflict of the second battle of Bull Run, he was struck in the breast with a piece of a shell, and struck senseless, and the regiment retreating he was left on the field, but recovering somewhat, his gun blanket having broken a portion of the force of the blow, he was brought off on a crossed belonging to the First Pennsylvania Battery. At South Mountain, September 14, 1862, Mr. Fischer was again wounded, receiving simultaneously two balls, one in the thigh and the other in the ankle, and was laid up in the hospital for some six months.

Mr. Fischer was united in marriage May 3, 1868, with Miss Mary L. Humphreys, who was born in Wisconsin, December 22, 1849. They have had a family of nine children—Willie A., deceased; Lewis W., Alice L., Edith M.; George A., deceased; Charles R.; Mary L., deceased; Dollie A., and Walter A. Willie died September 30, 1881; George died December 12, 1881; and the death of Mary L. took place August 12, 1886.

LORENZO D. DRIGGS (deceased), one of the earliest pioneers of Monona County, and who was most prominently identified with its political history, was a native of Alleghany County, Pa., born March 14, 1822, and was the son of Urial and Hannah Driggs. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was born April 22, 1780, and his mother May 17, of the same year.

When our subject was about a year old the family removed to Ohio, where he was reared to manhood's years, receiving in youth such educational advantages as the times and locality afforded. On attaining his majority he went to Illinois, and from there shortly after to Missouri. His father's family came west with the Mormon emigration, in 1845, with the intention of settling in Western Iowa, but the father died near Farmington, this State, while on the way. His family came to Pottawattamie County, where they settled and were joined by the subject of this sketch, who had likewise been united with the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Mrs. Driggs, the mother of the family, died near Council Bluffs, in 1848.

About the year 1852, Lorenzo D. Driggs removed to Harrison County, settling at Little Sioux, before that village was laid out, and resided there for a little over a year. In 1854 he came to Monona County and settled near Silver Lake, northwest of Ashton. In the election of the same year he was chosen Justice of the Peace and Assessor of the township of Ashton, which then embraced the west half and nearly all the population of the county. He remained a resident here until 1860, when he returned to Harrison County. November 5, 1864, he became a member of Company I, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and was forwarded to his regiment, one of the famous Iowa Brigade, and remained with them until July 19, 1865, when with the balance of the regiment he was discharged near Louisville, Ky., and came home.

Mr. Driggs was married November 10, 1845, in Illinois to Miss Malinda White, a native of Vermont, born September 5, 1826. They were the parents of seven children—Harvey, Don C., Jeremiah, Lorenzo, Charles A., Caroline and Harrison.

In 1859, Mr. Driggs returned to this county settling in Onawa, whence he removed to Spring Valley and died in Sioux Township, January 27, 1880.

JOHN M. SLATER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 11, Lake Township, is the son of Joseph H. and Sarah J. (Moore) Slater, and was born in Orange County, N. Y., March 29, 1849. He was reared upon a farm and received his education in the

noble district schools of the Empire State. In the fall of 1866, when he was some seventeen years old, he removed with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., and remained with them assisting in the labor of carrying on their farm until the spring of 1872, after which he was employed as foreman on a large stock farm until 1876. At the latter time he went to Lucas County, in this State, where he made his home until the spring of 1883 and then came to Monona County.

On his arrival here Mr. Slater rented the farm of E. M. Casady, where he now resides and is engaged in partnership with that gentleman in the stock business. He is making a specialty of high grade cattle, his preference running to Hereford stock, and is meeting with most excellent success. A man of great natural business ability, he carries method and care into the minutest portions of his business, giving it his personal supervision, which insures his success.

At Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., on the 19th of February, 1873, took place the marriage ceremony that united the destinies of John M. Slater and Miss Samantha Foster. The bride was the daughter of Richard and Nancy (Shrever) Foster, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union their home has been brightened by the birth of four children, of which the following is a record: Paul A. was born November 26, 1874; Clyde E., September 4, 1876; Tessey M., January 24, 1879; and Frank B., March 1, 1883.

ISAAC FREELAND, an old and respected citizen of Onawa, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., January 7, 1817. He is the son of Robert and Catherine (Robison) Freeland. His father was a native of Ireland, born in the north part of that island, and came to America at the age of eighteen years, landing in New York City. From there he went to Ulster County, where he was married and then went to Tompkins County. He was a carpenter by trade but at the same time carried on a large farm and became a man of means. In about 1838 or 1840, he removed to Pennsylvania, where he died. His wife was born at Marbletown, N. Y., and died in Cattaraugus County, in 1851. She was a daughter of Isaac Robison, a native of Holland, who settled in the Dutch settlement and kept a public house at Slaterville, Tompkins County, N. Y., where he died about 1825, over eighty years of age. His wife was a Miss Terwilleger and they had a family of five children, three girls, of whom the mother of Mr. Freeland was the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Freeland were the parents of nine children, four girls and five boys, of whom Isaac was the sixth child.

Isaac Freeland remained in Tompkins County until he had reached the age of seventeen years, and then went to New Jersey. A little later he returned to his native State and settled in Cattaraugus County, where, engaged in farming and lumbering, he remained until 1852. In the latter year he removed to Polk County, Wis., among its earliest settlers and took an active part in its organization. He was the first Register of Deeds of the new county and transcribed the records from those of St. Croix County, of which it had formed a part. He afterwards held the offices of Clerk of the circuit court and County-Attorney, having been admitted to the bar about 1856 or 1857. He held the latter office for about two terms. Prior to this he had acted as deputy Treasurer and was for some years a member of the county board of supervisors. He came to Onawa in 1874, and after remaining about five years, returned to Polk County. In 1884 he came back to Monona County and settled on a farm in Sherman Township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Owing to the loss of his house by fire, in the fall of 1886, he removed to Onawa, since which time he has been with his son, Martin A., in the lumber and machinery business.

Mr. Freeland has been three times married; first in 1840 to Miss Sarah E. Norwood, a native of Tompkins County, N. Y., who died in Catteraugus County, the same State, about 1850, leaving three children—Martin A., Ellen F., widow of D. B. Kenyon, and Jonathan B., a resident of Decatur, Neb. He was again married to Miss Agnes Kent, who was born in New Brunswick in 1815, and died in 1855, leaving two children, only one of whom is

now living—Agnes, wife of William Foster, of Polk County, Wis. His third marriage took place in 1857, at which time he was united with Mrs. Sarah J. Ward, nee Carrie, the widow of William Ward, of Polk County, the mother by her first marriage of four children—Melvin, William, Laura deceased, and Albert. By this last union, Mr. Freeland has one child, Harry B.

Mr. Freeland is a member of the Masonic order, taking the first two degrees at Hudson City, and the third at Osceola, and took an active part in the organization of the lodge at the latter place.

GEORGE DIDDY, of Belvidere Township, has his residence on section 1, but is the owner of some two hundred and fifty acres located on sections 1, 8 and 10. Sixty acres of his home farm is under cultivation and well improved. He is a native of Ohio, born in Vinton County, April 8, 1846, and is the second in a family of seven children born to his father, William H. Diddy. The latter was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1815, and was reared to manhood in that section. At the age of twenty-eight years he moved to Vinton County, Ohio, whence in 1861 he moved to Henry County, Ill., where he now resides. He has always followed farming and has been quite successful in life. In 1844, in Wayne County, N. Y., he was married to Miss Margaret Bull, a native of that county, born in 1822.

George Diddy, having received an education in an elementary form in Ohio, at the age of sixteen emigrated with his parents to Henry County, Ill., where he grew to manhood, laboring upon the farm and attending the common schools of that locality. In 1875, he came west to Monona County and for some time was engaged in farm labor, working for C. M. Wiley & Co., after which he purchased his present farm and entered on its cultivation. September, 24, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Alma L. Swanson, a native of Sweden, who was born August 29, 1857, and is a daughter of Mikkel and Eva C. Swanson, who came to the United States, landing in this country April 12, 1869, and settled in Henry County, Ill. Her father was born in Sweden March 12, 1831. By this union there been born four children—Albert A.; William F., deceased; Fred W., and Ida May, born August 29, 1879. From Henry County, Ill., the parents of Mrs. Diddy removed to Davenport, Iowa, where they now reside.

LORENZO DRIGGS, who is engaged in farming and general stock-raising on section 28, Sioux Township, is one of the most extensive feeders and dealers in cattle in that part of the county, and has one of the finest farms in the township. This contains about four hundred and thirty acres, all of which is well-improved and a considerable portion of which is under cultivation. He is the son of Lorenzo D. and Malinda (White) Driggs, old settlers of Monona County (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work,) and was born in Harrison County, Iowa, January 1, 1853. Receiving his education in the schools of this county, to which he came with the family in 1854, he took an active interest in the development of his father's farm,and remained at home until he was about nineteen years of age. Adopting agriculture as a vocation, he started out for himself, working for others and for himself on rented land, and followed this until 1879, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety acres, upon which he now lives, and to which he was added from time to time, as means and necessity afforded, until his estate has assumed its present proportions.

The marriage of Mr. Driggs took place September 18, 1881, at which time he wedded Miss Nellie R. Baggs, a native of Poweshiek County, Iowa, and the daughter of J. T. and Enerstina (Thummel) Baggs. By this union they have had a family of three children—Blanche, Bruce and Vance. As one of the surviving old settlers, Mr. Driggs has seen this county develop from its original wild state to its present prosperous and populous one, and has grown with its growth and strengthened with its years. He is the fourth child in the family of his parents, the others being Hiram, Lo-

C., Jeremiah, Charles A., Caroline and Harrison A. Harvey and Jeremiah are dead: Dan C. and Charles are residents of Woodbury County; Harrison A., of Harrison County; and Caroline, (Mrs. George Foster), of Nebraska.

W. J. RAINS, a prominent farmer and landowner of Ashton Township, residing on section 12, has a fine estate of some four hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is in a fine state of cultivation and producing abundant crops of a superior quality, of the great cereal of this section of the State. His improvements are of an excellent character, and his farm is one of the model ones of the county. He came to Monona County in March, 1887, from Mills County, this State, but had owned some two hundred acres of land here for several years previous.

Mr. Rains was born in Cedar County, Mo., June 10, 1843, and is the son of Lawrence and Mary Rains. He removed with his father's family, in 1850, to Mills County, Iowa, at that time it having only Mormons and other transient people for its settlers, and the country was in an extremely wild state. On the organization of the county, Lawrence Rains, who was born in Ohio in 1812, was one of the commissioners appointed for the purpose of perfecting its separate existence.

W. J. Rains was reared among the pioneers of that county, obtaining such education as the period and locality afforded, and on attaining manhood, at the age of twenty-three, started out to win life's battle on his own account. He rented a piece of land of his father, which he farmed for a year or two and then purchased forty acres upon which he settled. Three years later he sold this back to his father, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land of his father-in-law in the same neighborhood. There he remained in the steady pursuit of wealth, carrying on agricultural pursuits until he came to Monona County.

In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Battery and went to Davenport with the company, but on account of disability was [illegible]

Mr. Rains was united in marriage, in Mills County, December 7, 1865, with Miss Emeline Utterback, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Fielding and Sarah Utterback. Her parents had settled in Mills County, about the year 1855, where her father carried on farming until 1871, when he left the farm and moved with his family to Hillsdale, in the same county, and there engaged in the lumber business which he carried on until his death which occurred in 1882. Her mother is residing in Nebraska with her son. Mr. and Mrs. Rains are the parents of nine children, as follows: Edward C., who died in 1877; Sarah M., Mary E.; Dudley N., who died March 27, 1888, Inez N., Grace, Ruth, Maud, and one that died in infancy. Our subject's mother died in Mills County, in August, 1878. In politics Mr. Rains is a stanch Republican.

GEORGE U. HANSCOM, a young, enterprising and energetic farmer of Sioux Township, located on section 23, is the envied proprietor of two hundred acres of very fine land upon which he carries on quite extensively the stock-raising business. He is a native of Monona County, having been born in Lake Township, August 5, 1860.

Alfred Hanscom, the father of our subject, was born in New Hampshire about 1829, and removed at an early date to Illinois, where he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Oliver, a native of Maine. He died May 29, 1886, in Sioux Township, having been the father of nine children, all of whom are living and are residents of Monona County. The names of the children are respectively—Horace A., George U., Hannah, Frank W., Lydia A., Daniel H., Esther M., Lucy O., and Margaret M. In 1857, the family came to Monona County and settled in Lake Township.

George U. remained at home with his parents until 1883 when he started out in life on his own account. Adopting agriculture as his vocation, he has met with an abundant success and merits, by industry and perseverance, the good fortune which has attended his efforts. In 1886, he purchased

the farm, where he now lives, upon which he settled and as he has never come to contact with the axe of his choice, he still remains in single blessedness, his brother Daniel and family residing with him and keeping the house. Having grown up with the county, Mr. Hanscom is thoroughly identified with it and its interests and he feels a just pride in its prosperity and progress.

ROBERT R. PORTER. Among the older residents of Soldier Township, who have helped forward the work of development, and who have also shown their devotion and patriotism under most trying and hazardous circumstances, is the subject of this biographical epitome. His homestead containing two hundred and forty-eight acres, is situated upon section 8, and is a model of high cultivation and improvement.

Mr. Porter was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 20, 1843, and is the son of Charles and Ellen (Brandon) Porter, natives of that Isle. With his parents, when a small boy, he started for America, but on their voyage across the broad Atlantic, his mother was taken sick, and died on shipboard. With his father and one brother, and two sisters, he located, after landing in this country, in Lafayette County, Wis., from which, in the spring of 1855, they removed to Jackson County, Iowa, and in the latter locality his father died, September 20, 1860. September 4, 1861, with the ardent patriotism that burns in the breast of all his race, he enlisted in Company M, Second Iowa Cavalry, which had been mustered into the United States service at Davenport, September 1, 1861. This regiment built the barracks at Camp Joe Holt, that city, and in December went to St. Louis, and remained at Benton Barracks until February 1862. They then commenced more active operations. With the Second, Mr. Porter participated in the siege of Corinth, in the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Burnsville, Jackson, Tennessee, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc and Tupelo. He was one of that band of [illegible] under Gen. Grierson, for the purpose of destroying the railroads through Central Mississippi, and in the rear of Vicksburg, and the column of which he was a member, some five hundred strong under Col. Hatch, becoming separated from the main body, fought their way back through a large number of the enemy. In September, 1864, Mr. Porter was mustered out, and returning to Davenport, was discharged October 4, 1864. After remaining in Linn County, Iowa, until sometime during the following winter, he went into Wisconsin, and spent that season until the spring of 1865, and after that made his home in Jackson County, this State, until the spring of 1869, when he came to Monona County, and settled upon a rented farm, from which, two years later, he removed to his present residence.

Mr. Porter was married November 20, 1867, to Miss Emma C. Koontz, a native of Bedford County, Pa., and a daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Winegardner), Koontz, and their four children have been born upon the following dates: James H., September 25, 1868; Richard October 27, 1870; Charles, October 20, 1872; Nellie B., February 28, 1876.

CLINTON M. WILEY, who is engaged in farming and also a stock speculator, [illegible] 2, Belvidere Township, residing on the former, was born in Brimfield, Peoria County, Ill., June 19, 1856, and is the son of Edwin and Elizabeth (Wilson) Wiley. His father, a native of Vermont, was born in Windom County, October 5, 1820, and after receiving his education, and attaining man's estate among the Green Mountains, came West in 1841, and located in Peoria County, Ill., where he engaged in sheep raising until 1855. At that time he moved into Brimfield, a village in the same county, and entered into the mercantile trade, but several years later, commenced farming in the vicinity, and was pursuing that vocation when taken from this world by death, April 15, 1873. He was married at Westmoreland, N. H., in the fall of 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, who still survives [illegible]

They were the parents of four children: Solon W., born December 4, 1853, who died May 1, 1876; Clinton M., our subject; Walter L., born in 1863; and May, born in 1865, who died in 1869.

Clinton M., the second child, received a common-school education, of a good practical character, in the county of his birth, and was reared beneath the parental roof until attaining his nineteenth year, at which time he left home. He came West to Monona County, and for about five years worked for an uncle, who had large interests here. At the expiration of that time he purchased a half-interest in seven hundred and twenty acres of land, on sections 1, 6, 7 and 12, Belvidere Township, and commenced its cultivation. A division taking place between the partners in 1886, Mr. Wiley became the owner of one hundred and twenty well-improved acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Wiley took place March 22, 1880, the bride upon the occasion being the daughter of Charles C. and Hannah (Williams) Perrin, natives of New York State, who settled in this county in an early day, as shown in a sketch of their lives in this volume. Her name was Miss Hannah Perrin, and she was born in Monona County, Iowa. By this union there have been born two children: Bessie, May 28, 1883, and S. Howard, April 4, 1887.

SAMUEL G. IRISH, a prominent old settler of Monona County, residing at the village of Whiting, was born in Chittenden County, Vt., November 3, 1811, and is a son of Stephen and Miranda Irish. His father, in early days, followed the trade of a blacksmith, a profession "held in repute by the people," but later in life engaged in farming. He was also a native of the Green Mountain State, born June 15, 1758. As a specimen of his handiwork and as a relic of bygone times, Mr. Irish retains in his possession a log chain made by his father, which must be in the neighborhood of one hundred years old, and is excellently well preserved.

Our subject remained at home until attaining his majority, partially learning the trade of carpenter, and then removed to the State of New York, where he worked out by the month at farming, for two-thirds of a year, without losing a day. Finishing his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, he followed it for a number of years, in fact until 1855, when he came to the West in search of a home. Settling in Allamakee County, Iowa, he there remained about a year. In company with Peter Mantor and some twelve others, he went to Dodge County, Minn., where he located a claim upon which he made his home some three years. A town site was laid out by them, with the understanding that Mr. Mantor was to have it if he would put up a grist and saw mill, and on names for the new village being suggested, Mr. Irish gave as his choice, Mantorville, a name which it bears at the present time. From there he removed to Kansas, but two months of fever and ague drove him and his family back across the Missouri River into Missouri, and purchasing a farm in Clinton County, that State, he there remained until 1858, when, after a week or two spent in Monona County, he removed to Bon Homme County, Dak., where he remained some three years engaged in farming and stock-raising. Early in the war Mr. Irish received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Dakota Cavalry, and was in actual service for some three months, when he resigned. In the spring of 1864, when the columns under General Sibley were driving the savage fiends who had perpetrated the fearful murders along the frontiers of Minnesota, to their fastnesses in the mountains, Mr. Irish and his family, in common with most of the settlers of that section of Dakota, fled to Yankton for safety, and a short time after came to Monona County and purchased a farm where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for nearly twenty years. Some laughable incidents related by him of those early days may be found elsewhere in the pages of this work.

Mr. Irish is the parent of four children—Columbus G., Washington C., Omer and Jerome. Three of them, Columbus, Omer and Jerome entered the

Union Army during the Rebellion and served three years and three months. Columbus and Jerome there contracted diseases, incident to a soldier's life from the effects of which they have since died.

ANGUS O. GRAY, junior partner of the firm of Cunningham & Gray, dealers in hardware, lumber, etc., in the village of Blencoe, is one of its most enterprising merchants. He is a native of Canada, having been born at Komoka, November 1, 1854, and is the son of John and Mary (Fisher) Gray, and of Scottish ancestry. He received his education in his native land, and there made his home until the spring of 1871, when he came to Monona County with his parents, and their ten other children, by way of Clinton County. His father, John Gray, purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Blue Lake, near Onawa, and entered upon its cultivation. For about twelve years Angus O. taught school in the neighborhood of the county seat, but in 1883, entered into the mercantile trade, forming a partnership with Samuel Cunningham, and putting in a hardware stock, in the village of Blencoe, has continued in that line ever since. After coming to this county, wishing to finish his education properly, he returned to the place of his birth, and for nearly one year attended the Komoka Seminary.

LOVEADE TISDALE, a successful and well-to-do farmer of Maple Township, having his home on section 26, is a native of Iowa, born in Jackson County, January 2, 1856, and is the son of Myers and Emily (Tisdale) Tisdale. In his youth he received an education in the country schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and was early initiated into the hard work attendant upon agricultural life. He was reared to manhood beneath the parental roof, and there remained until the spring of 1874, when he made a trip to Monona County, and, after spending the season here, went further on, and located in Kansas. Two years later, not being satisfied with his situation there, he returned to this state and settled in Monona County, purchasing the farm where he is now living, in connection with his brother William E., who also resides upon the place. The farm contains one hundred and twenty acres, the most of which is under cultivation and fairly improved. Mr. Tisdale, October 23, 1888, was united in marriage with Miss Louie Manson, a native of Center Township, Monona County, who was born January 20, 1869, and is a daughter of David and Abbie Manson, old settlers of Monona County, now living on Soldier River, just across the line in Crawford county.

The brothers Tisdale are engaged in mixed farming, and are meeting with fair success, being imbued with the excellent qualities of industry, perseverance and economy, and are quite popular and esteemed in the community.

SOREN JENSEN, a well known and much valued citizen of Mapleton Township, residing on section 1, came to Monona County in the spring of 1879, and for three years made his home in Center Township. In the fall of 1882 he sold out and removed to his present residence, where he has a well tilled farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is well improved.

Mr. Jensen was born near Fredereksborg, Denmark, September 18, 1846, and there grew to manhood, receiving the elements of his education in the common schools and at an evening school and early in life apprenticed himself to learn the painter's trade. August 1, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Margareta Christiansen, a native, also, of Denmark, born March 29, 1847. In 1873, leaving his wife in the old country, he started for the United States, and after landing at New York, arrived in Chicago, July 4, of that year. Going to Sterling, Ill., he worked steadily at his trade for three years under one firm and one foreman. He had about $[illegible] when he commenced work and at the end of the three years had saved $[illegible].

with which he returned to his native land with the expectation of remaining there. Owing to the difference in their way of conducting business and the small chance of making money, he brought his family to America in the fall of 1877, and returning to Sterling re-entered the employ of the Keystone Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained until coming to Monona County as above stated. He is the father of six children, born as follows: Sophia M., September 19, 1873; Hansen H., February 23, 1879; Dora K. M., June 10, 1880; Nora C., October 29, 1882; Susie A., April 22, 1885; and Almon C., born June 13, 1888, who died April 12, 1889. Of these, Sophia was born in Denmark; Hansen in Illinois, and the balance in Monona County, Iowa. In his political views Mr. Jensen is independent of the trammels of party lines, although he rather inclines to the broad platform of the Democratic party.

EDWARD M. CASSADY, one of the leading spirits in the mercantile circles of the village of Whiting, has been identified with the interests of Monona County since 1868, arriving in this vicinity in February, of that year. He at first rented a place, but in the early fall purchased a farm, then in its native wild state, and the same season broke some of it up. This was on section 25, township 85, range 46. He erected a house on the place during the next winter, into which he removed in the spring of 1869. There he remained, engaged in agricultural labors, until 1874, meeting with abundant success. Although part of that time was marked by the terrible experience of the grasshopper plague. In 1872, when the insects were about at their worst, they seemed to have missed our subject's growing crops, and he obtained large prices for the abundant products of his field, corn bringing sixty five and seventy cents a bushel at his crib. In 1874 he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land on sections 11 and 14, of the same township to which he removed, to which he later on added two hundred and forty acres more of land in section 7, township 85, range 45. All of this property he is still possessed of. He carried on his agricultural and bucolic pursuits until 1880, when he removed to the village of Whiting, and entering into a co-partnership with Will C. Whiting, embarked extensively in the general merchandise trade. The firm still continues to carry on the business, and are noted as being among the most enterprising and public-spirited merchants of the thriving village.

Mr. Cassady was born at Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, not far from the beautiful shores of Lake Erie, on the 25th of September, 1848, and is the son of Michael and Julia (Fosmyer) Cassady. His father was a native of Ireland, and born in 1820. He came to the United States in 1836, and after remaining sometime in New York, located at Painesville, Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1863. The mother of our subject was born in New York, in 1828, and was the daughter of Henry and Olive (Ellsworth) Fosmyer, also natives of New York. Her parents removed to Canada, and from there to Kirtland, Ohio, with the intention of uniting with the Mormons, but changed their minds and settled there, and there remained until their death. Mrs. Michael Cassady, the fourth in a family of seven children, came to Monona County in the fall of 1868, and lived with Edward M. until her death, May 16, 1885. She had eight children: James; William, deceased; Edward M., John H.; Julia, deceased; Eliza, Mrs. M. O. Utterback; Charles S.; and Elizabeth, Mrs. W. A. Koon.

Our subject was the third in the family, and remained at home assisting in carrying on the homestead until February, 25, 1864, when he enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, in Company A, Tenth United States Infantry, in which he served three years. He joined his regiment at Ft. LaFayette, N. Y., where, while he was sick, the regiment left for the front and took part in the Wilderness campaign. Our subject joined his comrades, and with his regiment was engaged in the conflicts before Petersburg, June 18, 19, 21, 1864, and in those on the Weldon Railroad and at Poplar Church. From there they went to New York to guard from any riots at the polls during the Presidential election, and were afterward stationed at Buffalo. In January, 1865,

Cassady, who was one of the [illegible] soldiers to enlist, went home on a sick furlough and rendered his regiment six months later, and was stationed near Washington. They were ordered from there to Ft. Ripley, Minn., where, February 25, 1867, our subject was honorably discharged. From the latter State he returned to his home in Ohio, but October, following, he came to Iowa as stated above and in February following from Decatur County to Monona County.

Our subject was united in marriage September 7, 1878, with Miss Ida N. Whiting, who was born in Johnson County, Iowa, July 4, 1851, and the daughter of the Hon. Charles E. and Nancy (Criner) Whiting, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. She came to this county with her parents, and received her preliminary education in the district schools. She commenced teaching school in her sixteenth year, and taught for four terms, and in 1878 entered the Iowa State University, where she remained for four years.

Our subject was one of the charter members and first officers of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R.; is a Republican, and has held several local offices.

FRANKLIN AUGUSTUS DAY, now a resident of the village of Castana, and one of the pioneers of this county, is a descendant of the English Puritans. His genealogical line commences with Robert Day, who was born in England in 1605, and came to America in the "Hopewell," Captain Burdock, from London in 1624. Robert Day died in Ipswich, Mass. leaving a large family. His son, Thomas Day, was born in 1643, and died in 1718, having one son, Thomas, born about 1670 and died in 1750. The latter had a son, Jeremiah, born in 1713, who died in 1788, and who was the father of John Day, born March 4, 1751. The latter married his cousin, Miss Sarah Day, and removed from Ispwich to Winthrop, Me., in 1795, with a family of five sons and three daughters. He died in Maine October 12, 1820. Francis, the second son of John Day, was born [illegible] He married Miss [illegible] Hewins, who was born June 28, 1787, and died October 10, 1861, he died December 17 1856, in Hallowell, Me. having had only two children: Franklin Augustus, and Francis Jerome. He was a hatter by trade, carrying on that business until Franklin was about fifteen years old, when he purchased land at Hallowell Cross Roads and remained a farmer for life. For a short time during the war of 1812–15, he joined the United States Cavalry. During the latest years of his life "Uncle Frank" as he was called, dwelt in the city of Hallowell.

Franklin Augustus Day was born July 9, 1809, in Kennebec County, Me. At the district school, the academies of Monmouth and Hallowell and the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, he gained an excellent practical education. He started out in life for himself at the age of eighteen by working on his uncle's farm for $8 per month and board. Investing his wages in a watch and clothing he taught a district school the following winter. He continued to teach for three winters and one summer, a part of the time at the large town school. In 1830 Mr. Day went into a general store company with Laban Lincoln, at Hallowell, remaining about five years. During the next two years he was a member of the firm of Day & Jackson. The following year was spent in North Carolina, where he learned to detest that "peculiar institution" which John Wesley pronounced "the sum of all villainies." Returning to Hallowell he went into the mercantile business again. Two years later his brother, Francis J., became a member of the firm, assisting him to carry on the business about eight years. During all these ten years F. A. Day served as Collector and Treasurer of the old town of Hallowell, having been elected to that office in 1845. After living one year at Middlefield, Conn., and one year at Perth Amboy, N. J., he moved with all his family to Monona County, in 1855.

F. A. Day married Miss Harriet Proctor Squire, who was born in Somerset County, Me., March 31, 1809, and who died in Monona County, January 28, 1876, having been the mother of four children, of which the following is a record: Franklin Augustus [illegible] Bowles Proctor, May 31, 1831; Francis Jerome

Preston, June 28, 1840; and Harriet Elizabeth Consuelo, July 9, 1841. These four children all became school teachers, are all married, all are now living in Monona County, and there are twelve grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Shortly after coming to this county our subject lost the greater part of his property by going surety for a friend. He fitted out at St. Charles, Ill., and came through with six oxen and a span of horses, camping on the Little Sioux River, in December of the coldest winter ever known in Iowa. He bravely and energetically bore the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors for a number of years, and by his honest labors earned the gratitude of the people, and served as Postmaster at Arcola, and also at his store in old Castana. His occupations were various until 1878, when he became a member of the widely known mercantile firm of F. A. Day & Co. Five years later he sold out to Wm. T. Day & Co., and since then has been leading a retired life, aiming only to settle up his past business affairs.

Although our subject is the son of a Baptist deacon, he has never been a member of any church, or indeed of any society, secret or otherwise. Religously he is, and has been, a persistent Free-Thinker. While of a domestic nature and habit, fond of games and amusements, he has opposed the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and has never failed to bear testimony against saloons and all betting and gambling.

Mr. Day was a member of the old Whig party. His last vote as such was cast for Gen. W. H. Harrison, in 1840. From that time until 1856 he was a Garrisonian Abolitionist, and did no voting. There were twelve votes thrown in Kennebec Township on that year by himself and others, all of them for John C. Fremont. Since that eventful date he has been a warm and devoted Republican, taking a deep interest in the public affairs of both Nation, State and county.

Mr. Day has travelled the rough and thorny road of a wide experience, especially since coming to Monona County; his present position and success in life have been achieved by persistent hard knocks. Despite the fact that he has been a vehement advocate, a rough-and-ready controversialist, his opponents have not failed to give him credit for honesty, ability and sincerity. Kennebec Township, or in fact Monona County, contains but few citizens who are more widely known or more respected and esteemed than the gentleman of whom this annal is written.

CHARLES I. WHITING, Cashier of the Mapleton Bank, and one of the leading citizens of that prosperous village, was born at Huntsville, Ala., December 6, 1855, and is a son of Newell A. and Eliza Whiting, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in the pages of this ALBUM. He came to Monona County with his parents in the spring of 1858, and grew to manhood in the then little village of Onawa, receiving his education in its graded schools. He also was in attendance at Bayliss's Business College at Dubuque and Des Moines, and assisted his father in the latter's store at Onawa until the fall of 1877, when he removed to Mapleton, and in company with his uncle, Baxter Whiting, engaged in the hardware business under the firm name and style of Whiting & Co. This was one of the pioneer mercantile establishments of the place, and was operated by them until March, 1881, when they disposed of it to James Garrison, by whom it is still carried on. The Mapleton Bank, which was organized September 1, 1878, by Baxter Whiting, W. H. Bliss and Charles I. Whiting, demanding his entire attention, our subject, in March, 1881, assumed the position of Cashier, which he has held ever since. The bank had originated in their hardware establishment, occupying one corner of their store room, but on their selling out to Mr. Garrison it was removed to its present handsome quarters. A close attention to the business needs of the community, and a courteous and affable manner toward all with whom he comes in contact, have won Mr. Whiting a warm place in the hearts of almost the entire community, and he is one of the most popular business men of that section of the county. Notwithstanding his business cares, which have ever given him



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES I. WHITING, VILL. OF MAPLETON.

ample employment, he still takes time for reading, thought and study, and keeps himself thoroughly well-posted upon matters of general interest. He is a young man who labors not for self alone but may always be found aiding the enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the community in which he has cast his lot. He has taken charge of the Mapleton Park, under direction of the village board, and has made it what it is, a place of beauty and the pride of the people. He has served in the city government, both on the village board and as Recorder, with considerable ability and credit to himself, and is ever foremost in all public enterprises.

Mr. Whiting was united in marriage, September 25, 1879, with Miss Flora E. Giddings, a native of Luzerne County, Pa., who was born March 8, 1860, and is a daughter of James D. and Mary Giddings. Her father was for years a merchant at Onawa, but is now a resident of Mapleton. Of this marriage there have been born two children—Mary E., July, 19, 1880 and Flora S., June 25, 1883.

During the summer of 1889 Mr. Whiting completed at Mapleton one of the finest residences in the county, at a cost of over $10,000, including grounds, which is a model of modern architecture and convenience. Heated by furnace, lit by gas, with hot and cold water, bath rooms, electric bells, etc., it leaves little to be desired as a place of residence. A view of this, the finest dwelling house in Monona County, may be found on another page in this volume.

Socially Mr. Whiting is a member of Quarry Lodge, No. 404, A. F. & A. M., at Mapleton, and of Maple Valley Lodge, No. 399, I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. EAST, a [illegible] of Kennebec Township, living on section 14, came to Monona County, September, 1869, and on the 2d of November, 1870, after purchasing the relinquishment of the claim of Charles Tucker, who had settled on the land about two years [illegible] stead, Tucker returning to Indiana. Here Mr. East has made his home for the greater portion of the time since.

John T. East was born in Greene County, Ind., January 17, 1842, and is the son of John H. and Mary A. East. His father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1807, and settled in Indiana at an early date. In the spring of 1842, our subject, an infant but a few months old, was brought to Iowa by his parents, who located in Davenport. Four years later the family removed to Linn County, where they made a permanent settlement in the spring of 1846. After receiving his education in the district schools, February 22, 1859, in company with his father and others, he started for Pike's Peak, but on their way, discovering a large number returning disappointed from that locality, they concluded to change their destination to California, which they accordingly did. After engaging in mining in the latter country, at which they made but little money, in the fall of 1861 the father returned to Iowa, but our subject remained another year. During the summer of 1862 our subject was offered a position on the special police force of San Francisco at a salary of $100 per month, but having made up his mind to return home, it proved but a little temptation, and in November of the same year he came back to Linn County. For the following two years he was there engaged in farming, but, in the spring of 1865, removed to Monticello, Jones County, Iowa, where he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade. While a resident of that city, May 29, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria E. Butler, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., born January 12, 1845, and after making his home there for some three years, drove through to Monona County, as above stated.

In 1875 our subject again went to California, and from San Francisco to Portland, Ore., and the Columbia River, and engaged at mining near Canyon City. June 12, 1876, he started for home by way of Camp Harney, through southern Oregon, with a team to Winnemokkee, Nev., on the Central [illegible] his home July 4, following. His father, who had [illegible] Center, Grant Township, was killed by the falling

of a tree, when chopping in the woods, near Smithland, Woodbury County, January 21, 1868. His mother died here July 12, 1883.

Mr. and Mrs. East have had a family of six children, of which the following is a record: Arthur H., who was born June 17, 1868, died November 23, 1883; Addie L. was born March 1, 1870; Charles A., born March 13, 1872; Zimrie W., born February 17, 1875; Merlin A., born January 9, 1877, died February 17 of the same year, and Cora J., born March 25, 1881.

CORNELIUS VAN DORN, a pioneer of Monona County, and the second settler in the township of Grant, was born in New Jersey, June 2, 1793. In his youth he received a common-school education and grew to manhood in the place of his nativity. Early in life he removed with his parents to Saratoga, N. Y., where, for some time they were engaged in carrying on a hotel. From that celebrated spot, with the family, our subject removed to Ohio, when about twenty years of age and settled in Richland County.

On his marriage, in 1822, Samuel Wilkinson, his father-in-law, gave the bride, as a wedding present, a forty-acre tract of land and he purchased a like amount. This, as was common in that day in the Buckeye State, was heavily timbered, and young VanDorn set to work to clear it up preparatory to tilling the soil. On this tract of land he made his home until 1854. In October of that year he came to Iowa. Locating in Fayette County, he rented a farm about a mile southeast of West Union, where he resided all winter. From there he rode on horseback the following May to Monona County, on a tour of investigation and back in June, to rejoin his family. In July, having determined to locate here, he loaded a portion of his household goods and with his wife and two of his children started for his newly selected home. Three of the family remained in Fayette County to take care of the crops, and there were rejoined by the father some two months later who returned to close up his business there. After selling off the results of his labors there he started for Monona County with the balance of his family and arrived at his home here October 28, 1855.

Mr. Van Dorn, as shown in the historical portion of this work, purchased the old Seth Smith farm on section 3, Grant Township, the site of the first settlement in the township, so that both first and second settlers were located upon the same tract. This he improved and upon it made his home until taken from this world by death, October 13, 1876.

Cornelius Van Dorn was married in Washington Township, Richland County, Ohio, June 12, 1822, to Miss Mary Wilkinson, a native of Lexington, Ky., and daughter of Samuel Wilkinson, who died September 23, 1879, having been the mother of thirteen children: Lavinia, born April 25, 1823, the wife of Samuel Bixler, residing in Ohio; Jane C., born October 15, 1824, died in California July 6, 1886; Emily A., Mrs. William Bowers, born November 17, 1826, living at Decatur, Ill.; Virgil, born in Richland County, Ohio, July 4, 1828; Washington, born March 6, 1830; Hannah, Mrs. G. Long, born January 30, 1832, residing in California; Martha S., Mrs. William Burtun, born September 27, 1834, residing in Onawa; Amanda L., Mrs. J. Sharon, of Oregon, born May 27, 1836; and Elizabeth, in July 1839; Livingston, March 15, 1841; Burgess, August 15, 1842, living at Spokane Falls, Wash.; James, born October 17, 1844, engaged in the real-estate business in the same city; and Mary, born July 24, 1846, died June 18, 1861, the first death in Grant Township.

WILLIAM L. COONES, one of the old settlers of Monona County, now residing in Lake Township, on section 17, came here in October, 1856, and settled on land now owned by Tobias Fegenbush. At that early day there were only three families beside himself in what is now Lake Township, those of Edward Clark, James Stillwell, and Frank Brooks. He remained here until the 19th of May, 1857, and then returned to Warren County, Ill., where he made his home until August, 1871. At the latter date he started with a team for Council Bluffs, and in

that city spent the following winter. In March, 1872 he again came to Monona County, settling on a rented farm on section 17. One year later he removed to section 21, but in the spring of 1874 returned to the former place. He was engaged in tilling the soil of this farm until March, 1881, when, having purchased the place where he now lives, he removed on it.

Mr. Coones was born in Louisville, Ky., August 22, 1836, and is the son of John and Rebecca Coones. While an infant in arms he was taken by his parents to Clark County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood. Reared upon a farm, he drew his education from the district schools of the neighborhood and remained at home until attaining his majority. In 1854, he commenced life for himself, working out for different farmers in the vicinity of his father's home for some two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Iowa and remained in Tama County until October, 1856, when he came to Monona County as above stated.

Mr. Coones was united in marriage at Louisville, Ky., August 11, 1861, with Miss Mary C. Fegenbush, the daughter of Tobias and Caroline (Berringer) Fegenbush, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this Album. By this union there has been a family of six children: Sarah E., born May 29, 1855; William A., September 24, 1858; an infant boy that died unnamed, born December 11, 1859; Clara C., March 31, 1861; Rhoda R., July 11, 1863, and George W., March 15, 1870.

HENRY W. C. HAMMAN, a prosperous farmer of Monona County, was born December 6, 1836, in Germany, and received his education in the Fatherland. In 1852 he came to the United States with his parents, but on their arrival at New York his mother died in that city. With his father he came to Iowa and settled in Clayton County, where the former died January 2, 1887. Henry remained at home until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri Cavalry at St. Louis, as a musician in what was known as Siegel's Body Guard, and served about two years. The company of which he was a member being mostly engaged in the advance, was always placed in peril, and on one expedition was cut off from the column for over a week and given up for lost at headquarters. They hid in corn fields, subsisting on the raw corn, but finally made their escape. Having been injured by the fall of his horse, Mr. Hamman was sent to the hospital and from there received his discharge, returning to his home in Clayton County. He engaged in the mercantile trade at Ottumwa, Iowa, whither he went and where he remained till 1871, when he removed to Listonville, now Danbury, Woodbury County, in which village he engaged in farming until the fall of 1879, when he came to Monona County.

Mr. Hamman was married in the fall of 1879 to Mrs. Elizabeth D. (Busacker) Levaranz. She was born in Germany, April 13, 1846, and in that country married Joachim Range, who died, leaving three children—Wilhelmina M. E., born September 21, 1866; Fritz, born February 8, 1867; and Marie, born January 8, 1869, who died in the fall of 1874. Coming to America in 1871, she was again united in marriage in Wisconsin with William C. Levaranz, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1870, and settled in Clayton County, Iowa. In 1871 he came to Monona County and purchased the farm upon which Mr. and Mrs. Hamman now reside. Here he made his home until October 7, 1877, when he started out on horseback to hunt up the cows. Notwithstanding [illegible] about him, but in spite of all inquiries and searches nothing could be heard either of him or the horse. [illegible] and two children, and for two years awaited his coming anxiously, but giving him up for dead, in the fall of 1879 she was united in marriage with Mr. Hamman. A few days after the ceremony the absent husband returned to his home but his mind was gone. He had been taken insane after leaving home, and was found near the railroad track near Logan, in Harrison County, badly bruised and in an insane condition, and was placed in the poor-house of that county. The horse was never heard from [illegible]

robbed for the sake of the animal, but the matter still remains a mystery. He was taken to the insane asylum at Independence, where he died, leaving two children: Anna, born October 4, 1873, and John, born November 18, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Hamman have had three children: Bertha, born March 6, 1879; Henry, March 2, 1881; and Emma, born June 30, 1882. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Hamman is a Democrat.

ERICK K. LEE, one of the industrious and influential citizens of Jordan Township, residing on section 26, came to Monona County in the spring of 1877 and purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of wild land, which forms a part of his present farm. By hard work, energy and judicious economy, he has added to this until he is now the proud possessor of a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres, all well fenced, and one hundred and twenty acres of it under cultivation, the balance being devoted to stock purposes, to which he gives a considerable share of his attention.

Mr. Lee was born near Christiana, Norway, May 25, 1845, and is the son of Knudt and Carrie (Erickson) Lee. His father, a native of the same locality in Norway, was born February 28, 1886, and was engaged in farming in his native country until 1850, when he crossed the ocean, bringing with him his wife and children, and located in Dane County, Wis., where he engaged in farming, making that his home until 1883, at which date he came to Monona County. After farming about four years in Jordan Township he sold his land, but still makes his home here, with his son Erick. About 1840 he married Miss Carrie Erickson, a lady born in Norway, March 8, 1822, who died in Monona County April 8, 1805, having some nine children.

Erick Lee grew to manhood on his father's farm in Dane County, Wis., and received in youth a good, common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he went to work for himself on some rented acres, where he carried on threshing during the season until 1876. At that date he removed to Iowa and, locating in Webster County, for about a year was engaged in carrying on a farm, at the end of which time he settled in this county, as above stated.

Mr. Lee, July 14, 1870, in Greene County, Wis., was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Bohn, a native of Norway, born near Christiana, September 29, 1853, who died November 18, 1887, in Monona County. Of their children the following is a record: Christiana was born July 14, 1872, in Green County, Wis.; Anna Carina, June 5, 1874, in Green County; Knudt, in Webster County, Iowa, October 4, 1876; Clara, in Monona County, December 23, 1878; Hannah Maria, August 5, 1881; Isabella, born January 9, 1883, and died October 4, 1889, and Henry, born August 25, 1886.

HENRY L. GILMORE, who is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising on his large farm of two hundred and ninety acres on section 21, Sioux Township, which he has well improved, is a native of Ohio. He was born March 22, 1832, and is a son of Menzy and Matilda Gilmore, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts, June 9, 1792, of Scotch-English ancestry, and the latter born in Vermont February, 17, 1797. They were married in Vermont in 1819, and four years later emigrated to Ohio. The father died in the spring of 1880, having been the parent of twelve children, only six of whom are living.

Henry L., the fifth child of his parents, was reared to manhood in the Buckeye State and received an excellent education, and on reaching his majority adopted teaching as a profession. For eighteen years he followed this business with immense success, but in 1865 removed to Butler, DeKalb County, Ind., where he engaged in the lumber business and continued in that line of trade until about 1884, when he came to Monona County and, locating on the farm where he now lives, initiated his present business.

Mr. Gilmore received his higher education in Hiram College, then under the Presidency of James A. Garfield, and at the widely-known University

at Oberlin, Ohio. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, but, for some reason or other, never entered into active service.

Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage, August 17, 1857, with Miss Minnie Wheeler, a native of Ohio. By this union they have had two children, of whom the following is recorded: Byron H., who was born in 1858, married Miss Ida McCurdy, a native of Indiana; Clara, who was born in 1862, married Edward Seaton.

Mr. Gilmore is a member of Forest Lodge No. 269, A. F. & A. M., located at Butler, Ind. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Turin.

MILO J. HENDERSON, the popular landlord of the St. Paul Hotel, at Rodney, and proprietor of the livery, feed and sale stable at the same place, came to Monona County in 1868, with his parents. John C. Henderson, his father, was a native of Susquehanna County, Pa., where he grew to manhood and received a fair education. At the age of thirty years he came to Iowa, and in Scott County took up a tract of land and commenced its tillage. From there he removed to the neighborhood of Muscatine, where he followed the same vocation for seven or eight years, moving thence to Atchison County, Mo., and in 1868 came to Monona County and took up eighty acres as a homestead on section 32, Grant Township, and is still a resident of the county. He was married about 1850 to Miss Eliza Boice, a native of Ulster County, N. Y., who was born February 13, 1827. They had a family of seven children—Ida, deceased; Milo J. Burton, living in this county; Henrietta, deceased; Jennie, Mrs. David Carter, of Glenwood, Iowa; Lettie, at home; and Chapman.

Milo J. Henderson was born in Scott County, Iowa, November 12, 1854, and removed with his parents to the various localities in which they settled, and was about twelve years of age when the family came to Monona County. Receiving the most of his education in the schools of this county, he here grew to manhood, and at the age of nineteen years started out in life for himself, renting a tract of land in Grant Township, which he tilled for some eight years. Removing to Woodbury County he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, where he carried on his agricultural labors until October, 1888, when he sold out and removed to Rodney, purchasing the St. Paul Hotel. About a month previous to this he had opened a general store at Ticonic, but only remained there some thirty days. He had purchased the livery barn previous to coming here.

Mr. Henderson was married, December 31, 1877, in Grant Township, to Miss Cora E. Morris, who was born in Potter County, Pa., November 21, 1859, and is the daughter of Mark and Freelove Morris. Of this union there have been four children—Edna Blanche, who was born October 27, 1879, and died October 31, 1882; Ellie J., who was born in Woodbury County August 19, 1883; Guy Hall, who was born in Woodbury County, March 12, 1885; and Boll J., who was born August 31, 1886.

JOHAN DONNER is a prominent representative of the German race, who have transplanted to the fertile lands of the Northwest the habits of economy and thrift characteristic of that people, and have, by the exercise of those virtues, risen from comparative poverty to a state of ease and comfort. He is a resident of the town of Franklin, living on section 15, where he settled in 1866.

Johan Donner was born in Prussia, October 12, 1828, and there received in youth the rudiments of a good common-school education. Attaining manhood's years, he sought to earn his living at any work that he could find to do, and was there married January, 21, 1855, to Miss Sophia Miller, a native of the same kingdom, who was born November 9, 1829. Perceiving the impossibility of bettering his condition in the overcrowded labor markets of the Old World, he decided to seek a new home in the Great Republic of the West, and

accordingly, in October, 1863, he started for New York. After eleven days spent on the voyage he landed on America's shore, and immediately proceeded to Buena Vista, Fayette County, Ohio, where he found employment in a stone quarry. There he remained until the fall of 1866, at which time he came to Monona County, arriving at Onawa on the 22d of October. He purchased forty acres of land on section 15, Franklin Township, for which he paid $280, which land was entirely unimproved. His means being limited, he erected a primitive log cabin, 16x24 feet in size, in which he and his family made their home until 1882. By this time, having acquired more means, he built the neat frame residence, 18x28 feet in size, and a story and a half in height, in which he now lives. Since then he has added forty acres to his farm, and has brought the most of it, by energetic and intelligent labor, to a high state of cultivation.

Mrs. Donner departed from this life November 17, 1879, dying of a cancer. She was the mother of five children: Mollie, born September 18, 1856; Minnie, December 6, 1858; Augusta December 5, 1860; Louisa, October 1, 1869, and Frederick, whose birth took place June 15, 1873. Mr. Donner and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, at Onawa, of which denomination he is an active and zealous member. He was prominently identified with the organization of the society, was one of its original members, and was one of the leading promoters in the building of the church edifice.

ISAAC U. RIDDLE, the popular Supervisor and old pioneer of Soldier Township, came to Monona County in the spring of 1865, in company with his brother, Moses, walking most of the way from their home in Story County, arriving at the house of Mr. Agens, April 6. After looking the country over Mr. Riddle purchased, on the 16th of April, the southwest quarter of section 4, Soldier Township, where he now resides. He broke up about ten acres of sod that season and made his home with his brother, in a little cabin on the latter's place, but boarded most of the time with Mr. Agens. In the fall his sister came out to keep house for her brother which she did for about nine months, when she was married and then his father and mother came out and took up their residence with him, remaining until the fall of 1866, when the father purchased a farm and moved to Crawford County. In the fall of 1868, up to which time he lived with his brother Moses, he removed to his own place and made his home in a "dug-out" cabin and in the spring of 1880 erected his present residence.

Mr. Riddle was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 9, 1837, and is the son of Matthew B. and Eleanor (Underhill) Riddle. In 1859, he removed to Story County, his parents having preceded him the previous year. About May 20, of that year, he went to Polk County, Iowa, where he followed mason-work during the summer and fall of 1859, but returned to his home in December and remained in Story County until entering the army. In June, 1861, Mr. Riddle enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Infantry, one of the most gallant regiments that left our noble State, and one that won for itself immortal glory. At Blue Mills, Mo., the regiment met the enemy for the first time, and although greatly outnumbered, held their own. On Shiloh's bloody field the Third Iowa, under the immediate command of their division General, Stephen A. Hulburt, protected the flank when W. H. Wallace's men broke and ran, and were highly commended in the general orders of the day. At Hatchie River, Matamoras, and at the siege of Vicksburg he participated in the conflict with his regiment, but June 24, 1863, was detached from the company while lying in the front of the latter named place, and sent to brigade headquarters. He never rejoined the company but participated in most of the engagements in which his regiment took part, at Jackson and on many another field. At the expiration of his term of service he was sent to Davenport, Iowa, where he was mustered out and discharged, June 22, 1864, and returned to Story County, where he remained until coming to this county, the following year. He has taken an active and prominent part in the development of the county, especially the eastern portion, and has watched its growth from the day when

there was but one family and two other men beside himself and brother within its limits, to its present population and prosperous condition. Twenty-four years have made a vast difference in the county.

Mr. Riddle was married May 3, 1898, to Miss Mary Koontz, a native of Bedford County, Pa., who was born July 4, 1855, and is the daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Winegardner) Koontz. Of this union there have been born four children—John J., Matthew B., Clark C. and Frank F. Mr. Riddle was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in November, 1883, and has served in that capacity ever since, being re-elected to the position three times, the last being the hard campaign of November, 1889.

VIRGIL VAN DORN, the son of Cornelius and Mary (Wilkinson) Van Dorn, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere, was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 4, 1828, and received in his youth a practical, common-school education. He grew to manhood in the Buckeye State. After attaining his majority in April, 1850, he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and locating in Nevada County, that State, engaged in mining for about ten years. He removed, at the expiration of that time, to Butte County, where he embarked in the cattle business upon a ranch and made his home there until the fall of 1887, when he came to Monona County and purchased land. He now makes his home with his brother Livingston, a prominent and influential farmer living on section 3, in Grant Township.

WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, the station agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company at Turin, and the Postmaster of that village, was born in Leicestershire, England, March 15, 1840. His father, John C. Roberts, a native of the same county, born October 7, 1811, was a teacher as well as a farmer, and was a remarkable well-educated gentleman, reading and speaking several languages. About 1833 he married Miss Lydia Faulkner, a native of the same section, born December 18, 1812. In 1845 the family removed to the United States, and after a few years spent in Quebec, Canada, settled at Kenosha, Wis., where the father has been engaged ever since, in teaching. There was a family of seven children: Robert F., Lydia E., John H., William E.; Esther H., deceased; Richard A. R., who died in the army; and George F.

William E., the fourth child, crossed the ocean with his parents in childhood, bound for America, and landed at Quebec, from which, after several years' residence in Canada, he landed at Kenosha, Wis., May 11, 1850. In the latter city he grew to manhood, and being carefully educated by his father, has become an excellent scholar. At the age of eighteen years, he commenced teaching, and was thus employed, when on the 19th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Wisconsin Infantry, known as the Park City Grays, and was in the engagemen at Falling Water, Va. The regiment having been enlisted under the three months' call, in August of the same year he was mustered out at Milwaukee, and returned home. One year later, August 23, 1862, he re-enlisted, this time in Company I, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, in which he was commissioned as First Lieutenant. Throughout the campaigns in Tennessee and Kentucky, including the famous siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the subsequent movements around Chattanooga, and on the road to Atlanta, he bore a gallant part, but being disabled by sickness, April 1864, at Natchez, Miss., he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Wisconsin, and engaged in farming for about a year and a half. For the two succeeding years he was the station agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Woodworth, and was then transferred by the same company to Chelsea, Iowa, where he performed similar duties for four years and a half. After two years service at Delmar, Iowa, he left the service of the company, and entered into the law business at the latter village, but a short time afterward removed to Clinton, where he was engaged on the

ager. Again re-entering the employment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, he was made their agent at Battle Creek, Ida County, and from there, three years later, transferred to Mapleton. Six years service in that city was finished before his removal to Turin, he taking possession of the latter office, November 15, 1886. He was commissioned as Postmaster of Turin, May 9, 1889.

Mr. Roberts was married July 4, 1862, to Miss Anna M. Osgood, a native of Brookline, Vt., who was born July 28, 1841, and is a daughter of John S. and Jane (Orgus) Osgood. Her father, a native of the same State, was born July 24, 1812. Her mother was also born in the Green Mountain State in November, 1811, and died October 14, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have had two children: Ettie Isadore, was born November 7, 1869, at Chelsea, Iowa, and was married April 25, 1888, to William F. Reynolds, of Austin, Ill. The second child, Annie Osgood, was born October 7, 1879, at Battle Creek, Iowa, and died ten days later. In their family is an adopted child, Osgood Roberts, who was born June 2, 1879, whom they have had since he was about a year and a half old.

FRANCIS M. NORWOOD, who is engaged in carrying on a farm in West Fork Township, on section 25, came to Monona County August 23, 1867, having purchased a place the previous spring, without seeing it. There was a small house upon it and about forty acres of the land was broken at the time of his settlement. Here he has made his home ever since.

Mr. Norwood was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 26, 1818, and was reared to manhood in that portion of the Empire State. In early life he adopted millwrighting as a business and remained in his native county until the winter of 1844–45 when he moved to Cattaraugus County. Two years later he removed to Warren County, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1851. Returning to Cattaraugus County, he there remained until the spring of 1867, when he came to Monona County, spending some three months on the road hither. He floated down the Allegheny River on a flatboat to Pittsburg and down the Ohio to Cairo, Ill., from which point he came by steamboat via St. Louis, up the Missouri River to Council Bluffs. Having purchased tickets from St. Louis to Onawa Landing, on their arrival at the Bluffs it was found they were the only passsengers coming North and, to save expense, the captain of the boat hired a team which brought Mr. Norwood and his family across the country to this county.

Mr. Norwood was married in Tompkins County, N. Y., August 5, 1838, to Miss Mary Bush, a native of that county and the daughter of John and Betsy Bush. They have had a family of thirteen children: Eugene F., born June 4, 1839, died in the Andersonville prison-pen, he having enlisted and served in Company F, One hundred and Forty-seventh New York Infantry; Elnora F., born April 29, 1841; Verona A., February 6, 1843; Delos M., November 22, 1844; George M., November 14, 1846, Lorilla A., August 20,1848; Margaret A., August 13, 1850; Betsy M., November 19, 1852; Alonzo P. and Lorenzo P. (twins) January 9, 1855; John J., February 22, 1857; Alice May, January 4, 1859, and William F., March 10, 1861. Mr. Norwood is an educated and intelligent gentleman and acted as correspondent for the Onawa *Gazette* for a number of years. In November, 1867, he was elected Justice of the Peace of the township, and has acceptably filled that office up to the present time, with the exception of about two years, and in the cases brought before him only one of his decisions has been reversed by a higher court.

MOSES ADAMS, one of the pioneers of Monona County, is now a retired farmer living in Onawa. He came to Monona County April 20, 1858, and made his residence upon section 16, Franklin Township, and actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1882. In the spring of the latter year he removed to Onawa to spend the remainder of his days. He was born May 28, 1824, in Kennebec County, Me., and is the son of Jedediah and Mary

(Adams) Adams, natives also of the Pine Tree State. He received a good practical New England district-school education, and was reared upon a farm, remaining with his parents until 1844, when he came West, and settled in Illinois. In various counties of that State he made his home until the fall of 1857, when, after a trip to the home of his birth, he came to Iowa, and remained through the winter in Keokuk County. The following spring he came to Monona County with a breaking team of four yoke of oxen and a covered wagon, and was engaged that summer in turning the tough prairie sod.

Mr. Adams was united in marriage August 15, 1863, to Miss Olive B. Lord, a native of Maine, who was born March 24, 1831, and who is the mother of three children: Andrew, born May 19, 1864, who died January 31, 1880; Adelia, born September 18, 1865, who died October 15, 1865, and Adelia, born November 9, 1867, now the wife of Allan B. Kiler, of Onawa. Mr. Adams has taken a great interest in the upbuilding and development of this county.

JOHN B. COMLY, M. D., of Mapleton, born in Winnebago County, Ill., May 5, 1860, is a son of Charles and Mary (Ludwig) Comly, of Pennsylvania. His father was born October 22, 1814, and his mother January 5, 1816. They were married December 8, 1836, and removed to Illinois in the spring of 1854, settling on a farm in Winnebago County, where they still reside. On the father's side they trace their ancestry back to Henry Comly, who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1682, and whom, history states, was the secretary of that noble Quaker leader. He died in 1684, leaving one son, Henry, also, and from him the Doctor is of the eighth generation in descent. The family has increased until it is quite numerous in and around Philadelphia. They are all members of the Society of Friends.

Dr. Comly was reared on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools and the high school at Pecatonica, Ill. In 1877 he entered a drug-store as clerk, where he remained one year, after which he read medicine in the office of Dr. D. Newell. In the fall of 1881 he matriculated in the medical department of the State University, at Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated February 28, 1884. Returning to Northern Illinois he engaged in the practice of his profession at Ridott, Stephenson County, where he remained until January 1, 1888. The spring and summer of that year he spent in attending lectures at the various medical institutions in Philadelphia, and on February 11, 1889, opened his office in Mapleton. He is a member of Stephenson Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F., at Freeport, Ill.

GEORGE J. MYERS, a business-like and enterprising farmer of the town of Lake, residing on section 29, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., July 8, 1825, and is the son of Jacob K. and Martha Myers, the former a native of Wrythe County, Va., born October 9, 1799, and the latter of Hawkins County, Tenn. When George was about two years of age his parents removed to Monroe County, Ind., where our subject worked at home upon the farm, and attended the district school. In 1845 they all removed to Marshall County, Ill., where September 1, 1853, George J. was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Hendrick, and on the 23d of the same month removed to Clarke County, Iowa, where he entered some two hundred acres of government land, and built him a house. He opened up a farm, and tilled the land until the spring of 1859, when he traded a part of it for a farm in Adams County, where he lived eight years. He then returned to Clarke County, where he made his home until the spring of 1874, at which time he came to Monona County, and rented a farm. He soon purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, on which he erected a house, and improved about sixty acres of it, which he afterwards traded for his present homestead of eighty acres. February 18, 1867, Mrs. Myers de-

parted this life, leaving a family of six children and her husband to mourn their loss. She was born June 6, 1832. The following is a record of her children: Marion B. was born October 26, 1854; Mary F. September 22, 1856; Martha I. January 30, 1859; Jacob Ellsworth October 13, 1861; Katie J., March 11, 1864, and James S., born November 29, 1866. May 27, 1868, George J. Myers married Miss Annie McIntosh, a native of Ohio, who was born March 19, 1838, and who is the mother of one child: Florinda B., born May 14, 1869.

WINSLOW A. GREENE, the well-known editor of the Onawa *Sentinel*, and one of the leading journalists of the county, came to Onawa in May, 1868, and, in co-partnership with C. H. Aldrich, of whom he purchased a half interest, carried on the paper known as the *Monona County Gazette*, for about two years. Purchasing his partner's interest, he occupied the editorial tripod alone for about a year, and then disposed of the business as shown elsewhere. While engaged in the restaurant business, he started the *People's Press*, a history of which is given in the annals of Onawa and Mapleton, and remained in connection with that journal until the fall of 1873. From that date until 1881, he gave his entire attention to operating the restaurant, but in the latter year was engaged as local editor of the *Gazette*, which position he filled for about two years. In 1883, he removed to Whiting and established the *Sentinel* at that place, which he sold two years later to W. H. Wonder. Returning to Onawa, he instituted the Onawa *Sentinel*, which he ran alone until January 1, 1887, when John H. Jones was admitted to a partnership, and the firm thus formed have carried on the paper ever since. A history of this journal is given elsewhere in the pages of this ALBUM.

Mr. Greene was born in Geauga County, Ohio, July 3, 1833, and is the son of Amplias and Lovina (Fox) Greene. His father was born in New York in 1802, and his mother in New Hampshire, February 22, 1804, and both removed with their parents to the Western Reserve, Ohio, among its earliest pioneers. In that locality they resided until overtaken by death, the father in 1872 and the mother in 1874.

The subject of this epitome, the eldest son and fourth child in a family of ten, was reared upon the farm, assisting his father in his agricultural labors and attending the subscription schools of that day until some fourteen years of age. His father being in somewhat limited circumstances, Winslow was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and taught school with which to obtain the means to attend the college at Oberlin. While in the latter institution, which he soon entered, he worked at whatever he could get to do around the city, at eight cents per hour, and thus managed to carry himself through several terms. On completing his studies, he adopted teaching as a profession and followed it for upwards of fifty terms, both in Southern Ohio and at Council Bluffs, being the principal of the High School at the latter place one year. He commenced teaching in the latter city on coming to Iowa, in 1864, in an old frame building on Stutsman Street near the present Methodist Church edifice. He was the first principal in the first brick schoolhouse built in Council Bluffs, and upon the completion of the first High School building, near the Presbyterian Church, was transferred to the High School, of which he was principal about one year. It was in that city that he began his newspaper career, as local editor of the *Nonpareil*. It was by accident that he became a newspaper man. On account of dissipation, his predecessor was discharged, and at the earnest solicitation of Col. J. W. Chapman, who was then the editor of the *Nonpareil*, Mr. Greene very reluctantly consented to act as local editor a week or two, until some other person could be found. But the work proved to be pleasant to him, and satisfactory to the proprietors of the paper, and he remained with that journal several months until being called to Sioux City on business for the paper, he stopped over in Onawa a day, to visit his friend Dr. A. S. Billings, and, at the solicitation of friends, who knew something of his newspaper record on the *Nonpareil*, he concluded to buy a half interest in

the *Monona County Gazette*, as stated above. While he is very much interested in the newspaper work, he looks back upon his school work as really the most satisfactory work of his life.

Mr. Greene was united in marriage, December 24, 1868, with Miss Julia A. Sanford. This lady was born in Haverhill, N. H., August 13, 1849. They are the parents of five children: Nellie, born February 17, 1870, died August 26, 1870; Eva L., was born June 15, 1871; Florence, born September 30, 1873, died March 29, 1874; Mabel, was born October 3, 1875; Charles, August 20, 1877; and Anna, born April 14, 1880, died June 14, 1880.

LYCURGUS GODSEY, one of the extensive stock-raisers of the town of Lake, residing on section 2, township 85, range 46, is one of the influential men of this section of the county. Young, active and energetic, and full of ready business tact, he seizes the opportunity of the moment and turns it to his own profit and emolument.

Mr. Godsey was born in Putnam County, Mo., February 25, 1854, and is the son of A. L. and Margaret E. Godsey. At the age of eleven years he removed with his parents to Mills County, this State, and grew to manhood, surrounded by home influences upon the parental farm. He received his education in the district schools and remained at home until his marriage, which took place on the 30th of December, 1878. Upon that day he was united to Miss Ada Roe, the daughter of David and Catherine Roe, a native of Fremont County, Iowa. He rented a farm in Mills County, where he and his young wife settled down to housekeeping, and there made their home until the fall of 1880. Determined to find a larger field for his efforts and extend the scope of his business, he came to Monona County with the first frosts of that year and settled on the Baxter Whiting land on section 2, where he now lives. He is extensively engaged in the raising of stock, giving the most of his attention to Hereford cattle and the various grades of the same. Since coming here he has met with great success, and is ranked with the solid men of the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Godsey are the parents of four children, all boys, who bear the following names: Isaac, Frederick, Darwin and Nicholas.

WILLIAM T. RAWLINGS, who is making a specialty of thoroughbred English Shire, and Norman [illegible] on horses, on his farm on section 9, Center Township, where he has about thirty fine representatives of these excellent strains, settled in this county in August 1868, in the town of Kennebec, where the village of Castana now stands. He had come here from Grant County, Wis., and made his home in Kennebec Township for about four years, when he sold out and located on the place where he now resides. This latter was entirely wild land when he bought it, but he has now about one hundred and twenty acres of it under the plow, ten acres in native timber, and four in a planted grove, the balance being in pasture.

Mr. Rawlings was born in Cornwall, England, November 12, 1841, and is the son of John and Mary Rawlings. When he was about four years of age the family came to America, locating for a time in Racine County, Wis., where the father carried on a farm for about three years, and then removed to Grant County, in the same State, where he died September 30, 1864. At the age of eighteen years, our subject left his home and started to learn his father's old trade, that of a miller, at Platteville, which he followed for about two years and a half. In the spring of 1862, he went to California, and was there engaged in teaming until June 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin, and for the next two years was variously employed. Having no means but a pair of strong arms and a willing spirit, he came to Monona County, to found his fortune, and his success has kept pace with his hopes. In a few short years he has built up a pleasant home, and has surrounded himself with all the comforts of life, the result entirely of his own efforts.

Mr. Rawlings was united in marriage, February

21, 1856, with Miss Emma Carritt, a daughter of Thomas R. and Mary Carritt, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. By this union there has been born to them the following five children: John, November 25, 1879; Thomas A., May 8, 1871; Minnie A., May 9, 1879; Judson Jay, July 1, 1884; and Susan Belle, September 29, 1887.

JOHN BAGBY. Among the general farmers and stock-raisers of Sherman Township, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, occupies a prominent and influential position. His fine property, which consists of some four hundred acres of most excellent land on section 24, is well and handsomely improved, and a large portion is brought under cultivation, and, together with his extensive stock interests, places him among the wealthy and well-to-do people of the county.

Mr. Bagby, the seventh child in a family of twelve born to his parents, first saw the light near Wheeling, W. Va., October 6, 1834. He is the son of Elijah and Rebecca (Sales) Bagby, both of whom were born in West Virginia, the former in 1796, and the latter in 1800. They were married amid the mountains and valleys of that wild, yet beautiful section of our union, in 1820, but when our subject was still a small child, removed to Ft. Wayne, Ind. In the neighborhood of that busy city, the latter was reared and made his home with his parents, until some sixteen years of age, when, with the adventurous spirit, characteristic of the American people, he pushed out in the world to battle for himself. The great West coming into prominence just about that time, attracted his attention and he came hither, locating at Plattsmouth, Cass County, Neb., where, for three years, he was engaged in running the ferry across the turbid Missouri. In 1853 he removed to Harrison County, Iowa, and built him a cabin near the Monona County line, and during the winter carried on hunting and trapping, attending to his farm duties during the summer months. He is credited with having built the first bridge across the Little Sioux River, and was prominently identified with the upbuilding of Harrison County. In 1869, he abandoned the wilder sports on account of the growing scarcity of game, since which date he has given his entire attention to agriculture. Finally he came to Monona County and settled upon the extensive farm upon which he now resides.

Mr. Bagby was united in marriage in April, 1856, with Miss Lucia Bengin, a native of Illinois, and by this union has been the parent of nine children, only three of whom survived infancy—William, Elvira and Calvin. William married Miss Belle Hoag, in 1887; and Elvira became the wife of C. McCue, January 1, 1889.

CHRISTIAN L. CHRISTIANSON came to Monona County in the spring of 1879, and settled in Soldier Township on section 31, where he still resides, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. On coming here he purchased some unimproved land and built the house he now occupies, which is 20x32 feet in size and a story and a half high, that summer, and broke about twenty acres of land, and fenced the eighty acres.

Mr. Christianson first opened his eyes July 10, 1841, at the home of his parents, Christian and Sigri (Thompson) Christianson, in a beautiful valley of Norway. He was reared to manhood in his native land, and there received a fair education. May 12, 1865, he sailed for America in search of the favors of fortune. Landing upon the soil of the great Republic, he came to Chicago, Ill., arriving there July 10, and made his home in that metropolis of the Northwest, where he found employment working at the carpenter's trade. There he remained until the spring of 1879, when he came to Monono County as above stated. He has been quite successful since coming to this country, and has raised himself from comparative poverty, to a position among the well-to-do farmers of the county. His farm, although small in dimensions compared with some others, is highly cultivated and well improved, and is most beautifully situated.

Mr. Christianson in due time was united in mar-

riage in the Kingdom of Norway, with Miss Helena Hansen, a native of that country, and the daughter of Hans and Catherine Hansen. By this union they have had a family of seven children, born upon the following dates: Lena Amalie, July 22, 1860; Ludwig W., February 14, 1864; Celia C., June 19, 1867; Christian, September 18, 1869; George H., September 19, 1871; Albert, born June 5, 1874, died in infancy; and Albert, born January 22, 1878.

CHALMERS A. MILLER, one of the intelligent and well educated citizens of Center Township, who is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, came to Monona County in October 1869, from Story County, Iowa, and at first located on section 17, having purchased one hundred and twenty acres. Upon this he remained until 1873, when he removed to his present home on section 3, where he has a most excellent farm, embracing three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which are devoted to cultivation, the balance being in pasture and meadow, except about nine acres, which are covered with natural and artificial groves. His house, which is one of the neatest and most tasty in the neighborhood, commands a beautiful view, and is highly eligible as a residence.

Mr. Miller was born April 11, 1845, in Carroll County, Ohio. His father, John A. Miller, a native of Virginia, who was born about 1809, came to Jasper County, Iowa, in 1854, where he died the same year. His mother, Mary Miller, was born in Ohio in 1810, and with her husband came to Iowa in 1854, and died in Monona County, October 28, 1887, at the residence of her son John, in the Soldier Valley.

Chalmers was one of a family of nine children born to his parents, the others being Ephraim, Albert, Solomon, Joseph, Ellen, Hannah, John J., and Ruth M. He came in childhood to Iowa with his parents, and the year succeeding his father's death, with his mother he settled in Story County; this was the spring of 1855. There he remained until May 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and served three years upon the Western plains. The regiment fought in several battles and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West, and our subject was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., and honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, May 17, 1866. Returning to the farm in Story County, he there remained about a year, when he was married, February 28, 1867, to Miss Jane Kirkendall, a native of Ohio, who was born December 9, 1843, and is the daughter of James and Rebecca Kirkendall, and soon came to Monona County. Having received an excellent foundation for his education in the district schools of Ohio and Story County, Iowa, and being of a studious temperament, improving his time, he finished with a course at a commercial college at Des Moines, and for the first few years of his residence here was engaged in teaching school. March 3, 1888, he met with a serious accident while crushing corn fodder, his sleeve catching in the gearing and crushing his hand, fortunately the left one, to such a degree that amputation was necessary.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had a family of eleven children—Harvey O., John C., Olive A., Lena E., Effie, Mary E., Ruth, Richard G., Ruey, Robert and Hugh H. Richard G., born March 4, 1881, was drowned in the water tank into which he fell while playing, June 25, 1884. Robert died in infancy.

JOSHUA G. WILLIAMSON [illegible] and highly-respected citizen of the town of Lake, having his fine home on section 5, came to this county in the spring of 1873. He settled, at first, on a farm which he had purchased in Maple Township, but the title proving defective, or in dispute, he traded it for the farm where he now lives. The same summer, as the land was unbroken [illegible] forty acres. The next year he got up a house, into which he and his family moved in January, 1875. [illegible]

work, system and considerable judgment, the improvements now are counted among the best in the township, and the farm noted as being highly cultivated and productive.

Mr. Williamson is a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., born January 4, 1822, and is the son of Hiram and Susan (Graffius) Williamson. He was reared upon a farm among the hills and valleys of the Keystone State, and remained at home until the spring of 1860. In the spring of that year he rented a farm in the same county, which he tilled for five years, and then moved West, settling in Winnebago County, Ill. Renting a farm in that locality, he recommenced his labors, and two years later came to terms with the owner and purchased it. In 1872 he sold out, but remained there for another year, raising a crop on a piece of rented land. At the end of that time he came to Monona County, as above noted.

Mr. Williamson was united in marriage November 23, 1847, in Huntingdon County, Pa., with Miss Mary Davis, a native of that State, and daughter of John C. and Nancy Davis. By this union they family of eleven children: William G., Hiram, Anna L., John D., Howard C., Samuel K., James E., Martin E., Alexander C., Henry and Joseph—the last two are deceased.

GUST PETERSON, a leading Scandinavian farmer of the town of West Fork, residing on section 24, came to Monona County in 1877, and went to work for Judge C. E. Whiting. In the spring of the following year he entered the employ of Lewis Pike, with whom he remained four years, at the end of which time he rented of W. B. Whiting the farm upon which he now resides, and carried on farming, on shares, for two years. In the spring of 1885, he formed a partnership with W. B. Whiting, with whom he is engaged in the cattle business, devoting a large share of his attention to the rearing of Short-horns.

Mr. Peterson, a native of Sweden, was born March 8, 1858. His mother dying when he was yet an infant, he was taken by an uncle, with whom he remained until about sixteen years of age, when, with a view to the advancement of his fortunes and freedom to rise in the world, he came to America. He located in Chicago, on coming to this country, in the spring of 1874, but a short time after removed to Union County, Dakota, where he made his home until the fall of 1877, after which he came to Monona County, as above stated.

The marriage of Mr. Peterson took place in Onawa, June 10, 1886, the bride being Miss Bertha Wicklund, the daughter of A. and Bertha Wicklund. Of this marriage there have born been two children—Roy H., born May 14, 1887, and Maud E., born April 16, 1889.

S. LIVINGSTON VAN DORN has seen perhaps as many of the changes that have taken place on the Missouri Slope as any other man residing in this county, having been early inured to pioneer life, when this region was yet in its infancy. A son of that sturdy pioneer, Cornelius Van Dorn, the second settler in what is now Grant Township, he came to Monona County with his parents when about thirteen years of age and has practically been connected with its growth and upbuilding from that to the present time.

S. Livingston Van Dorn was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 15, 1841, and is the son of Cornelius and Mary (Wilkinson) Van Dorn, whose life history has been given elsewhere in this ALBUM, and at the age of twelve years came to Iowa with his parents who settled in Fayette County. From the latter point, in 1855, he came to Monona County, and with his father and mother settled on section 3, in Grant Township, when its only other settler was Seth Smith. Here he has remained ever since. He received his education in the pioneer schools, rough cradles of learning, around whose hallowed walls cluster so many fond memories, and grew to manhood amidst the delightful scenes, of his youthful days. In assisting his father in carrying on the home farm, he remained beneath the parental roof until attaining his twenty-second

year, at which time he engaged in farming, a business which he has followed ever since. He is the owner of one hundred and two acres of excellent land on sections 2 and 3, all of which is well improved. The buildings upon it are of an excellent character and a large share of his attention is given to stock-raising.

Mr. Van Dorn was married, April 4, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth Ross, a native of Richland County, Ohio, born March 29, 1851, and daughter of William and Jane (Fletcher) Ross. By this union there have been born four children, only one of whom is living—Florence J., born March 31, 1886. The others were two that died unnamed in infancy, and Blanche, who was born February 27, 1889, and died July 1, following.

REV. CHARLES NORTHROP LYMAN, pastor of the Congregational Church at Onawa, was born at Hartford, Conn., May 14, 1835, and is a son of Diodate B. and Eliza (Vibbert) Lyman, natives of Connecticut. His father, who was born at Manchester, November 17, 1809, spent his life upon a farm. In 1867, he came to Iowa and settled in Harrison County, and died at Dunlap, February 13, 1888. He was the son of Daniel Lyman, who was born in East Hartford, Conn., January 5, 1768, and who married Miss Lydia M. Brewster, a lady who was born May 7, 1772, at Lebanon, in the same State. They were the parents of seven children. Both he and his wife died in Connecticut, the former December 9, 1854, and the latter about 1863. The father of Daniel Lyman was Deacon Joseph Lyman, and through him the family is traced back in England and Scotland to the twelfth century. The grandmother of our subject, Lydia M. (Brewster) Lyman, was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, one of the Puritans who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Eliza (Vibbert) Lyman, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was born at Manchester, Conn., March 23, 1812.

Charles N. Lyman, the second in a family of five children, was reared upon a farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and for one or two terms attended the academy at Manchester. At the age of seventeen years he experienced religion and began the preparation for the ministry. Entering Monson Academy, he there remained two years, and in the fall of 1851 matriculated at Yale College. After remaining at the latter two years, he spent twelve months in teaching, and then, returning to the college, was graduated by that institution in July, 1859, in a class of one hundred and twelve. He engaged in teaching, and soon entered the Yale Theological Seminary at New Haven which he left in February, 1862, and took up his work in the ministry as pastor of the Congregational church at Canton Centre, Conn., having been ordained and installed in October of that year.

In the summer of 1864, resigning his pastorate, Mr. Lyman enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Connecticut Infantry, but his congregation would not accept of his resignation, preferring to grant him leave of absence instead. Shortly afterward he was appointed Chaplain of the Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, which was a part of the Twentieth Corps, and was ordered to join the regiment at Atlanta, and was present with them in their expedition through Georgia and the Carolinas, and at Raleigh when Johnson surrendered. After participating in the Grand Review at Washington, he returned to his native State and resumed his pastoral duties, and there he remained until October, 1868, when he came to Iowa and took charge of the Congregational Church at Dunlap.

January 1, 1871, Rev. Mr. Lyman came to Onawa, since which date he has been connected with this church and has grown necessary to the people of the community. He has also served most acceptably three terms as County Superintendent of schools in this county, and has been the Chaplain of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R., since its organization, and was one of the [illegible] society.

Mr. Lyman was married [illegible], 1863, at New Haven, Conn., with Miss Eveline Upson, a native of Berlin, Hartford County, Conn., who is the mother of four children: Charles Russell, who was born at Canton Centre, Conn., Janu-

ary 10, 1867, died November 24, 1881; Theodosia S., born at Dunlap, Iowa, September 7, 1870; Winthrop Brewster, born at Onawa, Iowa, July 14, 1872, and George Henry, born in the latter city, March 9, 1876.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, an industrious and energetic farmer and stock-raiser of Sherman Township, having his residence upon section 4, dates his citizenship of Monona County from the 22d of July, 1871. He is a native of Dover, Ohio, and was born April 29, 1842.

Levi Reynolds, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1796, and removed to Ohio early in life. His later years were passed in Winona, Minn., where he died November 22, 1869. Joseph's mother, Martha (James) Reynolds, was born in Ohio, February 12, 1813, and was married in the same State, December 12, 1839. She died in the Buckeye State, December 30, 1845, having been the parent of three children: Lydia Jane, who died in the fall of 1869; Joseph J., of whom this sketch is written; and one unnamed, that died in infancy.

Joseph J. Reynolds, received his earlier education in the place of his birth, and at the age of twelve years removed with his father and sister to St. Paul, Minn., and from there to Winona, in the same State. Leaving home at the age of sixteen years, he commenced to work out at farm labor in Winona County, which he was following at the breaking out of the war.

On the 29th of April, 1861, in response to the first call of the President for troops to quell the rebellion, Mr. Reynolds enlisted in Company K, First Minnesota Infantry, a regiment that has immortalized itself on many a stricken field. Leaving St. Paul in July, he was sent with the regiment to Alexandria, Va., and became a part of the famous Army of the Potomac. On the bloody fields of Bull Run, under both McDowell and Pope, Manassas' Gap, Williamsburg, Harper's Ferry, and Antietam, he proved his manhood. In the fall of 1862, he was transferred to Company I, First United States Cavalry, with whom he participated in many engagements. Fredericksburg, Kelley's Ford, Williamsport, Foxtown, Brandy Station, and in the awful slaughter of the three days battle on the field of Gettysburg, he was ever foremost with his gallant regiment, and was present in some forty-two engagements throughout the war. It was his good fortune never to receive a scratch. On the 29th of April, 1864, at Culpeper Court House, Va., he received an honorable discharge, and returned to Winona County, Minn., where, Cincinnatus like, he returned at once to the plow.

In February, 1869, Mr. Reynolds removed to Dakota, locating near Springfield, where he remained until July, 1871, and then came to Monona County, and settled on the farm where he now resides. This property contains some two hundred acres of most excellent land, lying on sections 3 and 4, all of which is well improved.

Mr. Reynolds was married in Floyd County, Iowa, to Miss Amanda Adams, who was a native of this State and who died in Dakota, September 16, 1870. Mr. Reynolds then married Miss Amelia Adams, July 8, 1871, who died a little later. For a third time Mr. Reynolds essayed matrimony, July 30, 1876, wedding Miss Lovina Odell, a native of Wisconsin. They have a family of six children: Levi L., Roland, Joseph W., Martha, Royal and Della; and an adopted child, Louden.

Mr. Reynolds is also engaged in the live-stock business at Blencoe, in this county.

FRANK L. DAY, another representative of that well-known pioneer family, is the son of F. A. and Harriet P. (Squire) Day, and was born in Hallowell, Me., July 1, 1832. He came West with his father's family in 1855, and with them settled in Monona County. For about three years he made his home beneath the parental roof, and then removed to his farm on section 8. In the spring of 1863, he engaged in the fur business for a Missouri River company, with whom he remained until 1866, when he opened the store at Old Castana, which latter he carried on until



B. D. HOLBROOK.

Christmas day, 1878. He then sold out, and removed to his present home on section 5, 84, 45. In the summer of 1874 he built a grist-mill, which he still owns and operates. He was married December 21, 1853, to Miss Abbie L. Davis, a native also, of Hallowell, Me., who has been the mother of one child, George P., born April 11, 1861, now the cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Sioux City.

BERNARD D. HOLBROOK, one of the firm of Holbrook & Bro., bankers, at Onawa, is a descendant of one of the first colonists of New England. From Morse's Genealogical Register we find that Thomas Holbrook, a native of Dorsetshire, England, sailed from Weymouth, on the south coast of "white-cliffed Albion" on the 20th of March, 1635, with his wife, Jane Holbrook, and four children, John, Thomas, Anne and Elizabeth, and came to the Plymouth Colony, Mass., and settled at Weymouth. He died in 1674. Thomas, his second son, who was born in England in 1625, and was, therefore, ten years old when he crossed the water, became one of the leading citizens of the towns of Scituate, Weymouth and Braintree, and died in the latter place in 1697, leaving a family of children, among whom we may find Deacon Peter Holbrook. The latter was born in 1655, and died May 3, 1712, at or near Mendon, in the Old Bay State. Among his children was John, who was born September 24, 1679. He married Miss Hannah Chapin, and after raising a family, departed this life, full of years, May 11, 1765, at Bellingham. His widow died at the same place, April 12, 1770, in her eighty-sixth year. Josiah, the son of John and Hannah Holbrook, was born January [illegible], 1[illegible]. He served in the Colonial militia through both of the French wars, and in the latter years of his life transplanted his family from Massachusetts to New York State, settling at Pompey. There he died February 4, 1873. He was the husband of two wives, Peggy Ives and Mary Moffett, and had a family of children. One of these, David, whose birth occurred July 28, 1759, served as a soldier during our struggle for independence, receiving a severe wound at the battle of Bennington. After the Revolution he settled at Lafayette, N.Y., where he engaged in the practice of medicine, and there died November 29, 1832.

Henry L., the fourth child of Dr. David and Mehetabel (Wells) Holbrook, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 28, 1799. He received the elements of his education in that part of the great Empire State, principally at Pompey Hill. While there, in his younger manhood, he spent several years in teaching school, but about 1828 he removed to Somerset County, Pa., and for several years was principal of the Somerset Academy. While residing there, May 12, 1829, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Connelly, a native of that county, who was born in 1804. In 1834 he removed to a farm which he had purchased in the vicinity, where he made his home until 1865. In the spring of that year, with his family, he removed to the State of Iowa and settled in Monona County, where he made his home until called away by death, February 11, 1874, his wife only surviving him until the 30th of May following. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Holbrook were the parents of seven children: Charles H., of the firm of Holbrook & Bro., bankers, of Onawa; Eggleton W.; Bernard D., of whom this sketch is written; Norman Bruce, now President of the Iowa County Saving Bank, at Marengo, Iowa; Marcellus, the President of the Valley Bank, at Missouri Valley, Harrison County; Emily J., the wife of Hon. [illegible] F. Mc[illegible], of Onawa, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Mary B., the wife of M. A. Freeland, one of the leading business men of Onawa, whose life narrative is given in another part of this work. Henry L. Holbrook was, during his residence in Somerset County, one of its leading citizens and a stanch and trusted member of the Democratic party and filled the office of County Surveyor there for many years. He never engaged actively in business after moving to Iowa. Of sterling integrity and simple tastes, like most of the race from which he sprang, the result of his life, upright and simple, [illegible] will [illegible]

lead his descendants for many generations in the paths of moral rectitude.

Bernard D. Holbrook, of whom this narrative is written, was born in Somerset County, Pa., May 22, 1834, and is the third son of Henry L. and Mary (Connelly) Holbrook, above mentioned, and was reared to manhood in that portion of the Keystone State. He received his elementary education in the common schools of his native county, finishing with a year at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa. Then a few years were passed in working on the home farm in summer and teaching country schools in winter until March, 1855, when he came to Iowa County, Iowa, where he engaged in surveying and in the study of law. In November, 1856, he returned to the place of his birth, where he remained through the following winter, pursuing his legal studies. In the spring of 1857 he came to Monona County. He had been here in the summer of 1855, in company with C. E. Whiting and others from Iowa County, and had invested his earnings in Monona County lands. On his arrival, in 1857, he and his brother, C. H., became interested in the Monona Land Company and surveyed and platted the town of Onawa. During that summer he was engaged in surveying in the neighboring Territory of Nebraska, and spent the following winter at Omaha. In the spring of 1858 he returned to Onawa and at the spring term of the District Court was admitted to the bar, Judge M. F. Moore being on the bench. He carried on the practice of law, at the same time being engaged in the real estate business in connection with his brother, Charles H. His law business he transferred to Monk & Sellick in 1867, up to which time he had prosecuted it continuously. In 1865 the firm of Holbrook & Bro. had commenced the general banking business in connection with their real estate dealings, and to this Mr. Holbrook devoted his entire attention after giving up his law practice. He has been prominently identified with public affairs, having served as a member of the board of county supervisors, Mayor of Onawa, and many years as one of the board of education of the latter city.

Bernard D. Holbrook was united in marriage, May 13, 1862, with Miss Mary F. Oliver, a daughter of Henry W. Oliver. She was born in Ireland, July 14, 1838, and came to America with her parents when she was but four years of age. Her father settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he died November 25, 1888, at the age of eighty-two years. Her mother is still living in Pittsburg. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook are the parents of nine children, of whom the following is the record: Olive E., born June 21, 1863, died February 8, 1864; Parker K., born September 23, 1864; Margery O., born June 14, 1866, died January 31, 1874; George O., born December 27, 1867; David O., May 29, 1872; Evans, January 15, 1875; Norah, December 21, 1876; Edith, March 27, 1880; and Frank L., born August 26, 1882, died April 18, 1883.

Mr. Holbrook is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 223, A. F. & A. M., and has been for several years Master of the lodge.

A member of the Onawa Improvement Company, Mr. Holbrook gives a large share of his attention to the upbuilding of his home city and county, and has the interests of the community at heart. In politics Mr. Holbrook is a stanch Democrat, and was a member of the National Peace Convention in Philadelphia, in 1866, and the National Democratic Convention of 1868.

WILLIAM H. STANLEY, a self-reliant, energetic and enterprising farmer living on section 9, in the town of Fairview, is a native of Winchester, Randolph County, Ind. He is the only son of Jonathan and Sarah (Cox) Stanley, and was born January 16, 1839. He had one sister, Mary. Both his parents were natives of North Carolina who had removed to Indiana at an early day, in which State in the fall of 1862, the father died at Warwick, in the Government hospital, he being at the time a member of the Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry. The mother died in 1880.

William H. Stanley obtained an excellent education in the district schools in his youth, and in early manhood assisted his father in carrying on the farm. June 14, 1857, he was united in marriage

with Miss Matilda E. Davis, a native of Maryland, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Davis, and in the following fall removed to Sauk County, Wis., where he established a home of his own and commenced life on his own account. He purchased forty acres of land and succeeded fairly as a farmer. Being a man of fair abilities and rigid integrity of character, he filled minor offices of trust in that locality, among them that of clerk of the school board, constable, etc. In the fall of 1865, he disposed of his property, and removing to Monona County, located upon some railroad land which he cultivated until the fall of 1870, when he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 8 and 17. In 1879, the Missouri River having washed away the greater part of his land, he went to O'Brien County, this State, where he engaged in carrying on a farm and in auctioneering, until the fall of 1881. From there he removed to Sioux Rapids, Buena Vista County, where he opened a restaurant, but in July, 1882, removed back to Monona County, purchasing the farm where he now lives. Upon this place he has erected a neat and comfortable house and convenient outbuildings, and personal observation of his farm shows that thrift and enterprise are leading characteristics of the hardworking owner. He takes considerable interest in political affairs, and has held the office of Township Clerk and Town Trustee here. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and a consistent Christian gentleman.

HON. [illegible] is a valued and respected citizen of Center Township, who is at present representing the Seventy-third District, in the Representative branch of the General Assembly of the State, is one of the pioneers of Monona County, and one of its largest land-owners. He is engaged in carrying on his large and productive farm of seven hundred and sixty-four acres of land, his residence is situated upon section 15. He was born in [illegible] County, Ohio, November 18, 1832, and is the son of Frederick and Catherine (Brookover) Roe, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born about 1800, died in Darke County, Ohio, in November, 1871. His mother, a native also of the Keystone State, of German ancestry, died in the winter of 1856, in Ohio. Our subject was the fourth in a family of eight children, the others being, Eliza J.; Rheney E., Harrison and William are deceased; Jeremiah, Joel and Eli.

In his youth, Mr. Roe attended the district school in Jackson Township, Darke County, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years commenced serving an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, at which he served about two years. The succeeding year he was engaged in studying in the school again, but in 1852 removed to Union City, Randolph County, Ind., on the line, and started a forge of his own, and there remained until September, 1855, when selling his tools, and packing up, he came to Iowa. He had been successful in speculating in town lots in that city, and had when he came here about $700, besides his wagon and span of horses. He arrived in Monona County, in October, of the same year and settled upon the east half of section 15, where he now lives. In December, 1856, he went to Story County, and through that winter was engaged in teaching school, returning to his farm in the spring. As the summer of 1857 drew to a close he returned to Story County and was there married, October 1, 1857, to Miss Eliza A. Miller, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, born July 3, 1840. The following winter he taught school in the same locality, and in the summer of 1858 was engaged in carrying on the farm of his mother-in-law, in that county. In the spring of the succeeding year he settled on his farm here, which he has made his residence ever since. He was identified with the organization of the township and taught the first school within its limits, in the winter of [illegible].

Probably within the county there is no better known or more highly valued citizen than our subject, and the appreciation of the people has been shown at several times by placing him in prominent positions of responsibility. In 1880 he took his place on the board of supervisors of the county and [illegible] to the fall of 1884, he was Representative.

to the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, which position he is filling at this writing, having been re-elected to the Twenty-third General Assembly in the fall of 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Roe are the parents of seven children, born as follows: Benjamin F., September 17, 1858; Ruey M., October 27, 1860; John F., born November 14, 1862, died January 13, 1863; Charles F., born January 22, 1864; William C., March 7, 1866; Flora, born March 25, 1868, died October 10, 1878; and Ray F., born February 25, 1881. Mrs. Roe is the daughter of John and Marzy (Miller) Miller, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1813, and died in February, 1855, in Jasper County, Iowa. The latter a native of Ohio, born about 1811, died November 30, 1871, in Monona County.

EDWARD E. BAKKE, the well-known and enterprising dealer in boots and shoes, at Onawa, is a native of Norway, and was born near Christiana, July 22, 1842. His father was a farmer by occupation, and our subject was reared in the rural districts of his fatherland, receiving his education in the Government schools. At the age of eleven years he was apprenticed to a shoemaker to learn the trade, serving five years, as is the custom in the old country. He worked at this business in Norway until the spring of 1866, when he came to America and located in Dane County, Wis., where he followed the same avocation. July 3, 1868, he arrived at Onawa, and entered the employ of Elijah J. Walker, with whom he followed his trade until November 1, 1872, at which date he bought out the stock and business of his employer and started for himself. This was in a small rented building on the corner of Iowa Avenue and West Broadway, but, three years later, he removed to a larger one, and in 1882 erected his present substantial store building, at a cost of $1,900, where he carries a complete stock of everything in his line.

Our subject was married, July 1, 1871, at Onawa, by the Rev. A. Arveson, to Miss Mathea Christofferson. She was born in Norway, February 24, 1846, and came to America June 22, 1870, with her brother, Martin Christofferson, and sister, the wife of Carl Moen, of Onawa. By this union they have had a family of three children—Oscar C., who was born February 11, 1873; Louise A., May 13, 1876; and Agnes O., July 2, 1880. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he took a prominent part in the organization of the society of that denomination at Onawa. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the City Council, and is a member of the Onawa Building Association. He is also the owner of a well-improved farm on section 17, in Lake Township, and in the summer of 1888 erected the fine brick building now occupied by J. R. Thurston & Son, at a cost of $2,600, the upper room of which is fitted up as a hall, and is occupied by the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. lodges.

Mr. Bakke came to this county without any means, he and two brothers being the first Norwegians to settle at the village, but by industry, economy, and that happy faculty of making friends given to but few, he has acquired a position worthy of emulation.

THOMAS A. DENTON, an influential and prominent citizen of the town of Jordan, living on section 2, was born in Greene County, Ind., October 30, 1848, and is the son of George B. and Margaret (Rector) Denton. His father was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1821 and grew to manhood in that locality. At the age of nineteen years, the latter went to farming in Greene County on his own account, but after four years removed to Texas. Two years experience in that country sent him back to Indiana, where he lived until 1879, and then removed to his present residence in Butler County, Kan. About the year 1841 he was married, his wife being a native of Owen County, Ind., who was born in 1819.

Thomas A. received a common-school education and grew to manhood at the home of his father, but at the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to

Woodruff County, Ark., but a year later came to Iowa, and after spending three years in Adams County, located in Pottawattamie County, where he farmed three years. Between this and contracting on street work in Council Bluffs, he remained thus occupied until the spring of 1884, when he removed to his present residence, purchasing one hundred and three acres of land, seventy-five of which he has under cultivation.

Mr. Denton was married December 31, 1865, to Miss Nancy Ellis, a native of Green Bay County, Ind., and daughter of William and Martha (Ellis) Robinson. A family of seven children have come to them, of whom the following is the record: Martha M. (Mrs. Charles E. Jones,) was born November 25, 1866; Elizabeth (Mrs. John Rhoten), April 25, 1868; Winnie May, May 31, 1874; Mary Alice, May 25, 1876; Anna Capitola, April 20, 1879; George William, February 24, 1882; Sarah Jane, born, March 7, 1873, who died May 8, the same year. Mr. Denton is Justice of the Peace of Jordan Township, and has always voted the Democratic ticket.

HARRY C. MOSHER, of the firm of H. C. & H. J. Mosher, proprietors of the Sherman Stock and Grain Ranch, one and one-half miles north of Blencoe, is one of the leading stock-raisers and dealers of the county. He came to Onawa, Monona County, October 1, 1869, with his son, Henry J., who was then about nine years of age, and brought with him about thirty-five head of cattle from Cass County, Mich., which, after taking care of for two years, he sold for $5 a hundred. This proving a profitable deal he took his son and started for the Pacific Coast, and after spending a year in Oregon, came back to this county, in July, 1873. He then purchased a lot of cattle, fed them through the winter, and shipped them in March to Chicago, but without much profit. About that time he removed to Utah Territory, and worked in a lumber camp, keeping the boy in school at Ogden, and January 18, 1875, made his way into Nevada, and thence to California, in the meantime sending his son to Oregon to an uncle. Returning to this county, in 1876, he a short time after, made a trip to the Black Hills but in the fall of 1877, came back and helped his brother upon his farm in this county, and thus continued until 1880, when he and the son formed the present partnership, and purchased the farm of two hundred and forty-five acres on section 3, Sherman Township, upon which their ranch is situated.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., June 7, 1833, and is the son of Jeronomy and Laura (Deuel) Mosher, both of whom were also natives of the Empire State. His father was both a farmer and carpenter, and about the year 1837 removed with his family to Cass County, Mich., where he died in the fall of 1847. Mrs. Mosher passed from this life in the spring of 1851. The subject of this narrative started in life for himself in 1852, leaving the farm in charge of his eldest brother, and worked out by the month for five years. He then purchased a place in Cass County, and was engaged in agriculture in that locality until the fall of 1868, when he sold out, and came to this county the following spring.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1857, to Miss Hannah Jones, who died June 28, 1868, in Cass County, Mich. She was a native of Ohio, and the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Henry J., is in partnership with his father.

JOHN P. OLSON, a prominent and influential citizen of Fairview Township, residing on section 16, came to Monona County in 1869, having, in partnership with his brother Martin, purchased a farm on section 8. About a year subsequently he bought his brother's interest, and upon this farm he lived some five years longer, and then purchased the place where he now lives. This contains about one hundred and seventy-five acres, eighty-six of which are under cultivation, the balance being devoted to meadow and pasture. He has a large and commodious house and good outbuildings, and gives a large share of his attention to the raising of stock, some six head of

horses, seventy of graded cattle and one hundred and fifty hogs forming his herd.

Mr. Olson is a native of Skeen, Norway, and was born October 1, 1845. He is the son of John and Sarah Olson, the former of whom died when John was about three years of age, and the latter one year later. He was brought up by his uncle Simon Simonson, and spent the time until his twelfth year in attending school. His relatives dying he removed to the village of Skeen, where he pursued his education until about sixteen years of age. The next two years were spent as a sailor on board the "Speed," a vessel engaged in the lumber trade, making a voyage to England, to America, to Sweden and to Spain. Having seen the futility of his efforts in this line to advance his prospects, he left his native land, April 20, 1862, on a sailing vessel bound for the United States, and landed at Quebec, Canada, in the latter part of June. From there he went to Neenah, Wis., where he spent some two years in farming, succeeded by sailing on the lakes for five years; after which he came to Monona County.

Mr. Olson was married, April 22, 1870, to Miss Stena Gullickson, a native of Norway, who had come to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. In 1851 her people had removed to Minnesota, and in 1868 came to Monona County. By this marriage there have been ten children—Julia, James K., Carl C., George E., William H., Gustav A., Leonard S., Carl C., John S. and Stella. All are living except the two who bore the name of Carl C., one of whom died in April, 1882, and the other January 3, 1884.

GEORGE R. OUTHOUSE, a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Monona County, and who is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Jordan Township, resides upon section 21. Our subject was born in Clinton County, Ill., August 28, 1831, and is the son of John and Martha (Smith) Outhouse, a biography of whom is given elsewhere in the pages of this ALBUM. When some five years of age he removed with his parents to Caldwell County, Mo., but in 1839 was taken by them to Adams County, Ill., and while there, at the age of eight years, was baptised into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and still practically and hopefully holds to the faith of that denomination, although repudiating the doctrine of polygamy and all its vices, and has been a conscientious believer in the church founded by Joseph Smith, the Prophet. About 1840, with the family, he settled at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., where he remained until September, 1847, when, owing to persecution from the surrounding people, the family left that city of refuge and went down the river on a flatboat to St. Louis, thence to Clinton County, where they made their home for about five years, George doing a large share in supporting the family on account of his father's ill health. After a short sojourn in Andrew County, Mo., the family removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in the spring of 1851, where they made their home for about two years. Having been up in this region in the winter of 1853-4 prospecting, George R. Outhouse brought the family here on the 4th of April, 1854, and settled at Preparation, where they made their home until 1855.

Our subject resided on a farm which he purchased in 1855, in Belvidere Township, to which he removed the family, until 1871, at which date he removed to Jordan Township, locating on the site of his present residence. He is the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater portion of which is in one body, and he has over two hundred acres in cultivation, devoting the balance of his land to stock-raising.

Mr. Outhouse was married September 21, 1863, near Moudamin, Harrison County, to Miss Nancy Phillis Shaw, a native of England, who was brought to this country when an infant, by her parents, Henry and Nancy Shaw. She died August 5, 1864, having been the mother of one child, Joseph Alma, born June 27, 1864. Mr. Outhouse was again married, November 24, 1867, wedding Miss Mary M. Hunter, who was born in Caldwell County, Mo., December 5, 1840, and was the daughter of

A. L. Hunter, of Jordan Township. Of this union there have been born eight children: George Paul, September 4, 1865; John Thomas, January 1, 1869, and died September 15, 1870; David Parley, born March 27, 1871; Oley Monno, March 28, 1873; Nancy Rhoda, March 7, 1875; Peter Marcus, November 30, 1877; William Ryan, July 12, 1879; and Mary Emma, February 18, 1881. Mrs. Outhouse died March 23, 1881, and is buried in Jordan Cemetery.

DAVID W. LOTSPEICH, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, of Belvidere Township, residing on section 25, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, near the city of Burlington, August 8, 1846, and is the son of Eden L. and Malinda (Caldwell) Lotspeich. His father was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 9, 1810, and received a better education than was common to the majority of people of that day. The latter grew to man's estate in that State, and at an early age in manhood removed to Menard County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. From the latter place he removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, and was one of those who organized and named Washington Township, where he made his home until May 4, 1884, when he died and was buried in Trinity Cemetery. He was the son of Ralph and Amelia (Rigby) Lotspeich, the former a native of Ohio, and one of the pioneer Methodist preachers, who traveled the country over in company with the famous Peter Cartright. Eden L. was married in 1835, to Miss Malinda Caldwell, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born February, 19, 1814, and had a family of eleven children

David W. grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools of Des Moines County, and at the age of twenty-three years, after a short visit to his parent's place of nativity, went to Indiana, where he was employed as Superintendent of sales by a machine company having a territory of several counties in the eastern part of the State. After four years' service in that locality he was transferred to the eastern part of Iowa, and for five years attended to the business of the same corporation in that locality. In 1878 he removed to Fremont County, Iowa, and engaged in farming, and thence removed, in June, 1881, to Monona County, and located where he now lives, having purchased eighty acres of wild land. He has added to this place until he now owns about two hundred acres, all of which is under fence, and one hundred acres under the plow, the balance being in meadow and pasture. Upon this place, which is known as the Hiawatha Valley Farm, he is, to some extent, engaged in the breeding of Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Lotspeich was married, December 31, 1876, at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Adda Peckham, a native of Columbus, Ohio, born February 26, 1853, and the fifth child of Richard M. and Melvina (Webb) Peckham. Her father was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, June 15, 1812, and on attaining his majority removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged as a master mechanic. In 1854 he removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he is engaged in farming on a large scale. His wife was born at Andes, Delaware County, N. Y., April 28, 1826, and removed with her parents to Ohio in childhood. She died February 26, 1872, in Des Moines County, this State.

Mr. and Mrs. Lotspeich have three interesting children—Rose M., born November 22, 1877; Ruth E., March 24, 1881; and Kathie E., June 15, 1886. When the family first came to Monona County Mrs. Lotspeich taught the first term of school in District No. 4, Belvidere Township, in her sitting room, and had about twenty scholars.

OLE KNUTSON LEE, a prominent and representative citizen of Soldier Township, engaged in carrying on his large and well-improved farm on section 34, came to Monona County, in the spring of 1878, and for two years lived upon a rented farm. In 1880 he purchased forty acres of land where he now lives, and made a dug-out, and broke up about twenty-five acres. For three years he lived in this humble fashion, and then

erected his present commodious residence. He came to this county in extremely limited circumstances, but by the exercise of judicious economy diligence and industry, he has acquired a fine property, his farm consisting of some three hundred acres, and it is well improved and well stocked.

Mr. Lee was born in Norway, July 27, 1848, and is the son of Knut and Carrie (Mikleson) Lee. When about two years of age he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Dane County, Wis., near Madison, the capital of the State, where they made their home for about five years. At the expiration of that time they removed to Green County, in the same State, where he received his education and grew to manhood. He made his home beneath the parental roof, and assisted in carrying on his father's homestead until attaining majority, when he started out in life for himself. He remained in that county, engaged in farm labor, until the spring of 1878, when he came to Monona County, as already mentioned. Here he has made his home ever since, and has been identified with the interests of the township to a large degree.

Mr. Lee was united in marriage, December 25, 1869, in Green County, Wis., to Miss Mary Lee, a native of Dane County, Wis., who was born May 10, 1847, and is a daughter of Egbert and Julia (Solsaa) Lee, and of this union there have been born seven children, upon the following dates. Clara, April 11, 1870; Sadie, May 12, 1872; Emma, September 28, 1874; Frank, June 25, 1877; Josie, August 15, 1879; Minnie, December 27, 1881; and Laura, June 7, 1884.

WENTEL F. ERTEL, residing on section 1, 84, 44, Center Township, came to Monona County in 1863. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, June 26, 1831, and received a very limited education in his youth. At the age of seventeen he started out for himself, in 1853, removing to Bureau County, Ill., whence he removed to this county. He was married there to Miss Betsy R. Norton, a native of Maine, born July 7, 1838, who has had a family of ten children: John D., Mary E., Sarah A., Frank W., Emily J., Charles B., Martha B., Carrie M., William H. and Elmer E. Mr. Ertel's father, John Ertel, was born, reared and died in Warren County, his death taking place in March, 1851. His mother, Elizabeth (Eyer) Ertel, died in 1833. Mr. Ertel's wife died September 11, 1876, and her body lies in Center Cemetery.

NELSON A. WILLSEY, a prominent, wealthy and influential farmer of Maple Township, having his home on section 14, came to Monona County when a boy of some nine years of age, in August, 1855, with his father, William H. Willsey, the pioneer settler of Maple Township, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and grew to manhood in this county, receiving his education in its common schools. He has always devoted his attention to farming pursuits, and now resides upon the old homestead upon which his father settled on coming to the county. He is a native of Henry County, Ill., born November 17, 1846, and is the son of William H. and Sarah Jane (Cunningham) Willsey.

Nelson A. Willsey was married October 10, 1869, to Miss Margaret Muckey, a native of Waukesha County, Wis., born November 29, 1853. She is a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Kelley) Muckey. Her father, a native of New York, of German ancestry, emigrated with his parents to Wisconsin in early life, where he was married. Her mother was born in Canada, March 17, 1829. They came to Monona County in the fall of 1862 and settled on section 24, Maple Township, where the father died October 15, 1869. The mother is still living upon the old homestead, Of their family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, Mrs. Willsey was the fifth.

Mr. Willsey is the parent of ten children, as follows: Vernon H., born January 9, 1872; Arabella A., born February 1, 1873, died March 7, following; Mary G., born February 28, 1874, died February 13, 1877; William J., born August 13, 1875; Nelson L., born April 25, 1877, died September



RESIDENCE OF N. A. WILLSEY, SEC. 14. MAPLE TOWNSHIP.

12, 1878; Millie M., born September 15, 1878; Minnie P., January 1, 1880; Charles A., born December 27, 1883, died September 16, 1884; Harriet E., born October 3, 1885; and Francis W., born January 17, 1889, died the 28th of the same month.

Mr. Willsey, in politics, is a Republican, and has filled several of the local offices in the township. He is a member of Monte Cristo Lodge, No. 205, K. of P., at Mapleton, and one of the most respected citizens of the community.

A view of Mr. Willsey's beautiful residence, with the surrounding grounds, is given in the pages of this work as one of the representative places of Maple Township.

JOSEPH D. WOODWARD. Among the farmers and stock-raisers of Grant Township, who occupy a prominent place in their chosen occupation, must certainly be mentioned the gentleman whose name is at the head of this brief epitome. He is one of the largest land holders in the county, owning some eighteen hundred and sixty-eight acres, lying in the towns of Grant and West Fork, five hundred of which are under cultivation, the balance being devoted to the cultivation of grass, or in pasture, with the exception of five hundred acres which are covered with timber. He has some four tenant houses upon his land, and a broom factory which has a large capacity. He is also, largely interested in the stock-raising industry, in which he has been eminently successful. Some fifteen years ago he purchased a handsome residence in the city of Onawa, to which he removed with his family, where he makes his residence, although during the week he spends his time on his farm, only being found at the county seat during Saturday and Sunday.

The father of our subject, Joseph Woodward, was born in Franklin, Norfolk County, Mass., in 1787, and received in youth the advantages of an education in the district schools. He grew to manhood, and having learned the harness-making trade, removed to Burlington, Vt., where he carried on that business for a number of years. Moving from there to Fairfax, Franklin County, in the same State, he set up his shop at the end of a toll bridge, and, while carrying on his trade, collected the tolls. There he remained until the spring of 1834, when he removed to Monroe County, N. Y., where, owing to failing health, he devoted a part of his time to gardening, as well as working at his trade. In the town of Rush, Monroe County, N. Y., in 1862, he received the grim summons of death, and passed to his reward. He had married at Burlington, Vt., at the age of twenty-four, Miss Lucy Wilmarth, who was born in Vermont in 1792, and died about the year 1872, in Monroe County, N. Y. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are living.

Joseph D., the fifth child, was born at Fairfax, Franklin County, Vt., October 10, 1827, and when but six years of age, was taken by his parents to Rush, Monroe County, N. Y., where he grew to manhood. He received an excellent education in the schools of that locality, and at the age of twenty-one, engaging in life for himself, followed broom-making for a living, a business that he has followed at various periods, ever since. He also, was engaged in teaching school in the Empire State where he made his home until 1853, when he removed to Port Washington, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and in the latter remained some three years, engaged at broom-making, manufacturing about sixty thousand in that time. From there, in June, 1855, Mr. Woodward came West, and locating in Monona County, entered some six hundred acres of land in Grant and Maple Townships. He returned to Ohio, and in April, 1856, returned and settled permanently upon section 17, in Grant, the journey taking some five weeks and four days, at that time.

Mr. Woodward, October 16, 1855, at Port Washington, Ohio, was united in marriage with Miss Almira A. McMath, the Rev. Allen Gatskill officiating. The lady, a native of Ohio, was born in Harrison County, April 15, 1836, and is the daughter of James and Almira (Lawrence) McMath. Of this union there has been born a family of eight children, of which the following is a record: Ella H., who was born February 16, 1858, married Miss

Katherine C. Blackmar, October 16, 1880, and is the father of three children, now living in Wells County, Dak.; Orrin P., who was born February 6, 1859, is now in Wyoming Territory; Jesse D. was born March 18, 1861, and is a resident of Tacoma, Wash.; Cora A., who was born October 9, 1861, was married October 9, 1883, by George A. Oliver, of Onawa; Rose M., was born November 28, 1863. James O. was born May 12, 1866; Rollo D., September 29, 1867; and Eva McMath, July 24, 1869.

WILLIAM H. OTTO is one of the leading and successful farmers of Grant Township, and has his residence on section 24. He owns some one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which is well improved.

Mr. Otto was born in Northumberland County, Pa., September 12, 1815, and is the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Veile) Otto. His father was born in Northumberland County, Pa., where he followed school teaching for many years, and afterwards engaged in farming and in carpentering. He was married in the latter locality, September 17, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Veile, a native of the Keystone State, who was born December 18, 1809, and who still survives him, living in Sioux City, Mr. Otto dying at Trevorton, Pa. They had a family of four children: Mary A., now Mrs. W. P. Pannell, of Sioux City, was born September 5, 1840; Rebecca and Anna, twins, born February 26, 1843, died, the former in Dane County, Wis., September 25, 1865, and the latter in Wayne County, Ohio, November 17, 1855; and William H. William H. was about a year and a half old when he was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. At the age of ten years he started out in life to earn a living for himself, working for neighboring farmers until 1861. Enlisting in Company K, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, September 12, of that year, after a short time spent at Camp Dennison, he proceeded with the regiment to the scene of hostilities in Kentucky and served until discharged in June, 1863, participating in the battles of Somerset, Mills Springs, Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Hall's Gap and in many a skirmish with the noted guerrilla Morgan, through Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. At the battle of Perryville while acting as assistant surgeon, helping to dress the wounded, he was taken prisoner and remained in the rebels' hands some three months before being exchanged. On receiving his discharge he returned to Ohio, but in 1864 removed to Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., from which, shortly after, he removed to Dane County, Wis., and between those two States worked, back and forth, at farm labor and in dairy work for some time. On the railroad for three years, and in painting about two more, he passed the time at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., and after a summer spent at Columbia, Mo., returned to Illinois and engaged in farming. Two years later, having once before been in this State, he came to Iowa and worked on the College ground at Ames, but February 7, 1872, came to Monona County, settling in Center Township where he took up a claim of one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and went to farming. Ten years later he removed to Kennebec, section 9, where he was engaged principally in sheep raising. In 1885 he settled on the farm where he now resides.

Mr. Otto was married January 20, 1876, to Miss Mary Emma Edgar, a native of Scott County, Iowa, who was born August 6, 1854, and who had come to Woodbury County in 1866, and this county two years later. Of this union there has been a family of five children: Ira E., Wilber Willard, Grace Mary, Edith Clara and Ivy D.

SAMUEL DEXTER HINSDALE, a thorough and energetic farmer of Franklin Township, having his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 24, where he makes his home, came to Monona County, May 14, 1865, and settled in Onawa. At that time he purchased the farm where he now lives and commenced its improvement and cultivation, making his home, at the time, at the county seat where he remained until the spring of 1867 and then moved his family to their present residence.

Mr. Hinsdale is a native of Bureau County, Ill., born July 3, 1837, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Baggs) Hinsdale. His grandfather, Samuel Hinsdale, was a prominent resident of Ballardvale, Essex County, Mass., where he died, and where George Hinsdale the father of our subject was born. The latter grew to manhood in the Old Bay State, but moved to Illinois in 1831. He settled in Bureau County, of which he was one of the earliest pioneers, and followed farming until his death, which occurred May 18, 1889. His wife is still living on the old homestead and is the oldest settler now living in that county. She is the mother of eight children, of whom Samuel D. was the second. The old folk were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father was one of the original abolitionists of the Gerritt Smith type.

Samuel D. grew to manhood on his father's farm in Bureau County and received his education in the log cabin school houses of the period. He remained at home until 1860, when he was married and engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself. This he has followed ever since. His marriage occurred October 9, 1860, at which time he wedded Miss Helen Pierce, a native of Peoria County, Ill., who was born October 9, 1843, and is the daughter of William and Nancy (Wasson) Pierce, natives of the State of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale are the parents of eight children, viz.: Nathan N., born May 15, 1862; Margaret S., January 26, 1864; William P., July 12, 1866; George D., January 21, 1869; Adison O., August 13, 1871; John T., September 9, 1876; Jean M., November 14, 1878; and Henry C., July 1, 1883.

JAMES BALLANTYNE, an extensive farmer of Jordan Township, resides on section 25, where he has a large and productive farm of some six hundred and forty acres, one hundred and eight of which he cultivates, devoting the remainder to the raising of horses, cattle and hogs. The improvements upon his place are of the better class, and are arranged for his convenience and comfort. Mr. Ballantyne was born in the County of Roxburgh, Scotland, [illegible] 1826, and is the son of John and Jean (Turnbull) Ballantyne, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this volume.

At the age of fifteen, our subject came with his parents to America, after receiving in his youth the elements of a sound education, and his father having joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the family settled at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., where for about three years, they remained. In 1845, with a little band of emigrants of the Saints, our subject journeyed in company with his father's family, to Texas, where the father died in the fall of 1846. James remained with him until his death, and with the church people during their rough experience in Texas, and in 1858 removed with the latter to Indian Territory, locating in the Cherokee nation, where he was engaged in the manufacture of salt for about two years, after which he removed to Iowa, settling in Shelby County, where he passed one winter. In the spring of 1861, he commenced work for S. E. Dow, on his ranch, and remained with that gentleman for some eight years. At the expiration of that time, he removed to Little Sioux, but one year later, in the spring of 1870, came to Monona County, and settled on the one hundred and sixty-acre farm in Jordan Township, which he had purchased a year before.

Mr. Ballantyne was married, September 13, 1855, at Mountain Valley, Bexar County, Tex., to Miss Abigail E. Andrews, a native of McNairy County, Tenn., born November 8, 1839, and a daughter of J. A. and Nancy D. (Richardson) Andrews, who were members of the little band of Mormon emigrants spoken of above. They have had a family of nine children, by name as follows: John O., Joseph M., Omandagus, Nancy M., Jennette C., Robert A., Mary Emma, James O., and and Fanny C. Mr. Ballantyne is one of the most highly respected citizens of the township, and has held the office of Treasurer of the same, continuously, for over fifteen years.

Of Mr. Ballantyne's family the following is a record: John O., was born November 11, 1856, in Texas, was married December 25, 1878, to Miss

Martha E. Putnam, born in Dow City, Iowa, April 13, 1861, who died January 3, 1889, having had seven children. Joseph M., was born May 26, 1860, in Indian Territory, and died in Kansas July 6, following. Omandagus was born July 7, 1861, in Dow City, Iowa, and married Miss Lizzie Olson. Nancy M., was born January 29, 1864, and is the wife of C. F. Putnam. Jennette C., Mrs. Ole Amunson, was born October 30,1866. Robert A., was born October 4, 1870. Mary E., born July 29, 1873, died February 24, 1874. James O., was born May 6, 1876. Fanny C., was born November 3, 1879. Mrs. J. C. Ballantyne, her work in life being finished, "passed to the cold realm of the chambers of Death," January 3, 1889, leaving a disconsolate family.

JOHN M. MOUNTAIN, one of the intelligent, well-educated men, who have helped develop this country, and who have borne their share in the education of the rising generation, is now a farmer and stock-raiser on section 1, Belvidere Township. His father, Thomas Mountain, was born in Lincolshire, England, October 15, 1810, and received in youth the education common to his class, his family being farmers. In 1852 he emigrated with his family to the United States, and sought in the Great West the opportunity for achieving wealth and independence denied him in his native land. Settling near Elkhorn, Wis., he there took up life's work, and is still engaged, though advanced in years, in running his farm. October 1, 1834, he married Miss Charlotte Maidens, who is still living, having had a family of eleven children, of whom John M. was the third.

Our subject was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 6, 1840, and at the age of twelve years crossed the ocean with his parents and settled in Walworth County, Wis He there grew to manhood, receiving in his youth an excellent district school education, supplemented by a course at the Milwaukee Commercial College. August 21, 1862, filled with patriotism for his adopted country, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and in December, of the same year, went to the front. They were in garrison at Columbus, Ky., for a short time, after which they were transferred to Helena, Ark., where Mr. Mountain, having been taken sick, was sent to Memphis, and from there to St. Louis, and in the hospital of the latter place, was honorably discharged September 3, 1863, and returned to Wisconsin. After some further schooling, in the winter of 1864, he came to Iowa, and Monona County, and taught the school at Mapleton one term. He returned to Wisconsin in the spring, and the next winter was engaged in teaching in the neighborhood of his home, but in the fall of 1867, returned to Monona County, from which time until the spring of 1874 he was engaged in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," teaching some eighteen terms. On the latter date he commenced agricultural pursuits upon the farm where he now lives, which he had purchased about a year previous, and which he has well improved, and brought to a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Mountain was married, October 1, 1874, to Miss Ellen Tyers, a native of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, born July 26, 1859. She is the daughter of Charles and Ann (Busby) Tyers, natives of England, the latter of whom died April 30, 1888, in Monona County. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Mountain have had a family of six children: Charlotte A., born December 10, 1875; Lucy E., born October 10, 1877, who died May 1, 1878; Elsie E., born March 3, 1879; Ella M., March 25, 1880; Rose E., July 3, 1882; and Edith J., October 2, 1884.

WILLIAM D. ROUNDS, the proprietor of the Riverside Stock Farm, on section 17, Center Township, came to Monona County in the spring of 1876, from Peoria County, Ill., and, in company with D. L. Wiley, under the firm name of W. D. Rounds & Co., purchased some two hundred and forty acres of land, and entered into the stock business. To this they added, from time

to time, until in March, 1885, they dissolved the partnership. They then owned some seven hundred and sixty acres, of which Mr. Rounds reserved the two hundred acres on section 17, where he now lives. All of the improvements upon it are due to his efforts, and the fine residence in which he lives was put up by him in 1885. About one-half of his farm is under the plow, the balance being seeded to grass and in pasture. Our subject is devoting a large share of his attention to the breeding and rearing of road horses and fine cattle, and is meeting with excellent success.

Mr. Rounds was born in Bennington County, Vt., August 10, 1843, and is the son of Daniel and Esther (Dean) Rounds. His father was born in Rhode Island, in 1790, but reared in Vermont, and came to Illinois in 1856, and died in Peoria County, October 3, 1873. His mother, a native of Chester, Vt., also died in Illinois, in 1885. They had a family of seven children—Maria, Lydia, Mary A., deceased; Oliver D., Esther, William D. and Edward D.

William D. Rounds, having received a fair edution in his youth, at the age of nineteen, started for the Pike's Peak gold mines in 1862, and remained in that region, mining most of the time, until the following January, when he returned to Illinois. He was there employed in farming until the spring of 1865, when, in response to the last call for troops, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was engaged in garrison and guard duty below Nashville at the cessation of hostilities. He was mustered out of service at the latter city, and given his discharge at Springfield, Ill., September 18, 1865.

After farming for some seven years, in Peoria and Iroquois Counties, in 1872, Mr. Rounds removed to Stark County, and was foreman on N. Burnam's stock farm for some eighteen months, Mr. Burnam being in the leather business in Peoria. After that we find him again engaged in carrying on the old homestead in Peoria County, until the spring of 1876, when, in search of a wider field for his efforts, he came to Monona County, where he has since remained. When Mr. Rounds came to this county he was without capital, putting in his time against some $5,000 furnished by his partner. He was one of the first men to start the cultivation of blue grass in the county, sowing, in 1879, some two hundred bushels of seed. At the time of their separation, the property invoiced something like $33,000, most of which was made in cattle. They also planted some twenty acres of forest trees, and seventy-five bushels of walnuts, all of which have thriven excellently.

Mr. Rounds was married, in the spring of 1869, in Peoria County, Ill., to Miss Anna L. Buyers, a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and the daughter of Andrew and Jane E. (Kennedy) Buyers, the latter of whom died at Bloomington, Ill., April 18, 1887.

The grandfather of our subject, Oliver Rounds, a native of Rhode Island, was a prominent trader in the West India trade, and died in Bennington County, Vt., about 1850.

MARTIN CLEMON, a representative citizen of Jordan Township, and an enterprising and successful farmer, having his home on section 36, is a descendant of the bold Scandinavian Berserkers of the ninth and tenth centuries, that carved out kingdoms for themselves in England, France and Italy. He was born in Norway, near Govig, August 27, 1850, and is the son of Ole and Elizabeth (Hansen) Clemon. His father was born in the same locality in 1822, and after spending many years on a farm in the land of his birth, in 1868 with his wife and children, immigrated to America, landing at Quebec, Canada. From that port the family moved at once to Rock County, Wis., where the father purchased a farm and made his home for four years. Selling out, he then removed to Monona County, and settled in Soldier Township, where he is now living. About 1845 he married Miss Elizabeth Hansen, an acquaintance of his childhood, and daughter of Hans Torgussun.

Martin Clemon, the fourth child in a family of nine, came to this country with his parents, and grew to manhood in Rock County, Wis. At the

[illegible] parental roof, [illegible] for himself, locating on the site of his present farm, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land. Going to work with the energy [illegible] characteristic of his race, he broke up the soil himself, and erected the buildings, and has been so successful in his efforts, that his farm now embraces some two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and ten of which are under cultivation, the balance being devoted to the stock-raising branch of the business.

Mr. Clemon was united in marriage, June 2, 1877, at the residence of Ole Severson, in Willow Township, this county, with Miss Adeline Severson, a native of La Crosse County, Wis., born July 13, 1859.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clemon has been born a family of six children, of whom the following is a record: Olius, April 4, 1878; Matilda, May 15, 1880; Luella, November 9, 1881; Rosella, February 11, 1884; Honora, April 7, 1886; and Elma, May 13, 1889.

JOHN PETERSON, farmer, residing on section 16, Fairview Township, is a native of Vermland, Sweden, born September 15, 1843, and is the son of Peter Johnson, a native of Sweden, also, who is still living in that kingdom, and who served for over thirty years in the Swedish army. John was reared in his native land, but June 9, 1862, crossed the broad ocean to the great Republic of America, and settled at Neenah, Winnebago County, Wis., where he was engaged in farming and railroad work during the summers, and in the winter time by the Oconto Lumber Company, on the Oconto River in that State, for five years. Becoming acquainted with Miss Clara Olson, who was on a visit to that part of the Badger State, he was filled with a desire to see Monona County, her home, and returned with her to this part of the country in 1878. On the 7th of April, of the same year, he and Miss Olson were married, and in December following, commenced housekeeping in a part of his father-in-law's house. The next spring he rented the John Hansen farm, but in August following, bought a farm of forty acres of land on section 9, and built him a small house, into which he moved. In 1883 he disposed of this and removed to Beadle County, Dak., where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, purchasing eighty acres more. Five years he lived there, after which he sold out, and returning to this county, rented the place where he now lives, which he purchased in the spring of 1889. He has a neat and well-finished house 24x48 feet in size, and a good barn 16x24 feet, surrounded by about three acres of grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of the following children: Carl John, born April 6, 1880, died April 28, 1886; Oscar, born January 22, 1882; Mabel Ellen, October 2, 1883, Palma Lena, December 23, 1885, and Clarence Newell, April 29, 1888.

Johannes Olson, the father of Mrs. Peterson, came to the United States about 1849, and located in Wisconsin. Later on he removed to Monona County, and settled in Fairview Township. He served during the War of the Rebellion, in one of the Wisconsin regiments, for about a year. He was the parent of seven children: Clara, Mrs. Peterson, who was born April 6, 1856; Martin, Ole J.; Ellen, Mrs. Lewis Olson; Mary, Mrs. Erick Hennum; Josephine, Mrs. O. F. Johnson; and Christina, Mrs. George Nelson, all of whom are residents of Fairview Township.

JAMES K. SOOY, a successful farmer of Soldier Township, living on section 7, was born in Washingtonville, Columbiana County, Ohio, November 22, 1847, and is the son of B. S. and Margaret (Mease) Sooy. He received his education in the schools of his native county in his youth and remained with his parents until the fall of 1868, when he came to Monona County. That winter he followed carpentering at Smithland, Woodbury County, and the following year in Soldier Township. Returning to his home in the Buckeye State, he there remained until February,

1870, when, in company with his brother Henry he returned to this county and for some two years they were engaged at a sawmill on the Sioux River, in Kennebec Township. At the end of that time he went back to Ohio, but in the fall of 1870 returned to Monona County and settling in Soldier Township, engaged in farming on a rented piece of land until the spring of 1881. Removing to the State of Washington, he there spent one year and on coming back purchased the farm where he now lives, then a piece of raw prairie, upon which he has made all the improvements and out of which he has made a good farm.

Mr. Sooy was married November 12, 1871, to Miss Mary Koontz, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Koontz, residents of Soldier Township. By this union they have four children: Nora E., Nellie B., Sarah M. and Henry W. Although possessed of limited means when coming to this locality, Mr. Sooy has, by diligence and thrift, placed himself on the broad road to a competency and merits his good fortune by his honest endeavor.

THOMAS REILY, probably one of the best known citizens of Monona County through his really ingenious and valuable invention of the wire tightener and fence post combined, is engaged in farming on section 5, in Sherman Township. He received the patent for the product of his brain and skill, January 15, 1889, and although but just placed upon the market, has found for it a ready and largely increasing trade.

Thomas Reily, was born in Livingston County N. Y., May 1, 1853, and is the son of Patrick and Jane (Quinn) Reily. His parents were both natives of Ireland, the former born March 17, 1808, and the latter in 1810. They were married in the Emerald Isle, in 1828, and immediately sailed for the United States, settling in New York State. Of their eleven children Thomas was the ninth. When the latter was some six months old he was brought to Iowa by his father and mother, who settled near Goldfield, in Wright County. At the age of twelve years he left home to win a living for himself and commenced his employment in herding cattle for Holman Bros., of Sergeant's Bluff. From there he came to Monona County in 1865, and through the following winter, was engaged in working on the railroad, making his home with his brother Peter. For several summers he was employed in rafting on the Missouri River, from Decatur to Nebraska City, living with his brother in this county during the winter months. After engaging at farm labor for about five years, in April, 1875, Mr. Reily went to Yankton, Dak., and served in the Brigade of the United States Army for three months, being discharged at Ft. Rice. The next summer he worked at breaking prairie. In the spring of 1877 he made a trip to Nevada but, after a few months spent in the mines, returned to Monona County and commenced farming on his own account and has pursued that calling ever since.

December 31, 1878, Thomas Reiley was united in marriage with Miss Mary Barcus, a native of Newark, Licking County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Fidelia (Buck) Barcus, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in the pages of this Album. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Eva May, November 11, 1879; Kate, July 27, 1881; Eddie J., [illegible] and Orville E., June 3, 1885.

JOHN E. FRAZIER, M. D., a popular physician and surgeon, residing at Moorhead, located at that point August 20, 1885, and in the vicinity has established a [illegible] Dover, Kent County, Del., June 26, 1855, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Cooper) Frazier. Laying the foundation of his education in the common schools of his native State, he finished at the institute at Wyoming, Del., and followed teaching for about five years. Coming to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in [illegible] he engaged in teaching school for one year, after which, entering

the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, he pursued his studies through a full course. Engaging in practice at Imogene, Fremont County, this State, he there remained until the spring of 1884, and then, after a visit to the home of his boyhood, matriculated at the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated February 26, 1885. He returned to Imogene that summer, resumed his practice there, and from that point came to Monona County.

The Doctor was united in marriage, October 11, 1887, to Miss Annetta L. Putney, a native of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, who was born June 6, 1867, and is the parent of one child—Elizabeth, born October 31, 1888. Mrs. Frazier is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints. The Doctor is a Mason in good standing, holding his connection with Frontier Lodge, No. 382, at Little Sioux. Although a young man he has the entire confidence of a large proportion of the people of the community.

JAMES MARTIN, of Ashton Township, has an excellent farm of eighty acres of land on section 22, fifty of which is under cultivation, and the balance, except six acres which are in a beautiful grove, is devoted to pasturage, upon which feeds his herd of forty head of graded cattle. He came to Monona County in September, 1879, from Delaware County, this State, and purchased his present residence, and has lived here ever since.

Mr. Martin's birthplace was in Champaign County, Ohio, where he first saw the light July 11, 1826. He is the son of George and Mary Martin, who removed from Ohio with their family in 1845, and settled in Delaware County, Iowa, where they made their home until overtaken by death, the former in the summer of 1878, and the mother in the winter of 1885. They had a family of five children—James, our subject; Ezekiel, now living in Buchanan County, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1828; Mary, Mrs. John Bliss, a resident of Nebraska; Charity, Mrs. Elias Adams, now in Oklahoma; and George W., living on the old homestead at Ead's Grove, Delaware County, Iowa. The father was a second cousin of the Confederate Gen. Martin, and the mother, a near relative of the famous Gen. Robert E. Lee.

James Martin received his education in the district schools of his native State, and removed with the family to Delaware County, in 1845. He grew to manhood, surrounded by the influences of a happy home, and, on attaining man's estate, engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account in that part of the State. He was the first Postmaster at Ead's Grove, in the Northwestern part of Delaware County, at a time when there was only three others in the county, Rockville, Delhi and Colesburg. He there made his home until the fall of 1879, when he came to this county, as set forth above.

One of the most important events in the life of Mr. Martin, was his marriage, which occurred July 5, 1851, in Delaware County, Iowa. His bride, Miss Mary A. Le Lacheur, a native of Prince Edward's Island, was the daughter of John and Elisabeth Sensabaugh Le Lacheur. They have a family of five children: William H., who had married Miss Julia Hitchcock, and is living in Franklin Township, this county; Jennie E., the wife of Henry F. Maennel, a capitalist, living in Correctionville, Woodbury County, this State; Windsor W., who married Miss Jennie Cameron, and is engaged in farming in the latter county; Delivan G., who is residing at home; and Nancy Ann, the wife of John H. Jones, one of the proprietors of the Onawa *Sentinel*.

JOHN O. JOHNSON, a thrifty and successful farmer of Jordan Township, having his home on section 3, was born in Norway, September 23, 1854. His father, Ole E. Johnson, was born near the town of Konigesberg, Norway, in January, 1826, and received a limited education. He was engaged the most of his life in the pineries of that region, but came to America in the spring of 1861, and settled in LaSalle County, Ill., and for thirteen years carried on farming.

Coming to Webster County, Iowa, he followed the same avocation, near Ft. Dodge, after which he came to Monona County, and makes his home with his son. He was married, December 18, 1855, to Adeline Olson, a native of the same section of Norway, born May 27, 1832, and who was a daughter of Ole Ogenson. Their children are as follows: John O., the subject of this sketch; Adeline, who was born in Norway, December 12, 1859; Lena, in LaSalle County, Ill., November 20, 1865; Julia M., in LaSalle County, Ill., February 20, 1869; and Oscar C., in Lee County, Ill. February 6, 1873.

John O. Johnson, at the age of six years, came to America with his parents, and spent his childhood and youth in LaSalle County, Ill. From the age of twelve years he worked on neighboring farms for the benefit of his father, after which he commenced railroading, and in the fall of 1873 went to Rice County, Minn., and was there engaged at farm labor for a year. We next find him in Webster County, Iowa, laboring on the railroad, and two years after, in the spring of 1877, coming to Monona County. After tilling the soil on rented farms for about three years, and practicing economy, thereby saving some little money, in 1880 he purchased eighty acres of land on section 3, Jordan Township, where he has since lived. By honest toil, thrift and economy, he has raised himself from comparative poverty to a position among the well-to-do farmers of the community, and has now a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, all under fence, and ninety acres of it under cultivation. General farming and stock-raising are the branches he follows.

HON. STEPHEN TILLSON, SR., one of the earliest settlers and most prominent citizens of the county of Monona, in his day, came here in February, 1856. He was a native of Huron County, Ohio, born near Norwalk, July 25, 1822. He received his education in the common schools, and at the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., being graduated from the law department of the latter institution about 1847. He then engaged in the practice of law at Chicago, Ill., where he attained some eminence, but seeking a larger scope for his abilities and energies, in 1856, he came to Monona County and settled. He was one of the leading attorneys in this section of the State, and took an active part in the politics of the county and district, and represented this district in the Lower House in the Twelfth General Assembly, in 1868-69. He died here November 13, 1881.

ESTHER R. TILLSON, *nee* DAVIS, one of the earliest pioneers of Monona County, now residing on section 5, Franklin Township, came here with her brother, Isaac Davis, November 13, 1855, from Lee County, Iowa, and made the entire trip with an ox-team. She made her home with her brother until December 25, 1856, when she was united in marriage with Francis C. Case, a widower with five children. He was a native of Indiana, and died here April 19, 1858, after having been just elected to the office of Sheriff, but the duties of which he had not yet assumed. By this union there was one child: Francis C., Jr., born June 21, 1858, who now resides at home and carries on the farm for his mother. On the settlement of the estate, Mrs. Case took charge of her late husband's youngest daughter, then a girl ten years of age, who staid with her about four years.

Our subject again assumed the marital vows, January 5, 1859, being united with Hon. Stephen Tillson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, and by this union had one child: Stephen, Jr., a rising young attorney of Onawa, who was born December 9, 1859. The latter, after founding his education in the schools of the county, finished it at Quincy, Ill., and in the Iowa State University at Iowa City.

Mrs. Esther R. Tillson, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 17, 1818, and is the daughter of Isaac and Edith Davis, natives of Wales and Virginia respectively. About 1840 her father removed from Ohio to Quincy, Ill., and after an extended stay came by way of Nauvoo to Lee County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and

made his home for some time. From there he moved to what was known as Winter Quarters, now Florence, a few miles above Omaha, Neb., where he died. His widow returned to Lee County, and later in life made her home with her son Isaac Davis, in this county where she died.

BENJAMIN F. MORRIS, who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in the thriving village of Whiting, has been connected with the mercantile circles of that place since February, 1881, as shown elsewhere in this work. He has been also connected with its official history, having been appointed Mayor of the little city in 1857, and elected his own successor the following year. He has held the position of Justice of the Peace in and for the township, continually, since 1881.

Mr. Morris, a descendant of one of the most illustrious families of the Empire State, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., April 9, 1843. His father, Lyman Morris, was born in Madison County, N. Y., March 21, 1801, and in early manhood was united in marriage with Miss Anna Millet, a native of Wayne County, in the same State, born March 23, 1806. Our subject remained with his parents upon the farm, assisting in the agricultural labors of carrying it on until attaining his twenty-first birthday. After working upon a farm during that summer, in August, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-eighth New York Infantry, and after remaining in the camp of instruction at Elmira, was discharged December 2, of the same year. In February following, he went to Illinois in search of work, from which he returned to his home in the Empire State, the following fall.

April 29, 1880, B. F. Morris arrived in Monona County and taught school in Sherman Township, that summer, and the following February moved to Whiting, where he was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and furniture, until early in 1886. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Morris and Miss Sarah E. Shepherd were united in marriage in Livingston County, N. Y., July 31, 1870, and there has been born to them a family of five children, upon the following dates: Emma May, March 22, 1873; John Augustus, August 6, 1876; Frank Robert, September 8, 1879; Fay Percival, September 2, 1884; and Florence Lillian, July 31, 1888. Mrs. Morris, the daughter of Augustus and Flavilla Shepherd, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., October 21, 1849. She opened the pioneer millinery store in Whiting about April 1, 1881, and still continues at the head of that business.

FRANCIS C. CASE, SR., deceased, was born in Indiana in 1813, and grew to manhood in that State. His first wife was formerly a Miss Mary Hawk, by whom he had five children. Mr. Case came to Monona County about the year 1853. He was an active and progressive citizen of this county, and at the election April, 1858, was chosen by the qualified electors to fill the important office of Sheriff, but before assuming its duties, April 19, 1858, was called on to pass "into the silent chamber of death."

December 25, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Esther R. Davis, a sketch of whom is given in this ALBUM, who became the mother of one child, Francis C. Case, Jr., who is still a resident of the county.

EDWARD A. CHAPMAN, formerly a member of the firm of Warner & Chapman, general merchants of Onawa, was born at Middletown, Conn., where he grew to manhood, and received a common-school education. For several years he was in the employ of W. & B. Douglas, pump manufacturers, as salesman, but in the spring of 1869, he came to Onawa and purchased an interest in the firm of Warner, Freeland & Co., and remained connected with that prominent house until August, 1875, when severing his connection with it and selling out to Mr. Warner, the remain-

ing partner, he returned to Meriden, Conn., where he has ever since been extensively engaged in the manufacture of saddlery hardware, under the name of the Chapman Manufacturing Company, of which he is the founder. While in Onawa he took an active interest in the welfare of the city and county, and served as Mayor of the former, being elected on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Congregational Church, and filled the position of Superintendent of the Sunday-school of that denomination. His wife formerly Miss Nellie M. Warner, was a native of New Hampshire, a daughter of George M. Warner, and a sister of Maj. George E. Warner, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. In youth she received an academic education, and was a highly intelligent and estimable lady. Their daughter, Gertrude C. Chapman, is the wife of W. J. Maughlin, the present Clerk of the Courts, and resides at Onawa.

BENJAMIN F. ROSS, the present efficient County Superintendent of common schools, residing at Onawa, was born in Clinton County, Penn., July 11, 1852, and is a son of Samuel A. and Margaret (Hubbard) Ross. He grew to manhood in his native State, and having grounded his education in the common school, finished it at the Farmers' High School, at New Lebanon, Mercer County. In 1871 he came to Onawa, arriving there March 22, and was engaged in school teaching in the county for several years. In the fall of 1875 he purchased a farm on section 21, Lincoln Township, which contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is now under an excellent state of cultivation, and which he still owns. At the same time he was engaged at his professional labors, he improved his farm and successfully carried on stock-raising. In the fall of 1887, he was the regular nominee of the combined Democratic and Union Labor convention for Superintendent of common schools, of the county, to which he was duly elected, and in 1889, being elected his own successor, is now serving his second term. In 1877 he formed a partnership with his brother, C. M. Ross, in the real-estate, loan, insurance and collection business, which is still carried on under the management of the latter.

Mr. Ross was united in marriage, December 25, 1873, with Miss Sarah M. Herring, a native of Winnebago County, Ill., who was born April 5, 1854, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Honor E. Herring. Her father was born in Oxford County, Me., and was a son of John and Mercy (Haskell) Herring, who were among the pioneers of Winnebago County, where they died. Benjamin, after his marriage removed with his family to Greene County, Wis., where he worked at his trade of a cooper. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and while engaged in the defense of his country, during one of the dreadful conflicts that marked the course of the war, was captured by the rebels, and confined in Libby Prison. After his release and discharge in the spring of 1865, Mr. Herring came to Monona County and took up a homestead on section 20, Lincoln Township, where he resided until the spring of 1889, when they took a trip to visit his friends. Mr. and Mrs. Herring were the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Sarah M. and Mary M., twins, and Lillie J., the wife of A. E. Wheeler, of Eugene City, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of four children: Samuel B., born October 3, 1874; Harry W., December 7, 1876; Grace E., January 8, 1881; and Margaret A., May 23, 1883.

GEORGE SWENSON came to the county of Monona in June, 1868, in company with Evan Evanson, Evan Knutson and his brother, Andrew Swenson, and settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 33, in Soldier Township. Having built a log cabin that summer, in which he took up his residence, he worked out through the country by day's work until the next spring. He purchased a small farm of some forty acres which he fenced and half of which he broke the next summer, and engaged in the cultivation of the soil. He resided in the dug-out until the

summer of 1884, when he built a small frame house which was replaced the next year by the commodious and tasty one, in which he now resides. From the humble beginning and state of comparative poverty with which his life in the county was commenced, he has raised himself by his own exertions to a position among the successful and well-to-do farmers of the community and feels a justifiable pride in so doing.

Mr. Swenson was born November 25, 1840, in Norway, and is the son of Swen and Anna (Knutson) Swenson. Having received the education common to the youth of his native land, under its system of law, he there grew to manhood and made it his home until April 10, 1866, when he crossed the ocean for America, landing at Quebec, Canada. After a week spent there and the same length of time in Montreal, he came to Chicago and thence, two weeks later, to La Crosse County, Wis., where he was engaged in farm labor for two years previous to coming to Monona County.

Mr. Swenson was married June 20, 1863, to Miss Jane Evanson, a native of Norway, who was born March 9, 1846, and is a daughter of Evan and Isabel Evanson. Of this union there have been born seven children—Anna, Swen, Julia, Elena, Carl, Isaac and Josie Matilde.

JOHN BLANCHARD, Jr., one of the general farmers and fine stock-raisers of Sherman Township, having his home on section 29, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres, was born near Cornwall, Canada, April 25, 1832, and is the son of John and Josephine Blanchard. His father, a native of Ireland, born in 1770, came to America and settled in Canada where he died in 1838. His mother, born in France in 1773, also settled in Canada with her parents, and died in New York whither she had moved in 1838 after the death of her husband.

John Blanchard, Jr., made his first start in life at the early age of seven years, being employed as a jockey in the running races. For four years he followed that business after which, having commenced as cabin boy on the steamer "British Empire," he was employed for some sixteen years as a sailor on the great lakes. In this business he had the usual experience of seamen, wrecks, fires and disasters. He was one of the crew of the ill-fated "Lady Elgin," that burned with a loss of over three hundred passengers, and was aboard of the ship "Roman" when she went ashore at Point Au Plais; on the brig "Oxford" when she sank, being struck on the starboard or port bow by a propeller, and all the crew lost but three, of whom our subject was one; and in other disasters common to our merchant marines.

Coming to Iowa in 1857, our subject was employed in freighting until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, in the Engineers of the West, under command of Col. Bissell. A history of his proceedings with that famous regiment would fill a book, for they were employed not only in the line but in the engineer service throughout the war. Besides participating in the battles at Ft. Donelson, Fremont, Lexington, the capture of Island No. 10, Memphis, Madrid, Iuka, Jackson, Hamburg, Corinth, Tuscumbia and Tuscola, and the siege of Vicksburg. He was also with the regiment when they cut the timber around Island No. 10, making the famous canal. He had charge of the wrecking of some ten steamboats below the last mentioned point, and the old dry dock turtle, mounting some twenty-one guns he had a hand in destroying. He also assisted in building railroads and bridges with the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, throughout the South. At Vicksburg, the regiment found sufficient work to do in the construction of the New Providence Canal, and marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta with Sherman in the summer of 1864. He participated in the engagements that led to the surrender of the latter city, and with his regiment, which became one of the best known in the service, was engaged at the battle of Jonesboro. He was mustered out of the service in November, 1864, and returned to Cedar Falls, Iowa.

After having been engaged in freighting to Sioux City and Council Bluffs, he came to Monona County in 1867, arriving at Onawa August 18, and shortly after removed to the place where he now

resides, which he has made his home ever since. He was united in marriage in 1852, with Miss Louisa Miller, at Oswego, N. Y. The lady was a native of Canada and became the mother of five children—Arvilla, Theresa, Ella, Eva and Eugene, all living but the latter, who died at Cedar Falls. Mrs. Blanchard died February 28, 1886, and our subject entered into a second matrimonial alliance, wedding, October 3, 1886, Miss Ella Cary, a resident of Atlantic, Cass County, Iowa, and a native of Ohio.

EPHRAIM A. STAPLETON, an early settler in the Soldier Valley, is now a resident of St. Clair Township, his residence being on section 27, within half a mile of the West Soldier River. He came to Monona County in July, 1869, and purchased a piece of land, upon which he now resides, but, as his entire worldly possessions consisted of one horse, one cow, and $5 in money, he was unable to do much toward its cultivation or improvement. Building a small dug-out he managed to live therein for about four years, working in the winter time at the sawmill south of Onawa, moving over there in the fall and back in the spring. About 1872, when he had by great effort raised a little grain, threshing out about fifty bushels and had cut and stacked some hay, a prairie fire swept in and burned it all, together with his stable, etc. In 1875 he built the frame house in which he lived for some years and which forms a part of his present residence. He is now in comfortable circumstances, having tided over those days that tried his patience and perseverance, and is now enjoying his reward.

Mr. Stapleton is a native of Perry County, Ind., and was born August 5, 1844, and when about seven years of age was brought by his parents, Lemuel and Lucretia Stapleton, to Iowa, and settled in Appanoose County. He remained beneath the parental roof, drawing his education from the district schools of that locality, until August, 1861, when being a member of the Home Guard, and the southern portion of Iowa being overrun with bands of bushwhackers, he, with his company, was called into service and passed about thirty days in camp at Chillicothe, Mo. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry and went into camp with them at Keokuk. Here the regiment suffered much from sickness, measles and smallpox sweeping off more than one hundred of them, and among those who suffered from the dread disease was our subject, who was discharged January 7, 1863, and removed to Wapello County. There he placed himself under the hands of an uncle who was practicing medicine there. March, 1863, he returned to his home and resided with his parents until his marriage, which took place March 13, 1864. The bride upon that occasion was Miss Rhoda A. Groom. The young couple removed to Monroe County, where for two years they lived upon a rented farm and then returned to Appanoose County. Our subject was employed in the latter, working in a sawmill until 1869, when, in company with his brother-in-law, F. M. Dyson, he started for this county. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton are the parents of five interesting children: Maria J., Ulysses G., Lottie-A., Tracy and Lucretia.

THOMAS M. CRAWFORD came to Monona County in the fall of 1873 and settled upon section 4, 14, 46, Lincoln Township, where he has since resided. At the time of his location upon it it contained a small log cabin about 14x22 feet in size, which was used as a stable, and a small house built of cottonwood lumber. About fifteen acres of the land was broken, but he now has the most of his place under cultivtaion and well improved.

Mr. Crawford was born in Kent County, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, December 27, 1831. He remained at home with his parents, Thomas and Cynthia Crawford, receiving his education in his youth until he attained his majority. Coming to the United States he passed the next five years upon a farm in Whiteside County, Ill., and then moving across the river took up his residence in Clinton County, Iowa.

Being imbued with a love for his adopted country, in response to a call from the general Gov-

ernment for more men to suppress the unholy rebellion waged by traitorous hands against the Union, he enlisted in Company D, First Iowa Cavalry. He was mustered into service at Davenport and, after remaining some two months at St. Louis under instruction, was forwarded to Prairie Grove, Mo., in time to take part in the battle at that place, which occurred December 7, 1862. In the campaign and battle of Little Rock, Ark., and the engagement at Camden, in the same State, he bore a gallant part and remained with the famous regiment until November, 1864, when he returned to his home on a furlough, being disabled for service on account of a wound received from a bushwhacker. He was mustered out and discharged August 30, 1865, at Clinton, and returned to the peaceful avocations of a farmer's life and made his home in Clinton County until May, 1872, when he removed to Jewell City, Kan., whence he came to Monona County.

Mr. Crawford was married, in Clinton County, Iowa, October 9, 1865, to Miss Sarah Rea, a daughter of John B. and Mary Rea, and is the parent of three children: Mary D. William J. and Jennie C.

COLBY M. BRYANT, of Grant Township, was born in Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., March 9, 1836. His father, Asa Bryant, a native of Windsor County, Vt., was born February 27, 1796; his father dying when Asa was but eight years of age, the latter went to live with his grandfather Sears, with whom he remained until he attained his seventeenth year. Returning to the place of his birth, the latter was engaged in farming until about 1828, when he went to Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., where he was married, March, 13, 1828, to Miss Betsey Chamberlain, a native of Windsor County, Vt., who was born July 12, 1805, and was a daughter of Elijah and Ruth (Googins) Chamberlain; and of their marriage were born six children—Mary, December 20, 1828, who died the same date; Mary E., born December 22, 1829, died November 14, 1849; Amanda R., born December 25, 1831, died March 1, 1843; Spencer A., born June 15, 1834, married Miss Eunice Warren, February, 1, 1859, and died in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1863, from a gun shot wound received at the battle of Champion Hills. The wound was in the knee, and death resulted from amputation; Colby M. and Gustavus H.

While the parents of Colby M. Bryant labored hard on their new farm in Western New York, to rear and educate their children, they always found time to extend a helping hand to any one needing aid. The father was a leader in the church, and took advanced grounds in all of the reform issues of the day. He was a prominent abolitionist, when that party was very unpopular, and from him his sons inherited their love of country, and strong republicanism. In 1850, Colby M., moved with his father's family to Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis. His father died July 17, the same year, and after his mother's death, which occurred October 13, 1852, our subject returned with his brother to Warsaw, N. Y.

Mr. Bryant enlisted, July 22, 1862, at Ellicotville, N. Y., in Company A. One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry. After many tiresome marches to and fro through Virginia, during the winter and early spring, he participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. There Mr. Bryant was wounded and taken prisoner, and marched under rebel guard to Richmond, while suffering intensely from a wound near the heart. He was incarcerated in the rebel prison pen on Belle Island, and was paroled in about two weeks, and taken to a camp near Washington. There he remained until exchanged, in October, 1863. He then rejoined his regiment in the Eleventh Corps, and was transferred to the scene of hostilities in the Southwest and took part in the skirmishing and fighting in Lookout Valley, while the rebels held Lookout Mountain. He was in the first day's battle at Missionary Ridge. In the Atlanta campaign his regiment belonged to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps being consolidated into the said Twentieth. He took part in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, May 8; Resaca, May 15; Pumpkin Vine Creek, May 25, and Pine Knob,

June 15, 1864. In the latter engagement he was again severely wounded and spent the remainder of his term of service at the hospitals, first at Nashville, Tenn., then transferred to Jeffersonville, Ind., and from the latter to the Ira Harris hospital, Albany, N. Y., and was honorably discharged August 11, 1865. Thereafter Mr. Bryant came to Jefferson County, Wis., and in the spring following, in company with his brother, G. H., came to Monona County and purchased a farm in Grant Township.

Returning to Wisconsin, Orrin M. Bryant was married March 27, 1867, to Miss Amelia L. Bostelle, who was born in Aurora, Jefferson County, Wis., March 12, 1845, and was a daughter of Liben and Eveline (Ostrander) Bostelle, natives of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant then settled in their new Iowa home, and know something of the privations incident to pioneer life. They have three children, all born in Grant Township, Monona County, Iowa: Mary Winnifred, May 17, 1869, who is now taking a classical course in the Iowa College; Clarence Spencer, August 10, 1870; Eugene Gustavus, March 11, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are much interested in Sunday-school work, and have been since first coming to Iowa.

Although Mr. Bryant's wounds have much of the time, been very painful, and disable him for manual labor, he has never regretted that he responded to his country's call, and faithfully performed his duty.

ANTON SOLIEN, a young and worthy citizen of Fairview Township, engaged in farming on the land of his father-in-law, John Amunson, is a native of Norway and the son of O. A. and Helen (Solien) Solien, and was born August 2, 1858. He came to Monona County in the summer of 1878 and settled in Fairview Township on the 25th of July. For some years he was engaged in agricultural labor for other persons in this vicinity, but is at present carrying on a farm which he rents of Mr. Amunson. He is active and energetic and bids fair to achieve an independence, and no doubt will rank, some day, among the wealthy citizens of this part of the county.

Mr. Solien was united in marriage June 19, 1886, with Miss Emma Amunson, a native of Monona County, and the youngest daughter of John and Mattie (Christorferson) Amunson of this township. The lady was born in Fairview Township, April 6, 1867, and is the mother of two children: Julius O., and Helen Matilda.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Solien are communicant members of the Lutheran Church, and are quite regular in their attendance upon and active in the interests of the services of the society of that denomination on section 11.

EDMOND BUTCHER is successfully engaged in carrying on farming on sections 26 and 35, Franklin Township, where he has a compact farm of one hundred and twenty acres of excellent arable land. He made his first appearance in Monona County, February 17, 1856, and settled on a farm on section 32, where he lived until August, 1873. He then removed to section 26, in the same township, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Butcher was born in Cambridgeshire, England, June 25, 1835, and was reared and was educated in his native land. In October, 1853, he crossed the ocean to America, landing at New York City from whence he proceeded to Orleans County, N. Y., where he remained three years. Kalamazoo County, Mich., was the next place of his residence, and there, April 9, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary O'Leary, a native of the Emerald Isle, and the next year removed to Monona County, among its early pioneers. While a resident of Michigan, in 1854, he came out to the neighborhood of St. Paul, Minn., to look up some land, but not finding what he wanted, returned to his home. After his settlement in this county, he went into Kansas on the same errand, but with the same result, and returned to this section. He also

made one trip to the neighborhood of Luverne, Minn., but found nothing in the locality that pleased him as much as his place here.

Having separated from his wife, as detailed in her sketch in connection with that of Edward Monk in this volume, Mr. Butcher was again married June 18 ,1877, to Miss Angelina Wright, a native also of England, who was born June 7, 1855, and is the daughter of George H. and Jane Wright. By this union they have had six children—Grant E., born August 4, 1874; Jonathan, January 1, 1877; Delia, June 5,1879; Garfield, June 6, 1881; Samuel, June 28, 1886; Tionettie, June 8, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Butcher were christened and confirmed in the established Church of England, otherwise known as the Episcopal Church, with which denomination they still hold connection.

KNUD THORESON, an extensive farmer and large stock-raiser and feeder of Spring Valley Township, of which he is a member of the Board of Trustees, has his neat and tasty home upon section 12. A large portion of his farm he has under cultivation and the buildings upon it are of a superior character. He came to Monona County in September, 1867, and commenced his life here upon one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land for which he paid some $5 an acre. From this beginning he has wrought out his present easy and affluent circumstances.

Mr. Thoreson was born in Norway, September 16, 1844, and is the son of Thore and Carrie (Knudson) Nelson, both of whom were natives of the same kingdom. His father died in that country in 1851 and with her family the mother of our subject crossed the ocean and located in Ozaukee County, Wis. There they made their home until 1860, when they removed to La Crosse County in the same State. In the latter county our subject was reared to manhood receiving his education in its common schools.

On February 6, 1865, with a love for his adopted country, Mr. Thoreson enlisted in Company K, Forty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and with his regiment served in Alabama for some eight months, receiving his discharge at Nashville, Tenn. In September 1867, in company with his mother, our subject came to Monona County and settled as above. The latter, who was born May 15, 1817, died at his home, February 20, 1888, having been the mother of four children, of whom Knud was the eldest.

December 28, 1868, Mr. Thoreson was united in marriage with Miss Emma Severson, who was born in Norway, May 10, 1848. She had come to the United States in 1856 with her parents, Sever and Aster (Jensen) Halverson, the former born in Norway, August 3, 1803, and the latter February 2, 1810. Her parents settled in La Crosse County, Wis., whence, in 1869, they came to Monona County and located on a farm in Willow Township, where her father died April 3, 1882. Her mother died at Independence, Iowa, April 3, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Thoreson are the parents of ten children, born upon the following dates: Theodore S., September 28, 1869; Adolph C., August 16, 1871, who died August 4, 1873; Clara A., born October 20, 1873; Ida J., August 16, 1875, who died October 22, 1878; Bertha R., born March 27, 1877; Adolph C., April 22, 1879; Oscar E., February 14, 1881, who died February 27, 1881; John W., born May 2, 1882; Alla L., January 27, 1885, and Nellie J., May 3, 1887. All the family were reared in the Lutheran faith and still hold close connection with that communion. In politics Mr. Thoreson is a Republican, and has served for several terms in his present position of Township Trustee.

CHARLES W. COPE, who is engaged in the practice of dental surgery at Onawa, was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, November 1, 1863, and is a son of John and Margaret (Peeden) Cope, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, who settled in Muscatine County about 1857, where they are still living and carrying on agricultural pursuits. Our subject remained at home upon the farm, grounding his education in the excellent district schools of his native county,



JUDGE J. R. BOUSLAUGH.

and finished his classical course at the Iowa City Academy. October 6, 1856, he entered the collegiate department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and after a severe course of study was graduated from that institution, March 25, 1858. In April, of the same year, he came to Monona County and settled at Onawa, and engaging in the practice of his profession has built up a large and growing patronage.

JOSEPH R. BOUSLAUGH, an old settler of the county and one of its most prominent citizens in an early day, is now a resident of Center Township. He was born in that part of Huntingdon County now forming the county of Blair, Pa., January 16, 1826. He is the son of Sebastian Bouslaugh, Jr., a native of Switzerland, and the grandson of Sebastian Bouslaugh, Sr., who was born in the same Republic. About the year 1764 Sebastian, Jr., left his home amid the Alps and sailed for the Colonies of America, being then about nineteen years of age. He settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Esther Reed, to whom he had eight children: Joseph, who died in infancy; Jacob, who died about 1840; Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, Susan, Sarah and Joseph R. He removed to Indiana in an early day and died in Prairie Township, Henry County, November 28, 1841. He was a millwright by trade and followed that business in his younger days, but in later years devoted his attention to farming. Joseph R. Bouslaugh was reared in his native State, and came West in about 1837, and located in Ohio. From there he removed to Indiana and settled in Wayne County but, two years later, removed to Henry County in the same State. A short time afterward he returned to Ohio where he made his home for four years, and in the spring of 1846 came to Illinois and located in Hancock County. Nine years later he removed to Polk County, Iowa, and in 1859 to Monona County. In September of the fall year he entered a tract of about eighty acres of land on sections 8 and 9, Center Township, which he commenced to improve. To this he subsequently added about one hundred acres, of which he retains sixty and upon which he still resides. Mr. Bouslaugh was prominently identified with the official life of the county in its early days, and at the October election in 1861 was chosen to fill the office of County Judge. He held it for one term, serving at the same time as Chairman of the board of supervisors of the county and representative of the town of Maple. He retained this position on the county board until 1869, and was prominently identified with all the legislation during that period, most of the time filling the office of chairman.

Judge Bouslaugh was united in marriage, May 4, 1826, with Miss Margaret Thomas, a native of Washington County, Md., born November 7, 1808, and is the parent of eight children—Theodore T., Elissiff L., Lovina T., Josephine T., Jasper, Newton and Marion.

Among the portraits of some of the most valued and representative citizens and pioneers of Monona County given in this volume may be found that of Judge Bouslaugh, given on another page.

JAMES GRAHAM, deceased. Among the highly educated and gifted people, resident in Monona County, there is probably none who occupied a higher position than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a prominent and popular resident of the town of Spring Valley, living on section 30, where he had a magnificent farm of some four hundred acres, devoted to the raising of cereals and of cattle. Here he settled in the fall of 1867. He was a representative of that well-known race, commonly called the Scotch-Irish, the descendants of the hardy Scotchmen, who, rather than endure persecution in their native land, fled to the northern part of the [illegible] Island of Ireland, where they have preserved their faith and race peculiarities to the present time.

Mr. Graham was born in County Down, Ireland, March 10, 1820, and was a son of John and Sarah (Foley) Graham, natives of the same county. His father was a farmer and merchant, and came to

America with part of his family in 1852, and settled at Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., where he died of paralysis about 1872. The mother died in 1836. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, and excellent Christian people.

James Graham grew to manhood in his native county, and received his early education in its excellent schools, and completed his classic course in the Dublin University, one of the most noted institutions of learning in the world, and there remained for four years. Previous to graduation from that institution he was elected by Archbishop Whatley as one of the three candidates from the University, at the special request of an old friend, John Stuart Mill, the noted English writer and statesman, then chairman of the board of directors of the Honorable East India Company, Leadenall Street, London, to fill an educational appointment in the Bombay Presidency of the British Government in Hindoostan. On reaching the city of Bombay, in 1848, he entered the Elphistane Institute, where he remained about two years until he could pass the requisite interpretership examination in the two provincial dialects of the Presidency, viz.: Marrattie and Gujerati. Thence he was transferred to Surat to take charge of the head school at that place, and in addition to his other duties made translator of scientific works for use in the vernacular, or native schools, and was made Superintendent of both English and native schools in the province. Failing health, the curse of those who sought in that country "to shake the pagoda tree," caused him to send in his resignation and return to England, and thence, in 1857, to come to the United States. He purchased a farm in New York State, and entered upon its cultivation, and there resided until coming to this county. He had been out here a short time previous to look after land, and purchased the place upon which he now lives. In politics he was a stanch Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, for President, in 1860, and for every Republican since. Although there was no church within the county of the faith in which he was raised, he still clung warmly to the tenets that were instilled into him in his youth. He was married, and was one of the most unassuming men, and held a very high place in the estimation of the entire community. January 31, 1890, he was found dead in his bed. He had been suffering from the disease known as la grippe, and the day before was in Onawa, and it supposed caught cold and died from a congestive chill.

HON. CHARLES E. WHITING. No man in Monona County enjoys a more wide spread and merited reputation than the old pioneer of Monona County whose name heads this sketch, and a condensed epitome of whose life it is our honor to present for the persual of the rising generation. Coming to this county in its infancy in 1855, Judge Whiting has seen this county progress from an absolute wilderness to a prosperous and fertile land, covered with a numerous population, and has been a very important factor in its growth and development. After holding some of the more important offices in the gift of the people of the county, at the convention held by the State delegates in the summer of 1885, he received the nomination of Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and willingly accepted the unthankful, unremunerative and almost desperate duty of acting as standard bearer of a party largely in the minority in Iowa. Notwithstanding this or his defeat, he can proudly point to the fact that although his own county is largely Republican, still his majority herein was almost one hundred over his more fortunate opponent, and that he reduced the majority against the party from 79,000 in 1880 to 5,349, coming the nearest to success of any of the candidates who preceded him.

Judge Whiting, as he is familiarly called, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., January 17, 1821, and is the son of Charles and Lorinda (Eveleth) Whiting, natives of Princeton, Worcester County, Mass., who had settled at the town of Butternuts, in the Empire State, in about 1815. When about three years of age, he was taken by his parents to Wayne County, N. Y., and in the spring of 1837 to Lake County, Ohio, where, upon a farm and pursuing the daily avocations of agricultural and

bucolic life, as he has all his life, he remained with his parents until April 15, 1843. Having enjoyed excellent facilities for acquiring an education, of which he freely availed himself, he took up the burdens of life, and leaving the parental roof tree, removed to Madison County, in the Northern part of Alabama, where, engaged in the dry goods and cotton trade, he remained until 1850. Reports from the golden lands of the West induced him to make the trip to California, by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama, and in that "land of the summer sun," remained until the spring of 1853. Returning, via Panama and Aspinwall to New York, and thence to Ohio, to visit his parents, he returned to Alabama, but closing up his affairs in that locality, a few weeks later came to Iowa, and locating in Iowa County, purchased a large tract of land known as the Old Homestead Place, formerly the reservation of the Musquakie Indians. Returning to Alabama for a short trip, he came back to this State, reaching Keokuk the morning of March 1, 1854. When he left his "sunny southern home" the air was balmy and sweet, and the grass and trees wore their summer colors, but when he arrived at Keokuk, he found everything covered with snow and ice, and the biting chill of winter's breath filled the air. On July 4, 1855, Mr. Whiting disposed of his place in Iowa County to its present owners, the Amana Society, a colony of German socialists, and investing his money in land warrants in Alabama, to which he took a trip for the purpose, came to Monona County, and with them, in company with his brother, Newell A., purchased some 7500 acres of land. Here he had the usual experience of pioneer life, for there were then but few settlers within the limits of what is now Monona County, and in common with them suffered all the hardships attendant upon frontier life.

At the April election in 1857, Mr. Whiting was elected to fill the then very important office of County Judge of Monona County, and for two years presided at the head of its government. In 1864 he was elected member of the board of supervisors, and the next year chosen Chairman of that body. From that period until the close of 1870, he was found in his place upon the board, and most of the time in the chair. In 1874, receiving the nomination of the Democratic party for the position of Member of Congress, he made the race with Hon. Addison Oliver, and although suffering defeat in the district, carried his home county, where they both lived, by some sixty-three majority. In 1883 the Judge again met his old opponent, Judge Oliver, in the political field, and from him, this time, captured the office of State Senator, and served the district in that capacity for four years. Of his candidacy for Governor, we have already spoken.

Judge Whiting, September 7, 1848, was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Criner, a native of Madison County, Ala., and daughter of Isaac and Nancy (McCain) Criner. They have been the parents of six children: Julia C., the wife of M. B. Pullen, of Onawa; Ida, (Mrs. E. M. Cassady) of Whiting; Will C., who married Miss Mamie Elliot, and lives in Whiting; Ella and Woodson, at home; and Edwin C., who married Miss Helen Waldron, and still makes his home with his parents.

MRS. MARY A. MAPLE, one of the pioneers of Monona County, is engaged with her two sons in general farming and stock-raising, on section 34, Kennebec Township. She came to this section of the State in May, 1856, among the earliest settlers, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land where she now lives, and where she has now some two hundred acres. While she has never graduated from any college, she has had great success in the practice of medicine, and receives many calls in that profession from both Polk and Monona Counties.

Mrs. Maple, *nee* Goodhue, first saw the light in Groton, Grafton County, N. H., October 8, 1837, and is the daughter of Joseph W. and Mary (Ordway) Goodhue. Of her ancestry we have the following: William Goodhue, a [illegible] of the church at Assington, Suffolk, England, came to this country in 1636, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He was a deacon in the church and died in 1700, much respected and lamented. He was com-

ried three times and had three children: Joseph, William and Mary. Joseph,a man of eminent respectability, died shortly before his father, in September, 1697, leaving three sets of children, for he was likewise married three times. His youngest child, Samuel, the child of his third wife, Mercy Goodhue, married Abigail Bartlett and settled at Stratham, N. H. He afterward removed to Nottingham, and for his second wife was united in marriage with Rebecca Caldwell, and removed to Hollis, the same State. His third wife, with whom he lived twelve years, was Mrs. Sarah Parham. He died November 7, 1785, in his ninetieth year. The names of his children, all by his first wife, were: Samuel, Joseph, Nathaniel, Abigail, Mercy, Josiah, Mary and John. The latter, the youngest of his children, married Olive Taylor, and resided at Groton, N. H., where he died in 1818, aged eighty-four, leaving six children: John, Samuel, Jonathan, Ephraim, Joseph and Mary. Joseph, the grandfather of our subject, married Sally Gove, and made his home in Groton. His children were: David, Jonathan, Joseph W., the father of Mrs. Maple; Moses C. and Sally. Joseph W. lost his wife, the mother of our subject, and married for his second wife Miss Louisa Pulcifer, a native of Campton. In 1855 he came West and purchased land in Iowa County, this State, but as his wife would not come here, returned to his Eastern home, where he died in March, 1859. His wife departed this life in 1879.

Miss Mary A. Goodhue was united in marriage, January 2, 1858, with Homer Kelsey, a native of Vermont, born January 31, 1834, but five months and two days after the wedding she was left a widow, he dying at Castana, June 4, 1858. May 13, 1860, at Des Moines, she married Isaiah Maple, a native of Ohio, born May 18, 1828, and the son of Robert and Hannah (Miller) Maple, natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1873, the mother in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Maple have had a family of six interesting children of which the following is a record: Charles H., born December 13, 1861, who died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 27, 1878; William Warren, born September 19, 1863, who married Miss Minnie Carritt, May 24, 1887, and is studying medicine with E. H. Cotter, M. D., at Des Moines; Aaron O., born July 11, 1866; Frank G., April 7, 1869; Morton C., December 29, 1871; and Mary L., June 14, 1874.

Mrs. Maple divides her time between her home farm in Polk County and this county, where she is working in the interests of her sons.

JOHN F. OLIVER, attorney, a member of the law firm of Oliver Bros. & Tillson, of Onawa, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 15, 1855, and is a son of Hon. Addison and Hannah (Towne) Oliver, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. He came with his parents to Monona County in 1858, and received his early education in the graded and High School of Onawa. Entering the Law Department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, he was graduated from that noble institution in 1879, and engaged in the practice of law at Wapello County, this State, being a member of the bar of that county. In 1888 he returned to Onawa and the present partnership with his brother and Stephen Tillson Jr., was formed.

To him is due the credit of the organization of the K. P. Lodge at Onawa, of which he is still a member. He was married August 8, 1883, in Jefferson County, Iowa, to Miss Fannie Wilhernsdorfer, who was born at Monmouth, Ill., January 1, 1862. They have a family of three children—Marcus, born January 6, 1885; Ralph A., born July 30, 1886, and an infant born June 15, 1889.

VICTOR DUBOIS, one of the largest land owners and cattle-raisers and dealers in Fairview Township, has a beautiful residence on section 14. He came to Monona County in May, 1864, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land under the homestead law, to which he has added from time to time, until he now owns five hundred and ninety-five acres, about one-half of which is under the plow. Most of the remainder is in tame grass and pasture, and he has some

twenty acres of timber, half of it being black walnut. Upon his place he retains about two hundred head of high grade Short-horn cattle and one hundred hogs. When he first came here he built a primitive log cabin, but in 1880, this was replaced by a beautiful cottage, 24X28 feet in size, two stories high, which is one of the best in this section of the county. Mr. Dubois was born in the south of France, July 22, 1832. In his youth he never had the opportunity of attending school, but, by observation and reading, has managed to attain a fair education and has taken particular pains to educate his children well. In April, 1855, he came to America, bringing with him his mother, his father having died some time before, and landed in the city of New York. Coming immediately West, he located at Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis., where, for eight years, he was employed in farm labor, at the end of which he removed to this county, in May, 1864. He had at that time a team of horses, a wagon and about $200 in money. From this small beginning he has, by the exercise of business tact and judicious investments, accumulated an easy competency, and is ranked among the well-to-do people of the county. He takes a great interest in all educational work and in all movements likely to accrue to the benefit of this his adopted home, and is altogether one of its most public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Dubois was married in 1852, and is the parent of two children—Emily, Mrs. Jepson, residing in California, and Victor Jr., who is married and resides in Fairview Township.

MAJOR GEORGE E. WARNER, a leading citizen of Fremont, Neb., and the late County Treasurer of Monona County, came to this county in March, 1867, with M. A. Freeland and engaged in the general merchandise, lumber and grain trade, in co-partnership with that gentleman. In the spring of 1869 the firm was strengthened by the admission of E. A. Chapman and the business was carried on by the three until 1874, when they divided, Mr. Freeland taking the lumber and agricultural implement branches, Messrs. Warner and Chapman continuing the store. In August, 1875, Mr. Warner purchased the interest of his partner and carried on the business alone until April, 1889, when he closed out the stock.

George E. Warner was born in Acworth, Sullivan County, N. H., July 8, 1843, and is the son of George M. and Sarah H. (Merrill) Warner. His father, a native of Acworth, also was born May 10, 1817, and the mother, born in Dracut, Middlesex County, Mass., now a part of the city of Lowell, first opened her eyes in this world February 23, 1822. The latter was the daughter of Rev. Joseph Merrill, a Congregational minister who had charge of the church at Acworth. George M. Warner, was a farmer in early life but in 1856 removed to Boston, where he was a member of the police force until 1869. In that year he came West, resigning his position, and settling at Onawa where he still makes his home. He is the parent of two children—Nellie, wife of E. A. Chapman, now of Meriden, Conn., and George E.

The subject of this epitome remained at home for twelve years upon the farm during which time he laid the foundations of his education in the district schools, and until he was sixteen, in the city of Boston, where he attended a high grade academy. Entering a dry-goods store at Boston as clerk he was there employed at the outbreak of the Civil War. His paternal grandfather had served in the United States army during the War of 1812–15, and attained the rank of captain, and the same generous, patriotic blood flowed in the veins of our subject, and in his country's need he could not falter. June 6, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Battery, Light Artillery and served for six months in the army of the Potomac, that being the term for which the company was raised. He returned home and for one year acted as a clerk in a hotel. Entering the United States service again, he received a commission as First Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Tenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, the same being dated December 31, 1863. August 12, 1865, he was promoted to a captaincy and given his brevet

as Major of the regiment March 15, 1865. During his service with the Eighth Battery he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and the fearful carnage of Antietam's bloody field. With the Tenth Heavy Artillery he was employed in garrison duty at New Orleans, and took a part in the various incidents that marked the closing of the War. He received his final and honorable discharge from the service February 22, 1867, and came to Onawa as above mentioned.

Maj. Warner is a member of Vesper Lodge, No. 223, A. F. and A. M. in which he held the office of Master during the years 1883 and 1884. He is also a member of Sioux City Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M.; Columbian Commandery, No. 18, and of Sioux City Consistory, and of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R. of which he is the present Adjutant, and was one of its organizers and first Commander.

Our subject was united in marriage September 1, 1868, with Miss Mollie E. Morrison, the daughter of J. E. Morrison, one of the pioneers of the county, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere. Mrs. Warner was born in Sanbornton, Belknap County, N. H., March 28, 1847, and is the parent of one child, Zada M., whose birth occurred June 24, 1869.

HERVEY E. MARR, M. D., of the city of Onawa, was born at Pleasant Grove, Olmstead County, Minn., July 7, 1857, and is the son of John H. and Catherine N. (Ross) Marr. In 1862 the family removed to Norfolk County, Canada, where they made their home until 1871, and then emigrated to Winnesheik County, Iowa. One year later they came to Monona County and settled at Onawa, Hervey moving each time with his parents. He received his early education in the district schools, both elsewhere and here, and at the age of sixteen years commenced running the engine for Maughlin & Marr and continued with them for about two years. After a short time in the same trade with Baxter Whiting, in the City Flouring Mill, he entered the Homeopathic Department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and after a severe course of study was graduated from that institution, February 28, 1882. He entered upon his career as a practitioner of medicine at Victor, Iowa County, in the fall of the same year, and continued there for two years. At the expiration of that time, he removed to What Cheer, Keokuk County, and continued in practice at that point until December 18, 1886. On the latter date he came to Onawa, where he has been engaged in the duties of his chosen profession ever since. Previous to entering college, in 1879, it may be of interest to note that the Doctor spent several years in teaching school in this county.

The Doctor was united in marriage November 15, 1882, with Miss Carrie M. Prather, who was born in Iowa City, this State, April 18, 1864. She is the daughter of Washington and Rose E. (Brigham) Prather, natives of Iowa, who are still residents of Iowa City. Mrs. Marr is the eldest of a family of three children, all girls. The Doctor and Mrs Marr have had their home brightened by the birth of two children; Irving E., born February 12, 1884; and Ivan W., March 6, 1886.

Doctor Marr was one of the charter members of Monona Lodge, No. 184, Knights of Pythias, whose Castle Hall is located at Onawa, and with which he is still identified. Since coming to this place he has built up quite a practice, and by strict adherence to the duties of his profession and keeping abreast of the times in his reading, has been eminently successful. In November, 1888 he was appointed a member of the board of insane commissioners and still holds that position. Mrs. Marr is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and a concientious christian woman.

PETER ALEXANDER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Cooper Township, who has his finely located and handsome residence on section 5, Cooper Township, while his farm of two hundred and eighty acres is located in that town and on sections 30 and 32, Liston Township, Woodbury County, has been a

resident of this section for over twenty years. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 18, 1840. His father, William Alexander, a native of Union County, Pa., came to Ariel, 1834, came West on horseback, on attaining his majority and settled in Franklin County, Ind., where he engaged in farming. There, and in Butler County, Ohio, he carried on this business until 1852, when he purchased a farm in Decatur County, Ind. upon which he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring May 16, 1884. He was married about 1827 to Miss Ann Updyke, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Peter Updyke. They had a family of seven children, of which the following six are living: Catherine (Mrs. James Patrick); Peter, George W., Thomas J., William and Sarah E., (Mrs. Frank Armstrong); Nancy (Mrs. George Proctor), died in Adair County, Iowa.

Our subject received, in youth, a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-three years left home to engage in life's battle on his own account. For about two years he was employed at farm labor in Franklin County, Ind., after which, on a rented farm in Decatur County, in the same State, he carried on agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1869 he came to Woodbury County, traveling by team, spending about thirty-two days on the road. He located in Liston Township on [illegible] land, which he [illegible] as a homestead on section 32, which he immediately commenced the improvement of. He has prospered greatly since coming here, and has now about one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, the rest being seeded to grass, as he devotes a considerable share of his attention to stock-raising.

Mr. Alexander was united in marriage November 24, 1864, in Decatur County, Ind, with Miss Rebecca J. Proctor, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born August 2, 1848, and a daughter of [illegible] and Mary J. Proctor. Of this marriage there were born seven children as follows: Anna, born December 6, 1865, in Decatur County, Ind., who married John Quincy Armstrong, January 27, 1885; Mary Adeline, born September 17, 1867, in Decatur County, who married Calvin Graybill, October 18, 1888; Lily Belle, born in the same place February 21, 1869, who married Wilbur Earlyaine, March 10, 1885; Enoch F., born in Woodbury County, June 2, 1872, and died June 16, 1885; Clara M. E., born September 30, 1878, and died July 29, 1888; Cirtie, born April 7, 1885, who died the 18th of the same month; and Albert L., born in Monona County, February 21, 1887.

JOHN DINGMAN, one of the earliest settlers in Monona County, now a resident of Onawa, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 18, 1821, and is the son of John and Dorcas (Wright) Dingman. His father was a native of Holland, who came to America with his parents when a child and settled with them in Montgomery County, N. Y. There he was married, and shortly after moved to Otsego County, where he resided for several years. Removing to Oswego County, in the same State, he there made his home until overtaken by death. He had a family of nine children, of whom our subject was the fifth.

John Dingman, Jr., was reared at home upon a farm until his nineteenth year when he commenced to learn the wagon-maker's trade. Some two years he was engaged in joiner work, after which he followed millwrighting until the fall of 1843. In the latter part of 1852 he came to Council Bluffs. In February, 1853, he came to Monona County and helped to erect the house of J. B. Gard and others, and here remained until April following, when he returned to Council Bluffs. He then crossed the plains to California by the overland route, consuming some five months in the trip. In that golden land he engaged in placer-mining until March, 1856, when he returned to the East via Nicaraugua. This was at the time of the famous Walker expedition and he stopped at the fort at the foot of Nicaraugua Lake on his way home. Remaining a short time with friends in New York, he went to Michigan, but in the spring of 1857 came back to Monona County in company with A. C. Mosher, and engaged in carpentering, both here and in Sioux City. Building a skiff, he and Mr. Mosher went down the Missouri River to Council Bluffs in the fall of the same year, and from there went to

Michigan, by the way of St. Louis. In the autumn of 1858, the two partners went to Pike's Peak, where they engaged in prospecting for about a year, and then returned to Michigan. Owning some two hundred acres of the Gard property, they returned to Monona County in the spring of 1862, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, in partnership, until March 19, 1881. On the latter day, Mr. Dingman purchased the interest of Mr. Mosher in the farm, which he ran about two years. He then sold out and removed to Ottawa, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Dingman is a stanch Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for James K. Polk, for President, in 1844. He has been highly successful in financial matters since coming to the county, and is respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

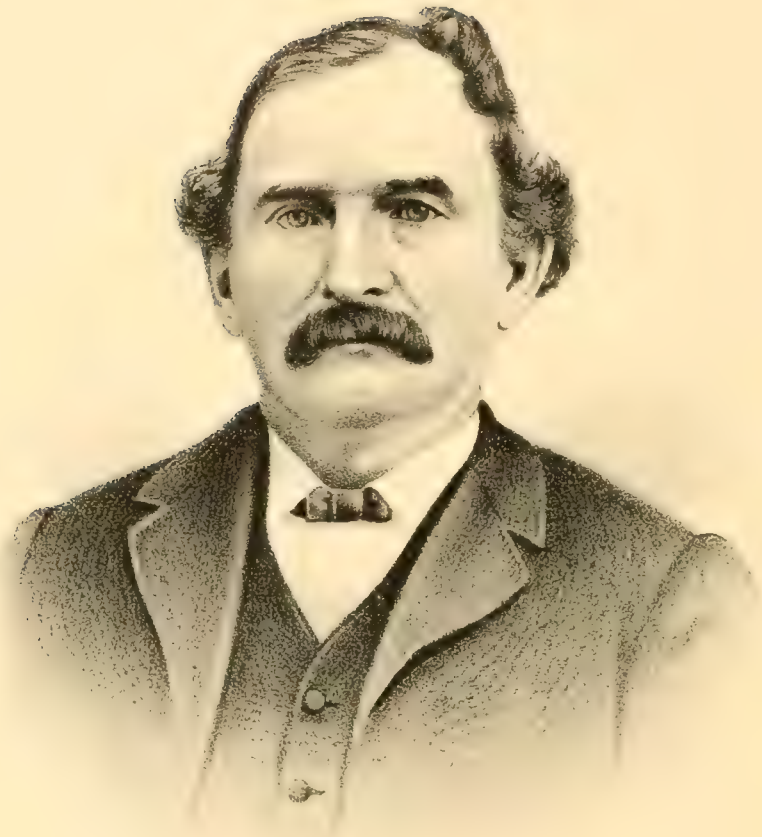
GIDEON M. WELLS, an old resident and one of the most extensive and successful farmers and largest land-owners in Grant Township, has his residence most beautifully situated on the northwest quarter of section 27, where it is surrounded by his farm of five hundred and sixty acres, over two hundred of which he has under cultivation. His dwelling house is one of the most commodious and best in this section of the county, and the barns and outbuildings are of a high character. He is engaged extensively in stock-raising, having on hand at the present writing 16 head of horses, 150 hogs and 200 head of cattle, 50 of the latter being cows, which he milks. He has also a fair orchard which yields considerable revenue.

Mr. Wells was born at Clinton, Kennebec County, Me., August 19, 1833, and is the son of Richard and Louisa (Cain) Wells. His father was born in the same county, June 25, 1799, and was one of the most prominent people in that section of the country. He had a good business education and, between eighteen and twenty-eight years of age assisted in the support of his mother and family, his father dying when quite young. Richard Wells was farming all that time on the old place, striving to clear off a mortgage which was on it, and worked in the pinery and on the river. Attaining his twenty-eighth year he found employment in the Dominion of Canada, after which he returned to his native county and was there engaged in farming and buying and selling cattle until his death, which took place August 4, 1879. He served in the Maine Legislature in 1845-46 and again in 1855-56, and held other offices. He was married about 1827 to Miss Louisa Cain, who was born in Kennebec County, Me., December 1, 1804, and was the daughter of the Rev. M Cain, one of the most prominent Baptist preachers of that section. She died November 26, 1886. Of their family of fourteen children, the following nine grew to manhood and womanhood: George H., Richard M., Gideon M., Mephibosheth, Thankful C., Mrs. Ezra McIntyre; William E., Louisa E., deceased; Sarah E. and Ruby Vesta.

Gideon Marshall Wells grew to manhood in his native State and received his education in the common schools and at St. Albans Academy, at Hartland, Me. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced life as a farmer and drover, purchasing a portion of the old home farm. In December, 1857, he removed to Bureau County, Ill., and was engaged in farming until 1865, when he removed to Monona County and located where he now resides. He lacked means enough to purchase in that portion of Illinois to suit him land fit for the stock business.

Mr. Wells was married at Clinton, Me., January 31, 1864, to Miss Carolina Woodsum, a native of that village, born December 7, 1842, and the daughter of Abiather and Betsy (Newbegin) Woodsum. Her father, a native of Parsonsfield, Me., born 1781, was a well educated man and was engaged in farming and merchandising at Clinton, where he settled when a young man. He was a Captain in the service during the War of 1812-15, and died in Maine December 30, 1847. Mrs. Wells was one of a large family of children, the others being Susan, George M., Mary A., Abiather C., Elizabeth, Oliver P., Sarah J. and Lettice M.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had eight children, as follows: Eva, born September 28, 1866; Richard M., February 7, 1868; Franklin, January 11, 1870;



W. H. WILSEY.

Vennie L. August 2, 1871; Clarence B. November 28, 1873; Gideon, August 5, 1876; Edna Maud, 1878, who died September 20, 1880, and Nora B. born January 10, 1881, who died September 2, 1885.

WILLIAM H. WILSEY, who was the pioneer settler in the town of Maple, and for many years its most prominent citizen, came to this section and made a settlement August 1, 1855. Shortly after he laid out a town site upon his land to which he gave the name of Mapleton, of which village he was afterwards the merchant and Postmaster. Being an energetic man of good business tact, he prospered in life and became one of the largest land owners in the county, owning at one time some fifteen hundred acres in Maple Township. He remained in the locality of his first settlement until 1876, when he made a trip to the "Mountains" and remained in Colorado five months, after which he settled in Harrison County. Four years later he came back to the scenes of his pioneer days in Maple Township, which he made his home for about two years. He then removed to his present residence, Little Sioux Township, Harrison County. Mr. Wilsey is still a large land owner, having now one thousand acres of land lying in the two counties.

William H. Wilsey was born in Troy, Bradford County, Pa., May 6, 1822. When but a boy of fourteen, with his mother and step-father, Katie and Oliver Stoddard, he removed to the young State of Ohio, and some years later to Michigan and Illinois. In Peoria County, Ill. (the latter State) Mr. Wilsey attained man's estate. In Henry County, Ill., in 1844, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Cunningham, a native of that State, who became the mother of four children—Clarissa, Nelson A., Duke W. and William H.

Mr. Wilsey has been three times married, his second wife being Mrs. Sarah (Ruggles) Maynard, the widow of Amos Maynard, and a native of Pennsylvania. Shortly after this marriage he and his wife started for Iowa, and settled in Maple Township as above stated. Mr. Wilsey was for many years [illegible] of this section of the country, and filled many public offices in the township.

March 27, 1877, Mr. Wilsey was for the third time united in marriage, wedding Mrs. Mary A. Smith, a native of Linn County, Iowa, and the daughter of Moses and Eliza (Brazelton) German, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. Her parents were early settlers of Harrison County, building the first house in the village of Little Sioux, in which place they still reside.

THEODORE T. BOUSLAUGH, a prominent, enterprising agriculturist of Center Township, residing on section 8, is one of the old settlers of Monona County, coming here in September, 1859, with his father's family, and entering the farm on which he now lives. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., September 13, 1829, and is the son of Joseph R. and Margaret (Thomas) Bouslaugh, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in the pages of this ALBUM. When our subject was about eight years of age the family removed to Ohio; from there to Henry County, Ind., where after two years residence they returned to Ohio. In the spring of 1846 he came with his parents to Hancock County, Ill., in which locality for about nine years he was engaged in farming, at the expiration of which, with the balance of the family, he came to Iowa, settling in Polk County. In the fall of 1859, still accompanied by his father and brothers, he made a settlement in Monona County, on sections 8 and 9, and for ten years assisted his father in carrying on his farm. Finally removing [illegible] menced the cultivation and development of his [illegible] of four hundred and seventeen acres, one hundred and sixty of which are under culture. When he [illegible] but his stock alone now is represented by ten head of horses, seventy-five of cattle and one hundred [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] married [illegible]

to Miss Mary A. Muckey, a native of Wisconsin, born September 19, 1851, and who is the daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Kelle) Muckey, old settlers of Monona County, who came here in early days. By this union there have been born the following children: Joseph R. M., born May 1, 1867; Marion N., March 24, 1869; Mary A., March 24, 1869; John H., May 13, 1871; Thomas T., May 31, 1873; Edmund, April 17, 1875; Edward, April 17, 1875; Freeland J., January 2, 1877; Estella A., August 2, 1880; Theodore T., March 5, 1882; Millie E., September 24, 1884, and Vernon L., October 3, 1889. All of them have been spared to their parents with the exception of three: Edmund, who died August 15, 1876; Edward, whose death took place March 15, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bouslaugh are among the most highly esteemed and respected members of the community in a social sense, and have a large number of appreciative friends.

THOMAS DUFFY, who is engaged in farming on section 29, Sherman Township, was born in Ireland, and is the son of Peter and Mary (Hanlon) Duffy. His father, a native of County Mayo, was born about 1800, and died in Ireland in 1845. His mother, who was married in 1820, removed to Scotland in 1858, where she died in 1861.

Thomas, at the age of nine years, went to work for an uncle, and remained with him, receiving his board as the only compensation for his labor, for two years, and the third year was paid $1.75 in addition. At the expiration of that time he went to Scotland, where he found employment in a factory at $175 per week for some two years. In a cotton-factory he was then employed for a like term at twenty-five cents a day, and in a foundry for two years at $2 a week. After some time spent in a shipyard, he bought some tools, and went to ditching, and for five years carried this on, walking nine miles every day to his work. Returning to the foundry, he there put in another five years, when, being disgusted at the low rate of wages and the little chance he had of bettering his condition, in June, 1865, he crossed the ocean to the United States. From Detroit he proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed to go to Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., at $1.65 per day for six months, and from there returned to Cincinnati, where he found work shoveling coal at $2.50 a day. Working on steamboats on the Mississippi River, ditching through the South, and working on the railroads he put in his time until the spring of 1873, when he came to Monona County, and settled on the farm where he now lives, which he had purchased two years before.

Mr. Duffy was married at Council Bluffs in 1871 to Miss Bridget McNey, a native of Ireland. By this union they have had a family of four children, only one of whom, John, is living, the rest having died in infancy.

BENJAMIN F. RILEY, a representative farmer of St. Clair Township, residing on section 11, first came to Monona County in June, 1879, and during that summer was engaged at farm labor by the month. In March, 1880, he removed to Ness County, Kan., but remained in that State but one season, returning to Monona County and St. Clair Township the following fall. Here he has resided ever since on several rented places in this and Crawford County until February, 1888, when he purchased his present farm and took up his residence there, building his house and otherwise adding to its improvement.

Mr. Riley was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, March 13, 1857, and is the son of William and Barbara Riley. His mother died while he was still a child, and at the age of thirteen years he commenced the struggle for existence on his own account. Finding a job here and there, wherever he could get it, doing chores, herding cattle, or at regular farm work, he spent the time until March, 1879, when he came to Monona County, stopping a few months on his way in Green County. A poor boy, early acquainted with hardships, he has been the sole architect of his own fortune and merits the respect and esteem in which he is held in the community. Hard work, intelligent and

well directed effort and a judicious economy have built up his fortunes until to-day he ranks among the more easy, well-to-do farmers of the community.

Mr. Riley was married in St. Clair Township, February 15, 1883, to Miss Martha Loyd, a daughter of Thomas and Salinda Loyd. Of this union there have been two children born, Lena E. and Thomas H., who have come to brighten their home.

JOSEPH A. ADAMS, the well known merchant of Moorhead, Spring Valley Township, came to Monona County in June, 1871, and settled upon a farm on section 24, the same town where he lived until December 1888, engaged in the cultivation of the soil. He then removed to Moorhead, although still retaining his farm of four hundred acres upon which he still carries on farming and stock-raising, particularly the latter. The grocery business over which he presides, was established by him October 15, 1888, he purchasing the grocery department of G. E. Erickson.

Mr. Adams was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 31, 1837, and is the son of James M. and Hannah E. (Root) Adams, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively, who had moved to Ohio in an early day. In 1844 he was taken by his parents to Knox County, Ill., and the latter having united themselves with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the family removed to Hancock County. After the death of Joseph Smith and the consequent expulsion of his people from Nauvoo, the father of our subject dissenting from the new doctrines preached, especially that of polygamy, in 1847 he removed to Walworth County, Wis., and in 1854, to Harrison County, this State, among its earliest pioneers. In the latter the father died in August, 1873, and there the mother still makes her home, in Woodbine.

In Harrison County our subject was reared to manhood and in its pioneer schools received the foundation of his education. On May 1, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Emiline Purcell, a native of Putnam County, Ind., who was born March 2[illegible], 1843, and who is the daughter of Benjamin and Ella (Tyler) Purcell. Her father was a native of Indiana and her mother of Kentucky and they were among the earliest settlers of Putnam County, her grandfather, on the father's side, owning part of the land on which the city of Greencastle is now located. In 1855 Miss Purcell came with her parents to Pottawattamie County, and the next year the family settled in Harrison County, where her father bought a farm from the Government and resided there until death called him away July 22, 1885. Her mother still makes her residence in that county. Both of her parents were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Adams was the third.

After his marriage, Mr. Adams carried on farming in Harrison County until 1871, when he came to Monona County as above stated. He is a direct descendant of John Adams, the President of the United States, and Mrs. Adams of Presidents Polk and Tyler.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, the following is a record: Alpha, born June 27, 1862; Ella, February 15, 1864; Susan, March 7, 1867, died June 12, 1882; Ervilla, born October 17, 1868; Byron, April 26, 1871; John, June 3, 1873; Frank, July 1, 1877; Benjamin, December 23, 1878, Nephi and Alma, February 8, who died, the former, February 22, and the latter February 23, 1881.

CALEB CUSHING, [illegible] farmer, a younger brother of Ervin Cushing, of St. Clair Township, with whom in partnership he is carrying on the farm on section 12, was born at Rochester, Strafford County, N. H., June 24, 1861. When some two years old he was removed by his parents, Enoch and Charlotte (Buzzle) Cushing, to the environs of Boston, Mass., from which, after five months residence, they emigrated to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. In the latter locality he remained beneath the parental roof, until the spring of 1887 when,

in company with his brother, Ervin, he came to Monona County and located upon their farm which they had purchased and partially improved some four years previously. Upon this the brothers are expending their energies, bringing it to a high state of cultivation and improving it for their mutual advantage.

HANS OLSON, who came here from his far-away home in Norway in the summer of 1867, and located in Fairview Township, has his home on section 3. He is one of the pioneers of this subdivision of the county, there being but few families located here when he came.

Mr. Olson was born in Skeen, Norway, August 15, 1823, and was reared in the land of his nativity. In June, 1867, with his wife and family he emigrated from the old home across the sea, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel, and after a long and tedious voyage landed at Quebec, Canada. From that city he came by rail and steamboat to Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and from the latter by stage and wagon to Fairview Township. For some seven years he lived on the farm of Nels M. Jorgenson, cultivating the soil, and then purchased forty acres of land in Lakeport Township, Woodbury County. This land was all timber and had to be cleared and grubbed out, but by incessant work he managed to bring it to an excellent state of cultivation, and had it well improved. In the spring of 1883, the river, which, when they purchased the place, was some two miles distant, cut its way through the soft bottom land until there was very little of his farm left, and not enough room between it and his house for a person to stand on. He saved the building by moving it away, and immediately returned to Fairview Township, and purchased a farm of sixty acres on section 3, where he now lives. All of this land he has brought into cultivation, and has added improvements in the way of a neat dwelling and other buildings.

Mr. Olson was united in marriage with Mrs. Maren (Jorgenson) Aaronson, the widow of Jorgen Aaronson, the mother of two children by her first marriage—Nels M., born January 22, 1841, and Peder, September 22, 1846. The former of these was a sailor in his youth, but is now a wood and coal dealer in Milwaukee; the latter, a carpenter by trade, is farming in Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson have a family of four children, as follows: Jorgena D., born March 14, 1852, now Mrs. Charles Holm, living at Elkport, Dak.; Martinus, a successful farmer of Kingsbury County, Dak., born November 26, 1854; Olaves, September 20, 1857, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in the township, and weighing three hundred and fifty pounds is one of the heaviest men in the State; and Edward, born August 28, 1860, who still remains upon the old homestead. They also adopted Aase Maria Jorgenson, the daughter of Nels M. Jorgenson, whose mother died when she was about two weeks old, but when she had reached the age of eleven years she was taken by death from the family.

Mrs. Olson was born in Norway, July 19, 1820, and is the daughter of Nels Olson, a blacksmith of Skeen. Ole Christorferson, the father of Hans Olson, was also a native of the same place.

IRVING C. McMASTER, one of the widely known and successful business men of Soldier Township, is now engaged in agricultural labor on his fine farm of two hundred and seven acres, on section 19. He came to Monona County, with his parents, S. A. and S. J. McMaster, in the fall of 1873, and settled in Grant Township, where he remained until the spring of 1881. Removing to Soldier Township he then purchased a farm on section 17, and entered upon its improvement and cultivation. In the spring of 1884 he sold out this property and purchased the store in Soldier, and was engaged in the general merchandise business at that point, and a member of the dry-goods and grocery firm of McMaster & Dryden at Castana, until June, 1888, when he sold out to J. V. Lampson, of Hurley, Dak. He then purchased the place upon which he now lives, and settled down again to farming.

Mr. McMaster was born February 14, 1856, at

Pittsfield, Somerset County, Me., where he received his education and remained until coming to Monona County in 1873 with his parents. Since that date he has been identified with this county. He was married January 7, 1875, in Kennebec Township, to Miss Alice Brasket, and by this union is the parent of five children—Cora, Archie, Jessie, Nellie and Maud. Mr. McMaster was appointed Postmaster at Soldier February 21, 1881, and held that office until November 1, 1889, being succeeded by Richard Parmer, the merchant at Soldier, who had been acting as his deputy. When he first came to this county he herded his father's cattle, some six hundred head, on what is now called the Jordan, in Jordan Township, and found a fine range of some seven miles square, there being no house between Castana and Isaac U. Riddle's place.

WILLIAM AGENS, a successful and prominent farmer of Soldier Township, the son of Henry C. and Mary M. Agens, came to Monona County with his mother, four sisters and two brothers to rejoin his father. The latter had come to this section the March previous, and had made a settlement on the southeast quarter of section 4, being the first white man to locate on the Soldier River above Preparation, and the earliest settler of what now constitutes St. Clair and Soldier Townships. During the summer the latter had put up a log cabin and broken about fifteen acres of prairie. He lived upon this farm, gradually increasing his store until his death, which took place September 9, 1888.

William Agens remained with his father upon the farm, assisting in carrying it on, until August 16, 1862, when, with a natural patriotism, in defense of his country and flag, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the United Service at Council Bluffs, December 2, 1862. The regiment marched to Savannah, Mo., from the rendezvous, and thence were carried by rail to St. Louis. During the following winter they went upon the White River expedition. In the engagements at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; Spoonville, Ark., April 2, 1864; Little Missouri, April 8, 1864; Prairie De Ann, April 10 and 11; Camden, April 15; Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, and Little Rock, our subject participated with the regiment. February 9, 1865, they started by way of Duvall's Bluff and Algiers, La., for Mobile, and took part in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. At Whistler, Ala., he participated in the last engagement of the war, and afterward was sent to Brazos Island, Tex., where, with his regiment, he remained until the 11th of August, and then returned to New Orleans, where he was mustered out August 15, and received his discharge at Davenport, August 25, 1865. Returning to his home in Monona County, he resided with his parents until his marriage.

July 29, 1866, occurred the ceremony which united William Agens and Miss Martha A. Riddle in matrimony. The bride upon the occasion was a daughter of Mathew and Eleanor Riddle, old settlers of Soldier Township. Removing to his place on section 4, Mr. Agens and his wife set up housekeeping, and have there made their residence ever since. They have a family of five children—Sarah M., Charles E., Carrie A., Emma and Cora.

WILLIAM HUDSON LEATHERS, of the firm of W. M. Leathers & Co., leading merchants in the village of Mapleton, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1853, and is a son of William M. Leathers mentioned elsewhere in this ALBUM. He received a high school education at Covington, Ky., and on attaining maturer years filled the position of clerk in his father's store until 1880. Entering the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., in their branch house at Chicago, he there remained a short time, soon forming a connection with the well-known dry-goods house of O. R. Keith & Co., of Chicago. With the latter firm he remained until 1883, when he came to Ida Grove and, in partnership with his father, entered into the clothing trade. In the fall of 1885 the firm sold out and came to Mapleton, where they established their present business. In politics Mr.

Leathers is a Democrat, and is serving as a member of the village board. He is a member of Quarry Lodge, No. 404, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Leathers was united in marriage, November 7, 1878, with Mary S. Harvey, a native of Kentucky, who was born May 25, 1854. They are the parents of two children—Victoria, who was born March 7, 1880, at Cambridge, Henry County, Ill.; and William Halley, May 17, 1881, in the same place.

JOHN SPAULDING, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 2, Jordan Township, was born in Massenna, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., March 23, 1837, and is the son of Abel and Eliza (Felton) Spaulding.

The father of our subject, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1790 and followed farming for a livelihood. In 1830 he removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and among its rugged scenery passed some ten years of his life. From there he removed to Lorain County, Ohio, and ten years later to Erie County, and then to Michigan in the year 1865. He died in Ingham County, in the latter State, in January, 1870. He was married, in New York, in 1823, his wife, a native of Massachusetts, dying in Eaton County, Mich., April 7, 1887.

John Spaulding removed with his parents from place to place, as above stated, receiving in his youth a common-school education. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Birmingham, Ohio, in which he remained for about two years and a half, and after that was engaged in farming and in the lake fisheries until the spring of 1858, when he came to Iowa, locating in Fremont County. He was engaged in farming and carpentering there until October 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and made the campaign against the Indians of the Northwest, through Minnesota and Dakota, and participated in the battle of White Stone Hill, near the head waters of the James River. Being mustered out December, 1863, after a visit to Ohio, he was employed in Fremont County for some time in carpentering, but on the 4th of August, 1864, he went to Utah, Montana and other places through the mountains, where he was engaged in carpentering, mining and other employments. After logging in Iowa during the winter of 1865–66, he spent a short time on a farm in Fremont County, but worked chiefly at his trade until 1870, when he took up farming in earnest in that part of the State. In the spring of 1882 he came to Monona County and located on the site of his present farm, purchasing one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land, one hundred of which he has under cultivation. He is also engaged in stock-raising, in which he is quite successful.

Mr. Spaulding was married, December 26, 1866, at Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Doll, who was born at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., September 9, 1842. She is a daughter of Martin and Mary A. (Short) Doll, the former a native of Germany who came to America when eight years of age and died at Ft. Leavenworth, May 1, 1845. Her mother was born September 9, 1817, in Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding have had a family of six children: George, born in Hamburg, Fremont County, October 10, 1867, who married Miss Carrie Holloway, October 26, 1887, and lives in this county; Edwin, who died in infancy; Della M., born January 17, 1871; Carlton, September 17, 1877; Luetta, April 13, 1880, who died in infancy, and Bertha, born in Monona County, June 10, 1882.

SAMUEL H. MANN, a prominent and well-to-do agriculturist of Center Township, residing on section 7, settled at Oto, Woodbury County, May 27, 1871, on coming to this part of the State. After a few years spent in Southern Kansas, whither he removed that fall, he returned to that village where he made his home until 1877. In the fall of 1878, having built the Commercial Hotel at Mapleton he ran it for about eighteen months, after which he sold it to John Jones and removed to his present home on section 7, his wife having fallen heir to some eighty-seven acres in that locality. To this he has added

until he now owns over one hundred and eighty-five acres, mostly in the same township, which he has considerably improved.

Mr. Mann was born in Monroe County, W. Va., January 31, 1846. His father, Floyd Mann, a native of Eastern Virginia, born in 1817, was a farmer all his life and is now a resident of Monroe County. Elizabeth (Wiseman) Mann, the mother of our subject, was born in Virginia about 1816. Her father, Samuel Wiseman, a native of the same locality, died in 1863. The grandfather of our subject on the paternal side, James Mann, was born in England and with his wife, Cynthia Mann, came to America in an early day and died in West Virginia, the former about 1858, and the latter in 1851.

Samuel H. attended a subscription school in Virginia, at Red Sulphur Springs, in his youth, and attaining his majority commenced working out by the month at farm labor, which he followed until coming to Iowa, as above stated, and in fact until he built the hotel at Mapleton. By this means he had laid up some $750 besides owning one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kansas. He was married, October 12, 1878, to Miss Louisa C. King, a native of Monona County, born February 25, 1859, and a daughter of Samuel King, one of the earliest settlers of the county, who located here in 1855. By this union they have had a family of five interesting children, viz: Belle B., who was born October 14, 1879; Estella B., born October 25, 1881, and died March 12, 1882; Samuel P., born July 12, 1883, and died January 25, 1886; D. Floyd, born November 30, 1885, and Etta M., whose birth took place May 11, 1889.

RICHARD T. REESE, one of the leading merchants of the village of Turin, is engaged in carrying on the general merchandise and agricultural implement trade, and is also one of the largest land-owners and most extensive stock-raisers in Belvidere Township, if not in the county. His elegant mansion on section 4, S. 11, is surrounded by his magnificent farm of twenty-one hundred acres, upon which he has some twenty-five head of horses and about five hundred head of cattle. His barns and outbuildings are of a very high character.

Mr. Reese first came to the county in 1856, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, the nucleus of his present estate, upon which he did not settle, however, until four years later. The youngest child of his parents, Edward and Martha Reese, he was born near Grandville, Licking County, Ohio, August 20, 1831. His father, a native of Wales, was born in 1797, and followed farming in the valleys of his native land. In 1827 the latter crossed the ocean to America and settled in Licking County, Ohio, where for thirty years he made his home. In 1857 he went to Caseyville, St. Clair County, Ill., and took up his residence with his son until 1860, when he came to Monona County, and died at the home of our subject, September 19 of that year. He was married in Wales about 1820, to Miss Martha Humphrey, a native of that country, born about 1798, who crossed the ocean with her husband and died in Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1843, having been the mother of five children—Edward (deceased), Evans, Hannah, Ann and Richard T.

Reared in the county of his birth, where he received a practical education, at the age of seventeen Richard Reese went to Columbus, Ohio, where he commenced learning the saddler's and harness-maker's trade. After finishing an apprenticeship of three years he worked at his trade in Detroit and Jackson, Mich., and Dodgeville and Mineral Point, Wis., until the summer of 1855, when he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving there in June. Following his trade at that point, he there made his home until coming to Monona County, as above related. Success has attended his efforts here, and growing and prospering with the county, he is now numbered among the most affluent and well-to-do citizens of to-day.

On the 14th of September, 1854, took place the ceremony that united the destinies of Richard T. Reese and Miss Henrietta Nordyk. The lady was born near Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 5, 1841, and is the daughter of Abram A. and Henrietta P. Nordyk. Eight children have come to bless their home, whose births are as fol-

lows: Henry B., born July 15, 1850, near Council Bluffs; Augusta E., February 3, 1857, in Monona County; Marietta, September 20, 1861; Francis A., August 19, 1863; Nellie A., February 27, 1867; Frederick A., May 9, 1869; Richard, June 21, 1871; and Howard, August 29, 1881.

JOSEPH D. COUNTS, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Center Township, residing on section 19, first came to this county in the spring of 1876, landing here on the 9th of April. For about a year he rented a farm, and then made a purchase of one hundred and twenty acres of land, where he now lives. Only about forty acres of this was fenced and broken, but he has now about one hundred and eighty acres of his fine farm of two hundred and forty acres under a high state of cultivation, and has a thrifty orchard of some two and a half acres. The balance of his land is devoted to meadow and pasture.

Mr. Counts was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 22, 1826. His father, Joseph Counts, was born in Pennsylvania about 1782, and when about a year old was taken by his father, Jacob Counts, to Virginia, and later to Kentucky, and in the latter State grew to manhood. He was there united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Groom, the daughter of William Groom, who bore him eleven children—Hulda D., Rachel, William, Nancy, Sallie, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary, Aaron, Susannah and Joseph D. Jacob Counts, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of the Keystone State, born about 1740, and married Miss Hulda Davis. He died in Miami County, Ohio, about 1829, having been the parent of five children: Joseph, Jacob, Elijah, Rachel and Sallie.

Shortly after the birth of our subject the family removed to Montgomery County, Mo., where Joseph D. was reared to manhood. On attaining his majority he removed to Osage County, the same State, where he engaged in farming. Seven years he resided in the latter locality, and then removed to Schuyler County, Mo., but June 22, 1865, came to this State, and at Council Bluffs was engaged in teaming. Two years later he entered into the butchering business and ran the Cresson Hotel at the same time. One year after he returned to Mills County and resumed agricultural pursuits. Removing to Montgomery County, this State, in 1868, he purchased a farm, from which in 1876 he came to Monona County as above stated.

Mr. Counts was united in marriage October 10, 1848, with Miss Jane L. Huston, a native of New York, born June 26, 1831, who was one of a family of eleven children born to her parents, Francis and Catherine Huston, the others being: Lucinda, Clark, James, Richard, Amanda, Eleanor, Nancy, David, Mary A. and Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Counts are the parents of eleven children, as follows: one who died in infancy; Arreta E., William F., Laura A., Jewett M., Davis F., Ele B., Estella M., Charles, Iva C. and Emma L.

DAVID W. BOWERS, one of the old time residents engaged in farming on section 32, Lake Township, is a native of Franklin County, Pa., born March 1, 1848. He is the son of Jacob and Anna M. (Aglouf) Bowers, natives of France, who moved to Indiana about 1854.

David W. Bowers came to Monona County in March 1871, and settled in Badger, Lake Circle, Lake Township, where he bought a farm. After two years spent in other work, he commenced the improvement and cultivation of his own land and carried it on until about 1875, when he left it and went to Berrien County, Michigan. He remained in the latter place about a year and at Lisbon, Noble County, Ind., for about the same length of time, and then returned to this county. Four years later he sold out and removed to Saunders County, Neb., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years. At the expiration of that time he came back to Monona County and purchased a farm on section 35, Lake Township. This was in June 1887. On this piece of land he made



J. A. HEISLER.

his home until December, 1855, when he purchased a farm on section 32. Here he has since lived.

Mr. Bowers was reared to manhood in Noble County, Ind., where his parents had settled when he was about six years of age, and in the district schools of that locality acquired a practical education for the time and place afforded. His father died when David was eight years old, he was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age. He remained in the last mentioned locality until he attained the age of twenty-three years when he came to this State as above noted.

Mr. Bowers was married at Magnolia, Harrison County, Iowa, October 21, 1874, to Miss Mina Lash, daughter of David and Minerva (Dowling) Lash and by this union there have been born a family of six children as follows: Rozila M., Freddie F., Bertha A., Charles H., Adrian L., and Carl D.

JOHN ADAMS HEISLER, who is well and favorably known throughout this part of the country, was one of the pioneers of Monona County, and still actively engaged in the support of its great agricultural interest, as one of the leading farmers of Cooper Township. He has a wide spreading estate of one thousand and eighty acres of land lying in Maple and Cooper Townships, some five hundred of which are under cultivation, the rest being in meadow and pasture.

Mr. Heisler was born in Harrison, County, Ohio, February 2, 1832, and is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Steffey) Heisler. Frederick Heisler, his father, was a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and was born April 6, 1799. When about a year old he was taken by his parents to Harrison County, Ohio, then a vast wilderness, a new country to be developed, where his parents took up a tract of land well known since as the Heisler section. There he grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education and becoming an excellent practical mathematician. At the age of twenty-seven years he started in life for himself, clearing up a farm out of the heavy timber in the neighborhood, upon which he carried on farming until November 1, 1840, when he died. He was married about 1826, to Miss Elizabeth Steffey, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, whose birth took place in 1811 and had a family of sixteen children, of whom the following eight are living: Henry, Solomon, George F., Catharine H. T., John A., Samuel, Charlotte and Sarah. The mother died at Newton, Iowa, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Day, April 16, 1875.

John A. grew to manhood in the county of his birth, and his father dying when our subject was but seventeen years of age, he took charge of the home farm which he carried on until attaining his majority. For some two or three years after that he farmed the homestead on shares, at the expiration of which he went to Crestline, in the Western part of Ohio, where he was engaged as book-keeper and manager for a lumber company. Two years later, after a visit to his home, he started for Kansas, but on his arrival at Leavenworth, found the political situation in such a condition, that he decided not to settle there, and took a steamer for Omaha. In the latter city he formed a partnership with Peter W. Herman, and engaged in farming about three miles south of Council Bluffs, in Pottawattamie County. The early frost, which occurred September 3, 1856, cut off their corn, and in company with his partner in the latter part of October, he came north to Monona County, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 7, Cooper Township, under the pre-emption laws. He spent that winter at William's Mills, Mills County, and the next spring removed to his farm, where he built a cabin and made some improvements. Returning to Mills County, he worked that summer at carpentering, and in the fall located permanently upon his place. He has made great improvements upon his farm, and besides his elegant residence, has two tenant houses upon the same. Mr. Heisler devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, having some nineteen head of horses, two hundred cattle, and over one hundred swine, and is noted for his success in that line. He also has cultivated some sixty acres of artificial timber, consisting of black walnut, grey ash, soft maple, red elm and cottonwood, all of which are in a thriving condition.

Mr. Heisler was married June 16, 1861, at

Mapleton, to Miss Clarissa Wilsey, who was born January 22, 1846, and is the daughter of that old pioneer, W. H. Wilsey. They have had a family of ten children: Ida May, who was born May 6, 1870, and was married December 25, 1886, to Ambrose Zediker; Fannie A., born August 13, 1871; Mary Charlotte, March 5, 1873; Annie P., August 4, 1874, died September 20, 1875; Genivieve E., born May 12, 1879; Lulu, May 29, 1886; William H., Solomon, Alfretta, and one unnamed, that died in infancy.

A portrait of this pioneer and representative citizen of Monona County is given elsewhere in this ALBUM.

CHARLES M. CASSADY, who is engaged in farming in West Fork Township, came to this county with his brother E. M. Cassady, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, with whom he remained until the marriage of the latter, when Charles assumed charge of the old homestead. After the death of his mother, which took place May 16, 1884, he removed to Whiting and embarked in the harness-making business which he followed for two years. Since that time he has made his home upon the farm where he now lives, except about eight months that he spent in Cuming County, Neb.

Mr. Cassady was born in Panesville, Lake County, Ohio, and while an infant was taken to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and a short time afterwards back to Panesville, Ohio. His father died at Kirtland, Lake County, in that State, when our subject was about four years of age, and the latter remained with his mother until coming to Monona County, as above stated.

CURTIS C. POLLY, a member of the firm of Blair & Polly, dealers in general merchandise, in the village of Whiting, made his first appearance in Monona County, September 9, 1872. Having purchased a farm on section 26, Fairview Township, he took up his residence there, but two years later removed to another farm on section 36, upon which he spent the time in improving and cultivating until July 1882, at which time he came to Whiting and, in company with J. Q. Wiles, engaged in the mercantile trade in the same building in which he is now located. The firm of Wiles & Polly remained in existence for about fifteen months, when the present firm was formed.

Mr. Polly was born in Randolph County, Ind., February 12, 1848, and is the son of Dr. Samuel and Anna (Mote) Polly, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this ALBUM. When he was about eight years of age he was brought by his parents to Clarke County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. On attaining his majority he went to Warren County and renting a farm carried on its cultivation for about two years, and for another year was engaged in farming in Clarke County, previous to coming to this section.

Our subject was united in marriage February 25, 1868, with Miss Lizzie J. Farley, daughter of Thomas J. H. and Lucinda Farley, the ceremony taking place in Warren County, Iowa. Having been blessed with no children of their own, in March, 1880, they adopted a little girl Fannie M. Hamilton, then about three years of age, upon whom they lavish all their affection.

WILLIAM HATT, a well-to-do farmer living on section 14, Franklin Township, is a native of Prussia, born April 11, 1853, and is the son of Fredrick and Caroline (Witt) Hatt, both natives of the same kingdom. His father was born in July, 1825, and was a laborer in the Old Country and came to Monona County in the fall of 1877, locating in Franklin Township, where he is still living. The mother of our subject was born February 2, 1825, and died here March 12, 1887, having had a family of four children: Fredreika, wife of William Kraft, a resident of the same township; William, Fredrick and

Charles, all of whom are citizens of Franklin. Both parents were members of the German Lutheran Church.

William Hatt received his education in his native land and in 1871 started for America, for the betterment of his fortune, landing in New York City in October. He proceeded to Niagara County N. Y., where he made his home until April 1887, when he came to Monona County and for a year worked out by the month at general farm labor. In the spring of 1878 he returned to Niagara County where he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Maria Caroline Warner, and with his bride returned to this county. He rented a farm of Hon. Addison Oliver which he worked for three years on shares, thus accumulating some little capital. He then purchased the tract of eighty acres on which he now lives, for the sum of $1,320 to which, in March, 1888, he added eighty acres on section 11, for the latter he paid $1,500. Here he has made his home ever since.

Mrs. Hatt was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, January 8, 1861, and was confirmed in the German Lutheran Church April 6, 1874. She came to the United States in early life and settled in Niagara County, N. Y., where she was married. Mr. Hatt is also a member of the same communion, being confirmed April 4, 1867.

ELI S. STRAUB, who is engaged in carrying on his professional duties as dental surgeon at Mapleton, is a native of Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., and was born January 23, 1854. He is the third in a family of six children born to his parents, Elisha and Elizabeth (Diboney) Straub, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone State. His father, who was a ship carpenter and boat-builder by trade, removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., and is now engaged in the ice and coal business at Constantine, in that county.

Our subject was reared and educated, partly in his native State, and partly in Michigan, whither he removed with his parents in 1874. He learned and followed the trade of millwright until 1885, but in the fall of 1887, after studying for some time the science of dentistry, entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended lectures and clinics for one term. From there he came to Mapleton in March, 1888, and commenced the practice of his profession. Shortly after this he went to Chicago, and September 1888, entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in that city, from which he was graduated March 26, 1889. Returning to Mapleton he again commenced practice, which he still continues.

Mr. Straub was united in marriage, July 13, 1883, with Miss Lydia J. Menges, a native of Elkhart County, Ind., who was born September 4, 1861. Of their union there is one child, Leo Ray, whose birth took place May 9, 1886.

HARRY E. COLBY, the leading lumber dealer of Onawa, is one of the early pioneers who broke the way for civilization into these western wilds, coming to Monona County, June 1, 1856. After a short time spent in the village of Ashton he took up a claim on section 24, in what is now Franklin Township, where he engaged in farming for about a year and a half. At the expiration of that time he removed to Onawa where he was engaged in various avocations until 1861 and then moved to a farm on section 16, 83, 45, having disposed of his other place it not being suitable for his purpose. In the peaceful but laborious duties attendant upon agricultural pursuits he spent his time meeting with more than a usual success, for many years, but in August, 1888, again removing to Onawa, in company with his son, Frank, engaged in the lumber and coal trade, under the firm name of F. E. Colby & Co., the son having founded the business previously. He has to a considerable extent been identified with the political field in this county, having held besides many minor offices, that of member of the board of county supervisors.

Mr. Colby is a native of Genessee County, N. Y., and first opened his eyes in this world Decem-

ber 15, 1822. His father, Daniel Colby, a native of New Hampshire grew to manhood among the hills of the Old Granite State, and was there united in marriage with Miss Electa Deane. In 1814, they removed to the wilds of Western New York, then in the Far West, where Daniel died in August, 1858. His wife had preceded him "to the pale chamber of death" in June, 1825. They had a family of five children, four girls and our subject, who was the youngest. The father married Miss Susan Hill, after his first wife's death, a lady who was born in Vermont, who became the mother of one child. Daniel Colby was a millwright by trade and carried on that vocation in connection with farming.

Harry E. Colby grew to man's estate upon the old homestead in the beautiful valley of the Genessee, and received his early education in the log school houses of the period, rude cradles of learning that marked the early pioneer days in that region. Entering a store in that locality in the capacity of clerk, he there remained until October, 1848, when he came West in search of his fortune. At St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., he was for some years employed as a clerk in a store, but hearing of this locality from friends from that region who had come on here, he followed in their tracks.

Mr. Colby was united in marriage, January 1, 1849, with Miss Susan Eldridge, who was also a native of the Empire State, born May 19, 1820, and by this union there have been born three children; Helen A. the wife of Stephen B. Myers, the Deputy Auditor; Frank E., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and Harry E. Jr., a merchant of Turin, this county, also represented in these pages.

WESLEY BARCUS, a prosperous and intelligent farmer of the town of Sherman, having his residence on section 8, came to Monona County with his parents, John and Fidelia (Buck) Barcus, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this ALBUM, and has made his home here with but slight exception ever since. His efforts in the way of agriculture have met with a considerable success, as he brings to their assistance considerable energy and industry, and his estate manifests to the most casual observer the care bestowed upon it.

Mr. Barcus was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, February 3, 1854, and is the second child in a family of five born to his mother, the others being Sarah, Mary, Howard and Hattie. He was reared upon his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of this county.

Early in life Mr. Barcus had instilled into him the correct principles of agriculture, thus laying the foun lation of his present success. At the age of eighteen, with the natural adventurous disposition of the young men of this country, he left his home and went to Yankton, Dak., and while there hired out as a teamster in the transportation department of that portion of the United States Army then under command of Gen. George Custer. For about four months he followed this life, but growing disgusted left it at Ft. Rice, and returned to his father's home in this county.

August 20, 1874, Mr. Barcus was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Reily, and purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land, commenced the cultivation of its soil, and upon this farm he has made his home ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Barcus are the parents of but one child, Jennie.

HANS L. WINGATE, one of the self-made men of Monona County, of foreign birth, came to this county in April, 1874, and settled in Soldier Township, where he now lives. He had just money enough to buy a team and wagon, and for several years rented land in that section of the county. In 1878 he purchased eighty acres of land in an unimproved state on section 20, upon which he now lives, and built a small house, breaking about seventy-five acres. He has made additions to his residence, erected barns, etc., and has added to his land from time to time until he now owns three hundred acres, a large part of which is under cultivation. His position of ease and comfort is entirely owing to his own

exertions under the free and beneficent institutions of our fostering Government, and compares most favorably with the lot of his countrymen who have remained in indigence in their native land.

Mr. Wingate was born in the Kingdom of Norway, January 18, 1852, and is the son of Lars and Maria (Hanson) Wingate. In 1868, when he was but sixteen years of age, in company with an aunt, he set sail from his native land on the 10th of April, and after two months spent in a tedious voyage across the ocean, landed on Columbus's shore. He went at once to Wisconsin, arriving in Rock County July 28, and found he was some $82 in debt for his fare and expenses. For ninety days he was engaged at farm labor for $10 a month, and then took up work by the day. In this manner he was employed, working for his board in the winter, and going to school, varied by a spell of sickness, which lasted one season, until 1869, when he paid the debt he owed, and in 1870 earned enough to bring over his two brothers. In 1872, like a good son, he sent money enough to the old country to bring over the balance of the family, his father, mother, and four children. He rented a farm in Illinois, where he was at that season, having gone to Ogle County, where he had an uncle living, and there made his home until coming to Monona County in 1875.

Mr. Wingate was married in Logan, Harrison County, Iowa, March 15, 1876, to Miss Helen Hansen, a native of Norway, who was born March 25, 1847, and is the daughter of Hans and Maria Hansen, and they are the parents of four children, born upon the following dates: Ada M., March 24, 1878; Lizzie H., November 24, 1879; Hilda K., October 20, 1882; and Oscar William, October 12, 1885.

CHARLES H. HOLBROOK, of the firm of Holbrook & Bros., bankers, at Onawa, was born at Somerset, Somerset County, Pa., June 21, 1830, and is a son of Henry L. and Mary (Connelly) Holbrook, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Reared to manhood in his native county, our subject laid the foundation of his education in its common schools, and while helping his father in the labors attendant upon farm life, studied civil engineering and for several winters taught in the district schools. In the spring of 1853 he came to Iowa and taught a school in Johnson County during the summer. In the fall of the same year he became one of a party of surveyors employed by the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, with whom he remained until May, 1854. Returning to Iowa City he spent a short time in locating settlers and then moved to Cedar County where he was employed by the County Surveyor. In November of the same year he moved to Marengo, Iowa County, and on his arrival there was appointed to the office of County Surveyor to fill a vacancy caused by death and in August, 1855, was elected to the same position.

In April, 1857, Mr. Holbrook resigned the office and came to Monona County, arriving at Ashton, May 10. He was a member of the Monona Land Company and to him and his brother, Bernard D., was awarded the contract for surveying and platting the site of the village of Onawa. Forming a partnership with this brother in the real estate and loan business in 1857, they have continued in that connection ever since, as is shown in the history of their banking establishment in the historical part of this work. Mr. Holbrook was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Monona County, in 1858, and served until his election to the office of Treasurer in 1859. Twice was he re-elected his own successor and twice was he chosen to fill the position of County Surveyor, serving in the latter office during the years 1865 and 1876. As a member of the City Council he has done much to further the interests of the place and enjoys a high standing in the community. He is a member of the Onawa Improvement Company and in politics is a Democrat.

Mr. Holbrook was united in marriage June 14, 1861, with Miss Jane Fairchilds, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., who was born January 16, 1835. By this union they have been the parents of five children: Henry S., who was born June 14, 1862, and who died April 5, 1886; Paul, born October 1, 1863, died October 1, 1864; an infant unnamed died October 1, 1864; Glennie, born September 17, [illegible] January 4, 1877 [illegible]

February 6, 1868. On April 19, 1869, Mrs. Holbrook was taken from her family by death, and February 11, 1871, Mr. Holbrook again entered the marriage state, wedding Miss Catherine Sprague, a native of Knox County, Ohio, who was born May 1, 1836, and unto them have been born three children: John, January 19, 1875, who died October 11, 1876; Charles E., born October 27, 1879, and Bruce M., February 2, 1882.

Mr. Holbrook came to Monona County in but limited circumstances, his earthly possessions embracing but about $500 and he has been the sole architect of his own fortune, and is now ranked among the most wealthy and affluent people of Western Iowa. His elegant residence on West Broadway, is one of the finest in the county and an ornament to the city.

WILLIAM WESLEY KNAUSS is a prominent and well-to-do stock-raiser and general farmer of the Township of Jordan, living on section 35. He was born in Nobles County, Ind., November 24, 1851, and is the son of Henry and Rachel (Dunagan) Knauss. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born July 4, 1813, removed at the early age of fourteen years to Ohio and there remained until attaining his majority. For the fourteen succeeding years he resided in Nobles County, Ind., from which he removed to Harrison County, Iowa, where he still lives, carrying on a large farm and has extensive stock interests. He was married in Nobles County, Ind., in 1841, to Miss Rachel Dunagan, a native of Ohio, who was born October 23, 1823, and is a daughter of Samuel Dunagan.

The subject of our sketch came to Iowa with his parents in childhood and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Harrison County, receiving his education in its district schools. At the age of twenty-five years he left home and commenced agricultural pursuits upon a farm of eighty acres that he had purchased the previous year, which, after improving and bringing into cultivation, he sold in February, 1882, and removed to Jordan Township, Monona County, the site of his present place, where he had bought an improved farm of two hundred and forty acres; one hundred and fifty acres of this is under cultivation, the balance of it in pasture and meadow.

Mr. Knauss was married, February 22, 1877, in Jefferson Township, Harrison County, to Miss Kate Hillman, a daughter of Abit and Martha (Easley) Hillman. By this union there has been born a family of four children, as follows: Stella M., December 13, 1878; Minnie B., April 8, 1882; Louis C., January 21, 1886, and Annie, October 23, 1887.

WILLIAM A. PARKS has been a resident of this county since the fall of 1877 and as he has always been engaged in agriculture, he has successfully managed his farm on section 17, Ashton Township, and has brought it to a high state of improvement. He purchased this place several years previous to his removal here, but in that year commenced breaking the sod and has now about one hundred acres under cultivation and five acres set out in a thrifty grove. About fourteen head of horses, twenty of cattle, and forty of hogs comprises the stock upon his place.

The son of William and Elizabeth (Osmon) Parks, natives of the Buckeye State, William A. Parks was born in Adams County, Ohio, April 22, 1839. His parents died when he was but seven years of age, leaving two other children—Hannah F. and Salathiel. Our subject after that made his home with his grandfather until the death of the latter in December, 1853. Making his home with an uncle through that winter, in the spring he started out in life for himself to battle with the cold and unfeeling world and worked at farm labor by the month, attending school during the winters. He thus received in his youth the elements of a fair common-school education which he has since supplemented by a considerable reading.

He was engaged in thus earning a livelihood, both in Ohio and Indiana until his twenty-second year when, having a desire to establish a home of his own, he wedded Miss Levian Wilson, a native

of the Buckeye State. The same fall he removed to Douglas County, Ill., where he purchased a farm and entered upon an agricultural life on his own account and there made his home until coming to this county. By his marriage Mr. Parks is the parent of fourteen children, who are mentioned as as follows: Mary Elizabeth, who died August 9, 1866; Clement S., Thomas S.; William P., residing in Washington Territory; Wilson E., John C., David A., Sarah K.; James, who died December 30, 1883; Charles D., Frederick F., Erastus A., Warner A., and one who died, unnamed, in infancy.

DAVID T. HAWTHORN, a prominent, enterprising and well-to-do farmer of the town of Center, residing on section 8, was one of the early settlers of Monona County, having come here during the winter of 1856–57 and herded cattle on the rush beds on the Missouri River, in company with Edward Young, for several parties who had lost their hay by fire (a reminiscence of which appears in this volume). In the fall of 1861 he settled permanently in the county, and since that date has continued to be a resident here.

Mr. Hawthorn first saw the light of day in Washington County, Md., September 29, 1828. His father, John Hawthorn, was born in Ireland, May 14, 1800, and crossed the ocean to the United States with the family of his father, Thomas Hawthorn, when a boy of but ten years of age and died in Washington County, Md., in the fall of 1856. Mrs. Elizabeth (Pheasent) Hawthorn, the mother of our subject, was also born in Maryland about 1808 and died in that State in the spring of 1889.

David T. in his youth attended the school at Hagerstown, in his native State, and at the age of twenty years was married to Miss Catherine Hershberger, the ceremony taking place December 21, 1848. The lady was a native of Washington County, Md., and daughter of Jacob and Susan (Roatrough) Hershberger. After his marriage, in the spring of 1855 he removed West to Rock Island County, Ill., where he remained only one year. June 6, 1856, he came to Woodbury County and engaged in herding the stock above mentioned. Early in 1858 he located in Ida County which he helped organize at a time when there were only thirteen voters within its limits, and for two years occupied the position of County Superintendent of common schools, after which he came to Monona County and located as above stated.

LEWIS W. RINEHART, deceased, one of the highly valued and respected citizens of Belvidere Township, who for some ten years was engaged in carrying on his farm in Belvidere Township on section 10, was born in Cass County, Mich., near the village of Williamsville, June 20, 1841, and was the son of John and Parthenia (Lawson) Rinehart. His father who was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 20, 1815, died in Michigan in 1880, but his mother, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born March 15, 1820, still makes her home in that State.

Lewis W. Rinehart who was the second child in his parent's family of six, received a more than a common education in the days of his youth, and in his manhood's leisure hours improved his mind to a great extent. Upon his father's farm he grew to manhood and there developed those powers of mind and body that led to his success in this locality. In 1871, at the age of thirty, he came to Iowa with his wife and settled in this county, in Belvidere Township, after passing one season in Harrison County. Having then but limited means he rented the Bolter farm, and after tilling its soil for three years, purchased eighty acres of land on section 10, to which in 1873, he added one hundred and sixty more and later another forty, owning at the time of his death, which took place September 2, 1880, about three hundred acres of fine land, a large proportion of which was under cultivation. On the 23d of September, 1868, he married Miss Sarah L. Haine, who survives him.

Mrs. Sarah L. (Haine) Rinehart was born in Snyder County, Pa., and is the daughter of George and Julia (Williams) Haine, [illegible] were

natives of the "Keystone State," he was born in 1797 and she in about 1800. Her father was engaged in the hotel business and in running a farm in the State where he was born, and died there in 1854. Her mother's death occurred in 1873. They had a family of thirteen children.

Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart were the parents of two children: Pliny L., born May 31, 1877, and Lewis, whose birth took place August 13, 1880. Mrs. R., who resides upon her fine estate of between four and five hundred acres, rents the most of her land, but is engaged somewhat in stock-raising.

JAMES LARSON. Among the men of Monona County, who have risen by their own efforts from a state of comparative poverty, to a condition of ease and comfort, is the subject of this biography. He is the owner of a fine farm of some four hundred acres, and has his residence beautifully located on section 2, in Willow Township. He is a native of Denmark, born August 28, 1848, and the son of Lars and Mary (Johnson) Clauson. He grew to manhood in his native land, and there resided until March 24, 1871, when he sailed for the New World, coming direct to Chicago. For about three months he was employed at Riverside Park, and then came to Iowa locating in Shelby County, where for about two years, he was engaged at farm labor. In the spring of 1872, he came to Monona County, and entered the employ of John and George Moorehead, in Spring Valley Township, with whom he remained some three years, when he removed to Boyer, Crawford County. Two years later he made a trip to the Black Hills with a team, and remained in that region, mining and freighting, all the summer of 1877, returning to his home in Crawford County about the middle of September. A short time after he removed to Soldier Township, and that winter was in the employ of O. E. Strand, but in the spring returned to Crawford County, and rented a farm. From there, the next fall, he removed to Harrison County, and between these two made his residence until the spring of 1883, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he now lives, and to which he has added from time to time. The dwelling house, which he erected on first settling here, he remodeled in 1888, until it is one of the neatest and most comfortable in the neighborhood.

Mr. Larson was united in marriage at Onawa, November 18, 1878, with Miss Sarah Thoreson a daughter of Thomas Thoreson. She was born in Norway, March 5, 1851, and came to America with her parents in 1856, and settled in Manitowoc County, Wis. In 1869 the family removed to Monona County, where they made their home until the death of her father. Her mother now resides with her. Mrs. Larson for some fifteen years was employed in the dining room of the Dunlap Restaurant. Mr. Larson's father came to America in 1885, after the death of his wife, and makes his home with his son.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson have but one child, Leroy, whose birth took place November 14, 1879.

E. N. HONG, a highly intelligent and prosperous farmer of Willow Township, residing on section 3, was born in Norway, November 11, 1849, and is the son of Nels and Marit (Lyseng) Sebo. He received the elements of a good education in his native land, and at the age of nineteen, in company with his brother and sister, Klemmet and Kari, crossed the ocean to the New World, and for one summer, made his home in Manitowoc County, Wis. In the fall of 1868, he removed to Decorah, Winneshiek County, Iowa, where he attended the Norwegian Lutheran College. After three years spent at that institution, he went to Trempeleau County, Wis., where for two years he was engaged in teaching school. In the fall of 1873 he came to Monona County, and followed the same profession in the townships of Willow and Soldier for some five years. He had taken up his residence on the land upon which he now resides, about 1874, but coming here with little means, he was not able, at that time, to purchase it, so made a dug-out and broke up a little patch of ground.



PREPARATION, THE OLD MORMAN TOWN, NOW THE FARM OF JAMES GRAHAM, SEC. 30. SPRING VALLEY.

In 1879 he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, and erected a neat frame cottage, to which he has since made considerable additions. He has added to his original farm until it now contains two hundred and forty acres, and upon it he keeps some fifty head of cattle and other stock, and is prospering as he deserves.

Mr. Hong was married at Onawa, October 8, 1878, to Miss Turi Erickson, who was born April 1, 1851, and is the daughter of Bjorn and Helga Erickson, the latter of whom died at Spring Grove, Minn., in 1866, the former now living near Decorah, Iowa. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Hong have had a family of four children: Helga Marie, who was born September 8, 1879; Nils Gerhard, born June 30, 1881, Kari Theodora, born February 11, 1887; and Anna Emilie, born February 21, 1889.

The brother and sister of Mr. Hong, with whom he came to this country, died in Kandiyohi County, Minn., the former in 1876, and the latter in 1888, both leaving families.

HORACE A. HANSCOM, the first white child born in the city of Onawa, is engaged in farming and stock-raising, on section 35, Franklin Township. He was born October 20, 1857, and is the son of Alfred and Mary P. (Oliver) Hanscom, early settlers of the county who came here in the early days of its existence.

Horace was reared in this the county of his birth, and received his education in its excellent district schools. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, having been initiated into its methods in early life, and thus laid the foundation for his present success. He was married July 8, 1878, to Lydia Ann Wright, a native of England, who was born September 30, 1861, and is the daughter of George H. and Jane (Long) Wright, residents of this township.

By this union Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom have a family of five children—Daniel G., born February 8, 1879; Charles H., January 24, 1881; William V., July 24, 1883; Eva M., September 16, 1885; and Blanche E., November 23, 1887;

Mrs. Hanscom's father, George H. Wright, was born at Attleborough, Norfolk County, England, May 27, 1817, and in the old country was a laborer. In 1839 he married Jane Long, a native of the same shire, and made his home there until April, 1873, when he came to the United States and settled on section 35, Franklin Township, this county. He is the parent of twelve children.

In his political views, Mr. Hanscom coincides with the Republican party and supports to the best of his ability its candidates.

GEORGE SEVERSON, the son of James and Cornelia (Gorder) Severson, an active and enterprising farmer of Willow Township, residing on section 18, came to Monona County with his parents in 1867, and remained with them until he was about twenty years of age. He then rented a farm in Spring Valley Township upon which he carried on agriculture for one season and the following year, in company with his brother, tilled the farm where he now lives. Going to Wheeler County, Neb., he made a short stay after which he removed to Boone County in the same State, trading land in Wheeler County for a farm in the latter. About a year later he returned to Monona County and spent the winter and thus came backwards and forwards between this and Boone County until the fall of 1886 when, having traded his land in the latter county for his present home, he has there made his residence ever since. About forty acres of the land were broken and fenced and a house upon it was already erected. He has a well-cultivated farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which shows thrift and management.

Mr. Severson was born in La Crosse County, Wis., October 22, 1850, and was [illegible] years of age when brought to this county by his parents. He was married in Madison County, Neb., July 30, 1886, to Miss Minnie Christianson, the daughter of [illegible]. Mrs. Severson is a native of Norway, born December 15, 1868, and was [illegible]

the ocean to this country with her parents, who settled in Madison County, Neb., where she made her home until her marriage. She is the mother of two children: Daniel C., born December 7, 1887, and Edward D. B., July 12, 1889.

Mr. Severson started out in life with comparatively but little means, but being endowed with a strong heart and willing hands has accumulated a nice property unaided, and having been well trained in all the departments of agriculture, is meeting with a merited success in life's conflict.

GEORGE GULLIKSON, a thrifty and well-to-do farmer of Fairview Township, residing on section 11, was born in Winnebago County, Wis., May 6, 1853, and is the son of Knud and Maria Gullikson, natives of Norway. In his youth he attended school in the county of his birth, but in 1865 removed, with his father, to Red Wing, Minn., and two years later came with the family to this county. He remained at home until about twenty-three years of age, when purchasing a part of his father's farm, on section 15, Fairview Township, he commenced life on his own account. Four years later he sold this to Chester Brooks and bought land on section 12, which he shortly afterward disposed of and removed to Valley City, Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railroad. After two years spent in that region he found that it did not suit him so well and returned to Monona County, purchasing land on sections 11 and 14, upon which he has his present home. At that time it had but little improvements upon it, but now the larger part of his one hundred and ninety acres are under cultivation and he has a neat and commodious residence and a large barn. The latter is 28x38 feet in size. He has also twelve head of horses, forty of graded cattle and about seventy-five hogs, and is noted as a successful stock-raiser.

Mr. Gullikson was united in marriage June 5, 1876, with Miss Bertha Johnson, a native of Winnebago County, Wis., and daughter of Peter and Isabel Johnson. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Gullikson are the parents of seven children, two boys and five girls, all of whom are at home. Their names are respectively, Ida, Gilbert, Cora, Estella, Helen, Lena and Walter.

Mr. Gullikson's grandfather, Gullick Gullikson, was a native of Norway, and came to America and died in Winnebago County, Wis., about the year 1861.

FRANK E. COLBY, of the firm of F. E. Colby & Co., prominent lumber dealers of Onawa, is a native of Monona County, having been born at Onawa, November 29, 1857, and is a son of Harry E. Colby, a biographical sketch of whom may be found in this ALBUM. Here he grew to manhood, receiving the rudiments of his education in its excellent schools, and, in July, 1878, entered upon a course of study at the State Agricultural College, at Ames, Story County, Iowa. After graduating from that well known institution, November 12, 1881, he followed civil engineering with various railroad companies in different parts of the country, in which business he remained until December, 1887. Returning to Onawa he then engaged in the sale of coal and wood, and, March 1, 1888, associating himself with his father under the present firm name and style, enlarged the business by adding to it a stock of lumber. He is a stockholder in the Onawa Improvement Company.

Mr. Colby was elected Surveyor of Monona County, and served in that capacity during the years of 1886 and 1887. In politics he is a Republican. Socially he is connected with Monona Lodge, No. 184, K. P., of Onawa, of which he was one of the charter members, and is also a member of the Onawa Cornet Band.

Mr. Colby was united in marriage April 9, 1885, with Miss Estella Whiting, who was born near Onawa, November 21, 1857, and is a daughter of Newell A. Whiting, a sketch of whom is also given in this work. They are the parents of one child, Eva M., born December 10, 1888.

Mrs. Colby is a member of the Congregational Church, having united with that denomination

while attending the Young Ladies' Seminary at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where she spent some two years.

Mr. Colby has had some experience in school-teaching, having taught several winter terms while attending college.

ALFRED L. HANSCOM, deceased, one of the early pioneers who so materially assisted in the development of Monona County, made his first appearance here in the spring of 1856. After looking the country over, he returned to his home in Kane County, Ill., and gave so good an account of it, that he induced several from that section to emigrate to this point. He came back to Monona County in the summer of 1857, in company with his father-in-law and brother-in-law, G. W. and F. G. Oliver, and for a short time located at Ashton. In September of the same year he removed to the new town of Onawa, then just laid out and there he worked at the carpenter's trade on some of the earliest buildings of that embryo city. A few years later he removed to Lake Township, where he had purchased a farm and built a house and there resided until 1865. In the latter year he settled on section 25, Franklin Township, but in 1877 removed to Sioux Township, where he died, May 29, 1887. He was a native of the State of New Hampshire, where he was educated and grew to manhood and in early life emigrated to Illinois and settled in Kane County. He was there united in marriage with Miss Mary P. Oliver, the daughter of George W. and Hannah R. (Adams) Oliver, who was born September 4, 1833, and who is now living in Sioux Township. By this union was born a family of nine children.

OLE B. CARLSON, one of the sturdy blacksmiths of Onawa, came to Monona County June 22, 1869, and worked on a farm for Judge C. E. Whiting, for about two years. After that, until 1872, he was engaged in teaming and then took up the trade of blacksmith, to which he devoted three years in learning all its branches. Renting a shop he embarked in the business for himself, but in 1886, having prospered in this world, he purchased the building which he is now using, moving it to its present position on a lot which he had just bought.

Mr. Carlson was born in Norway, January 11, 1859, and is a son of Jule and Barbara (Olson) Carlson, also natives of Norway. His father was born June 18, 1820, and his mother March 10, 1823. They came to the United States with their family in 1863 and, on landing at New York, came at once to Monona County. They were the parents of two children, our subject and Mary, the wife of John Tostenson, of Onawa.

Mr. Carlson received his education mostly in his native country and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church when some fourteen years of age. He was married January 12, 1880, to Miss Julia Christianson, who was born in Wisconsin June 6, 1860, and is the daughter of Christian Christianson, a farmer of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson have a family of three children—Julius, born February 10, 1881, died in March 1886; Anna, born February 15, 1883, died in June, 1883; and Albert, born February 10, 1887.

EBER B. CHAMBERLAIN, [illegible] dealer and breeder of fine stock, residing at the village of Mapleton, and proprietor of the Opera House at that village, came to Monona County in January, 1879, and purchased the Stowell House. He carried on the hotel, and a livery business in connection, for about eighteen months. Three years later he traded this property for a farm, which he still owns.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in Genesee County, N. Y., November 20, 1822, and is the son of Cyrus and Pluma (Burton) Chamberlain, natives of Vermont, where they were reared and married. Cyrus Chamberlain removed with his family to New York in 1812, and later on removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he lived until his death, which took place in

December, 1882. He was born January 11, 1791, and was a farmer until he settled in Illinois, but in the latter locality put up a mill, which he operated for years. Although in excellent circumstances he was a hard worker, and public-spirited to a great degree, building a church at his own expense at Grand Detour. The mother of our subject died in December, 1843, having been the mother of some nine children.

Eber B removed to Illinois with his father, whom he helped around the mill, and remained at home until his marriage, March 10, 1844, to Miss Lodicy Chamberlain, a native of Genesee County, N. Y., born October 29, 1822. For some four years after this event he was engaged in the milling business, when, his father having received the contract for the erection of the Elgin College, he, with his father, removed their families to that city, and for about four years was engaged in its construction, remaining in Elgin eight years altogether. He then returned to Ogle County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until coming to Monona County, as stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are the parents of six children, of whom the following is a record: Alice A., who was born in Lee County, Ill., January 9, 1846, died March 2, 1852; Olia A. was born in Lee County, Ill., January 20, 1848; Frank O., at Elgin, Ill., October 27, 1851; Eva E., August 28, 1854; Fred L., October 8, 1857; and Charles C., June 30, 1862.

PETER REILY, a pioneer business man of Blencoe, and one of the leading dealers in general merchandize in that section of the county, is an old settler of the county, having come here March 25, 1865, and purchased a farm on section 8, in Sherman Township. On this place, which embraced some two hundred and ten acres, he carried on farming until 1881, when he sold out to James Cook and invested his money in the mercantile trade.

Mr. Reily is a native of the State of New York, born in Livingston County, January 1, 1839. His parents, Patrick and Jane (Quinn) Reily, were both born in Ireland, but had come to America in their early days. Peter was reared upon a farm, receiving in the common schools of his native county a good education, and in 1858, following the advice of Horace Greeley, came West. He located some land upon which he filed a claim in Wright County, this State, but rented a farm south of it in Hamilton County, upon which he was engaged until the breaking out of the war.

Filled with the patriotism that called so many of our gallant young men to a death on Southern battle fields, Mr. Reily enlisted early in 1861, in Company F, Second Iowa Cavalry, and was made Orderly Sergeant. November 1, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and April 1862, to that of Captain. On their organization the regiment was forwarded to the front, and with it he participated in the battle at New Madrid, where they passed through their "baptism of fire." At Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Wolf Creek Bridge, Oxford, and on the terrible raid under Gen. Ben Grierson, he took an active and gallant part with the regiment that so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. Like many others of the cavalry arm of service, Capt. Reily participated in many sharp and severe engagements, that while known as skirmishes, would in a less gigantic war be classed among pitched battles. Resigning his commission August 21, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., Capt. Reily received his discharge and came back to Iowa, locating in Webster City.

Mr. Reily's parents had followed him to Hamilton County, in 1860, where his father rented a farm, but in March, 1865, a number of families made up their minds to come together to Monona County, among them those of Patrick Reily, Peter Reily, A. Jones, John Martin, Dewitt Wilson and Orlin Wright, who all came and settled in Sherman Township that spring. Of these, Wright removed to Washington Territory in 1877, Jones to Oregon in 1879, Martin to Kansas in 1870, and Wilson to one of the Southern States about 1879. Patrick Reily died here in 1866, and his wife in 1882.

Our subject had always taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the township, which he was

instruments in having organized as a separate office, and to which he transfered the name, and was elected its first County Supervisor.

Mr. Reily was married October 31, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Dilworth, and has been the parent of twelve children, seven of whom are living, they are—Annie, George A., Ella, Kittie, William, Mary Ann, Ralph B. Annie is the wife of William Rossean of this township. Those deceased are, Eliza, who died in October, 1858; Emma, in August 1881; Florence in July, 1888; Jennie, in February, 1862, and an infant that died unnamed.

HON. ELIJAH PEAKE, ex-County Judge, ex-Member of the Legislature, and now a resident of Sherman Township, was one of the prominent men in the earlier annals of the county, and contributed his share toward its development and improvement. He is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and was born January 6, 1819. His father, Eleazer Peake, was of Old Puritan stock, and first saw the light at New Canaan, Conn., in 1774. His mother, Mary (Vorhees) Peake, was born four years later, in Montgomery County, N. Y., where she was married in 1796.

Judge Elijah Peake, the ninth child, and only living son in a family of eleven children born to his parents, made his home beneath the parental roof until he was some twenty-three years of age, moving with the family in childhood, to Monroe County, in the same State, and received an excellent education. He remained a resident of the Empire State engaged in farming. In 1848 he was appointed warden of the State Penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., in which capacity he served until 1852.

In 1866 he came West and settled in Onawa, purchasing the Onawa House, the pioneer hostelry of the village, which he rebuilt and made additions to. In connection with his son-in-law, David J. Rockwell, he presided over this place of entertainment for travelers for some ten years, and made a popular and efficient [illegible] He was also engaged in running the livery stable in the same place, and carrying on a farm, where he paid great attention to stock interests. In appreciation of his abilities, he was nominated in the fall of 1867, to the office of County Judge, and elected over one of the most popular men in the district, Charles E. Whiting. He filled the position for a term of two years, to the satisfaction of the people, and with credit to himself.

In 1878 Mr. Peake, after a spirited contest, was duly elected to represent this district, then consisting of the counties of Ida, Crawford and Monona, in the Lower House of the Seventeenth General Assembly. In all the political movements of his time, he has taken considerable interest, and his influence in the councils of his party, has made itself felt at all times. With increasing years, however, he has retired comparatively from the active cares of life, and the confusion of political campaigns, and is going down the hill of life in peace and comfort.

In Cayuga County, N. Y., on the 8th of February, 1842, Judge Peake and Mrs. Angeline Hunt, the latter also a native of the Empire State, were united in marriage. They were the parents of three children: Hiram E., deceased; Alice L., Mrs. D. J., Rockwell, now residing at Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Warner H., a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

WARNER H. PEAKE, one of the most extensive as well as intelligent and progressive farmers of Sherman Township, is engaged in attending to the interests of his magnificent farm of seven hundred and twenty acres of land in Sherman Township, residing upon section 21. He is the only surviving son of Elijah and Angeline (Hunt) Peake, the former one of Monona County's most prominent men, and who at one time filled the important office of County Judge.

Warner Peake was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., September 6, 1855, and came to Monona County with his father in 1866. Reared to manhood in Onawa, he there received the rudiments of his education. He attended the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, during the [illegible]

1869, '70 and '71, and the State University at Iowa City during 1873-74. He remained at home until his marriage. This, the most prominent event in his history, took place March 26, 1879, when he led to the altar Miss Martha A. Hand, a native of Columbia County, N. Y., and daughter of Frederick and Harriet (Young) Hand, residents of Columbia County, N. Y. The young couple at once removed to the farm where they now live, and commenced housekeeping, and have there continued ever since, enjoying the peace and comfort of domestic life. Their home has been brightened by the advent of four children, three of whom are living, the other Fred E., having been translated to his heavenly home in childhood. Those living, are Warren E., Frank H., and Stewart R.

Mr. Peake, a Republican in politics, has had no aspiration for office, being compelled to devote his entire attention to the operation of his extensive farm, where he carries on a large stock business.

OLAUS O. MOEN is the owner of eighty acres of fine land on section 18, Willow Township, where he has diligently labored since the spring of 1880. He is comparatively young in years, having been born in Norway, September 27, 1858, and possesses in common with the men of his race the industry, perseverance and economy necessary to success. He remained in the land of his birth until attaining his majority, receiving in his youth a fair share of education, and about the 17th of October, 1879, being dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the land of his birth, which allowed but little chance for a man to rise in his condition, and where wages were extremely small, he borrowed the money with which to pay his fare, and crossed the ocean to America in search of better fortune. He came at once to Monona County and for about a year worked out by the month on the farms of Nels Clemon and others, and then commenced to improve the place upon which he now lives. At first he had but a squatter's right to the farm, but in 1881 he purchased it and has brought it to a high state of cultivation. He has about one hundred acres of land, most of which is under cultivation and despite his poverty on starting in life, has already placed himself in easy circumstances. His father, Ole Amunson, died in Norway, and in 1880 his mother, Mrs. Carrie (Christopherson) Amunson, came to this country, and is now keeping house for her son, our subject.

JAMES W. POLLY, an active and energetic farmer of Lake Township, living on section 28, was born in Clarke County, Iowa, November, 28, 1854, and is the son of William and Jemima Polly. He was reared upon a farm receiving such education as was afforded by the district schools, and lived with his parents until attaining his majority. In the fall of 1876, in company with his parents, he removed to Monona County and settled in Lake Township, where he rented a farm. He remained on this, engaged in tilling the soil, until August, of that year, when, having in company with his brother, purchased some eighty acres of timber land, in Lincoln Township, he moved thither. They engaged at once in hauling wood to Whiting and saw logs to the mill, clearing up the land. Cord wood at that time was very cheap, and they delivered over one hundred cords in the town of Whiting, for $1.90 a cord, hauling it seven miles.

Having purchased a farm on section 30, Lake Township, James Polly moved to it in the spring of 1877, building him a house and engaged in farming during that summer. The following winter he was again engaged at the saw mill, and the next spring moved to his father's place, which he rented and where he remained until the spring of 1879. In the latter year he moved back to Clarke County, and, renting a farm, made a stay there until February, 1880, when he again returned to Monona County. After living on his own place on section 30, until the spring of 1883, he then sold out and purchased his father's place on section 28, where he has lived ever since.

March 28, 1876, at Adell, Dallas County, this

State, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Atha, and they are the parents of six children: Lula M., Charles C., William P., Agnes L., James E., and May M.

ASA V. HICKEL, the leading grocery dealer of the village of Whiting, settled at that place in March, 1888, and opened his present stand. He was born in Clay County, Ill., January 19, 1858, where he was reared and educated. Brought up upon a farm he remained with his parents, Samuel and Mary Hickel, until attaining his twenty-second year. Removing to Cass County, Neb., he there spent the summer and in the fall went back to Illinois, only to return to Nebraska two months later. In the spring of 1883 he started for Dakota, but stopping off at Whiting, on his way thither, was so favorably impressed with the town and its surroundings and the pleasant social qualities of its people, that he remained there that summer, and was married there October 16, 1883. With his young wife he moved to Keith County, Neb., where he took up a homestead and after remaining upon it four years, sold out and came to Whiting as above stated. He has been since then identified with its business and social circles and is rapidly building up a large and lucrative trade, and has won the esteem and respect of the whole community.

The ceremony that united the destinies of Mr. Hickel and Miss Carrie Clark occurred on the 16th of October, 1883. The lady is a daughter of Edward E. and R. J. Clark, old settlers of this county, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere. Of this union have been born two children: Mark and Blanche.

HENRY HARVY, one of the intelligent and enterprising farmers of the town of Lake, is a native of Wapello County, Iowa, born May 5, 1851, and is the son of Nicholas and Harriet Harvy. His parents were natives of Virginia, the father born March 14, 1812, and the mother April 26, 1812. They removed to Iowa previous to the birth of our subject and settled in Wapello County.

During the childhood of Henry the family moved to Mahaska County and three years later to Monroe County, this State, remaining in the latter until the spring of 1874. They then removed to Mills County where they made their home until February, 1882, when they came here and settled on a farm in Fairview Township. In the spring of 1884 Henry rented a farm in Lincoln Township, living in that precinct until March, 1887, when he bought the place on section 20, in Lake Township, where he now lives, and moved to it. His parents have always lived with him and do at the present time, as does his brother John. The latter was born in Monroe County, Ind., July 15, 1840.

Mr. Harvy was united in marriage, while a resident of Mills County, Iowa, May 8, 1877, with Miss Mary A. Eperson, and by this union they have a family of four children: William, Charles, George, and Stella, all of whom are living. Mr. Harvy is an energetic and conscientious worker, always striving after the best results for his labor, and is meeting with a deserved reward in his success. The family are among the most esteemed and respected people in the township, and are well known for their kindly manners and hospitality.

VICTOR P. DUBOIS, a young, enterprising and thorough going farmer, of Fairview Township, lives upon section 14. He is a native of France, was born December 17, 1855, and is the son of Victor Dubois, a prominent resident of the same township, a sketch of whom appears in the pages of this work. When only about four months old he was brought to the United States by his parents who settled at Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis. There our subject lived until he was nine years old and attended school, but moved with the family to Harrison County, Iowa, in the fall of 1864, and to Monona County the following spring. Our subject was here reared to

manhood, receiving every facility for acquiring an excellent education, of which he availed himself to the greatest extent, and assisted in carrying on his father's farm.

On April 2, 1873, Mr. Dubois was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Holmes, the eldest daughter of George and Carrie (Sands) Holmes, both of whom were natives of New York. By this union there have been born seven children as follows: Walter R., January 30, 1874; Winnie G., January 15, 1875; Della May, February 5, 1878; Callie Ray, April 28, 1880; Bern Leon, September 21, 1883; Elsie Ruth, December 30, 1885, and Flora Belle born September 30, 1888, and died December 21, following.

John Holmes the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Dubois, was a native of England and his wife, *nee* Harriet Gould, of Vermont. Her maternal grandfather, Zachariah Sands, was born in Maine.

Mr. Dubois, has a fine farm of two hundred and forty-five acres, one hundred and five of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, the balance being chiefly in grass. He has about three acres of grove and a small orchard, a beautiful and tasty residence, 24x42 feet in size, and a well finished barn 28x30 and other good outbuildings.

ANDREW BALLANTYNE, a well known and prominent farmer having his home on section 2, Spring Valley Township, was born upon the banks of the river Tweed in Selkirkshire, Scotland, September 13, 1815, and is the son of John and Janet (Turnbull) Ballantyne, also natives of the "Land of Heather." Our subject received a limited education in the land of his birth, and was there reared to manhood on his father's farm. The family having been converted, under the missionary labors of one of the elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, came to the United States in 1841, arriving in Hancock County, Ill., November 27, and there remained for some three years. A month after the assassination of Joseph Smith, which took place June 27, 1844, in company with a number of co-religionists, our subject, with his father's family, went to La Crosse, Wis., and thence, March 27, 1845, removed to Coffee Bend, now Preston, Tex., where they remained until the summer of 1846. Going to Austin, the State capital, he and the company erected a grist and saw mill, and there his father died in October, 1846, aged sixty-two years. Removing to Gillespie County, Mr. Ballantyne and others there erected a saw and grist mill, and a machine shop, etc., but soon after lost their entire property, some $10,000, by a flood. Going to Burnet County, they there erected another mill, which they sold for $5,000 shortly after, and removed to Medina, Bandera County, where he has a brother and sister living at the present time. May 26, 1855, Mr. Ballantyne came to Harrison County and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land a short distance south of Little Sioux, and engaged in farming at that point until April, 1875, when he came to this county and settled where he now lives. His mother, who was born in May, 1784, died in Bandera County, Tex., April 26, 1870.

Mr. Ballantyne was united in marriage March 6, 1853, with Miss Rebecca Jane Connyers, a native of Perry County, Tenn., born October 17, 1836, and the daughter of George W. and Sarah (Bradford) Connyers, natives of Tennessee, and Fulton County, Ill., respectively. In 1837 she was brought by her parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, where the family lived until 1844, when, having united with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, they removed to Nauvoo, Ill. At the time of the removal from that city they started for Salt Lake, but stopped in what is now Clarke County, and helped lay out the town of Osceola, her father naming that place. From there they went to Texas, but returned to this State, to the neighborhood of Little Sioux, Harrison County, in July, 1855, where the father died August 7, 1885. Her mother still makes her home there, having been the mother of twelve children, of whom Mrs. Ballantyne is the second.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne have had a large family of children, of whom the following is a record: John W. was born July 7, 1854, and died August 22, 1884; Sarah J. was born August 19, 1856; Janet A., born January 26, 1859, died September 3, 1866;

Joseph M., born April 19, 1860, died in infancy; Margaret M was born May 16, 1861, and died January 18, 1863; Mary H., born March 14, 1863; George A., January 1, 1866; William R., born May 29, 1869, died September 5, 1869; Gideon, born July 21, 1870, died in infancy; Henry A. was born July 29, 1871; Mark, August 25, 1874; and Guy, whose birth took place February 21, 1877.

WILLIAM KOONTZ, of Soldier Township, residing on section 19, came to Monona County in the spring of 1869, and settled on section 9, purchasing a piece of land of the railroad company, the title of which was in dispute, which he had to vacate, losing his labor but not his money. A year later he purchased a neighboring farm on the same section, upon which he lived some six years, and then sold out and removed to the State of Washington. He made his home there at Toledo, for about a year, but having been stricken down with the rheumatism, removed to Bartlett Springs, Lake County, Cal., where he received much benefit to his health. He then returned to Monona County and settled on the place where he now lives, building a neat and commodious house. When he first came to the county there were but few settlers in what is now Soldier Township, and like most of the people he had his residence in a dug-out. There were no school-houses, school being taught at one or two of the residences of the citizens.

Mr. Koontz was born in Bedford County, Pa., May 31, 1824, and is the son of John S. and Elizabeth (Winegardner) Koontz. He resided with his parents until some twenty-three years of age, and then established himself in the same county on a farm. There he remained until about 1858, when he removed to Iowa and located among the bluffs in Jackson County.

August 14, 1862, Mr. Koontz enlisted in Company H, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and with his regiment was engaged in train and guard duty until the fall of 1863. He participated with this band of heroes in the second battle of Ft. Donelson, the engagements at Warrence, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland, Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw, and in many of the most famous raids in the Southwest. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. After the Wilson raid and the battle of Nashville, with his regiment he was ordered to Clinton, Iowa, having been mustered out of the service at Nashville, August 11, 1865, and was discharged at Clinton. He had entered the service as a private, and was mustered out as Duty Sergeant. With him had been his three brothers: James was killed in action; John died shortly after the war, from the effects of army life; and Peter is now living in the State of Washington.

After his discharge Mr. Koontz returned to Jackson County, and engaged in farming, and there remained until coming to Monona County, as above stated. In Cambria County, Pa., William Koontz and Miss Tryphena Loomis were united in marriage. The lady is a native of the Keystone State and the daughter of Roland Loomis. They are the parents of six children: John I., James R., Lucius, George, Emma and Richard Z.

HARRY E. COLBY, JR., the senior member of the general merchandise firm of H. E. Colby & Co., the leading merchants of Turin, and one of the rising young business men of the county, was born in Onawa, Monona County, Iowa, April 20, 1861, and is the son of Harry E. Sr., and Sarah (Eldridge) Colby, sketches of whom will be found in their proper place in this work. As a child, in the schools of his native city, he received an excellent education, and at the age of sixteen, after having been in the store of George E. Warner for about two years, entered the high school of Onawa. He prosecuted his studies there, working at the same time in Timothy Elliott's store, and at the age of eighteen went to Smithland, where he was engaged as a clerk. From there he removed to Danbury and as a member of the firm of Woodward & Co., purchased stock and grain. Six months later he removed to

Onawa, and to his old place in Mr. Elliott's store, where he remained about a year. Going to Quincy, Ill., he entered the Gem City Business College, after which he returned to his home and entered the establishment of Maj. Warner, with whom he remained until 1887. Going to California in the fall of that year, he was employed as a clerk in the store of W. R. Stone, at Ventura, for some fourteen months, but returning to Onawa, and after working a short time in the lumber-yard of his father and brother, May 18 settled at Turin, opening his present business. Thoroughly understanding the wants of the trade, and having a large acquaintance throughout the county, he is already drawing to himself a large and lucrative trade.

LIEUT. SAMUEL T. CAMERON, a prominent, influential and affluent farmer of Cooper Township, residing on section 4, was born in the county of Waterloo, now Wellington, Upper Canada, January 17, 1834. His father William Cameron, a native of the same place, was born about 1804, and grew to manhood and adopted farming as a calling, which he followed in the Dominion all his life. He was married in Toronto, Canada, about 1823, to Miss Cecelia Bently, a native of Montreal, born about 1808, who died in Linn County, Iowa, in the spring of 1855. They had a family of four children—Charles, Emma deceased, Ann and Samuel T. The latter, the youngest child of his parents, received in youth an excellent education in the land of his birth, and until he attained his majority remained at home assisting his father in carrying on the farm.

On reaching man's estate our subject came to the United States and located in Linn County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1862, when, on the 1st of October, he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Iowa Cavalry. With the most of his regiment he passed the succeeding winter at Camp Hendershott, Davenport, but on the 1st of May, 1863, came across the State to Sioux City, and from there went into Dakota with the expeditions under Gen. Sully, participating in the engagements at White Stone Hill and Fallen Springs, and campaigned throughout the length and breadth of that great territory. In the fall of 1864 the regiment went into camp at Sioux City, and in the spring Mr. Cameron was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Second United States Infantry, and proceeded to Ft. Larned, Kan., where his company was stationed. Ten days later he received orders from Gen. Sully to again report at Sioux City to take command of the battery of the expedition which he was organizing, and started again from Sioux City on a campaign through the northern part of Dakota to Devil's Lake, and through the Moose River Country. While on the march they received notice that Capt. Fisk with his company, was surrounded near the Black Hills, some two hundred and eighty-eight miles from Ft. Rice, from which point, after reaching there, with two pieces of artillery, Lieut. Cameron proceeded with the troops under Col. Dill to the scene of the conflict, and rescued the imperiled men. Returning to Sioux City late in the fall he reported at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., where he was mustered out of the service, Nov. 27, 1865, and returning to Linn County, sold his property and removed to Hamilton County, this State, whence three months later, he removed to his present residence on section 4, Cooper Township. He has a farm of some five hundred and forty acres, a large share of which is improved where he carries on an extensive stock business.

Mr. Cameron was married in 1849, in Canada, to Miss Sarah Rice, a native of Waterloo County, that Dominion, and the daughter of Charles Rice. They have a family of eight children—Charles H., Robert, Priscilla, Jane, William, David D., Clara and Mark M.

JOHN ELWELL, deceased, an old pioneer of Onawa and a former business man of that village, came to Monona County in the fall of 1859 with a stock of goods which he sold on commission for Kirk & Sawyer, of Sioux City. With the money thus made and from some fortunate deals in real estate, he obtained money enough to start for himself, and being of good business ability, became possessed of some means and owned

some landed interests. He was born in Salem County, N. J., November 22, 1795.

Our subject received a practical education and embarked in the mercantile business at Salem, where he remained for several years. At the same time he filled the position of Cashier of the Salem Bank, but investing his means in lands in the vicinity of Milwaukee, lost his all in the panic of 1837. After this he was engaged in business in Maryland. In 1856 he came to Iowa and settled at Sergeant's Bluff, and there purchased land and made his home until he came to Onawa. He was a financier of some prominence in his day, writing able articles on political economy for the various newspapers and corresponding on the questions of finance, with Salmon P. Chase, F. E. Spinner, Hugh McCullough, Ex-Governor Opdyke, of New York, and others, some of the letters being still in existence. He remained single through life and died at Onawa.

JOSEPH W. LANE, a thriving and industrious farmer and stock-raiser of Sioux Township, living on section 34, was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, near Council Bluffs, November 10, 1850, and is the son of Johnson F. and Matilda (Kelly) Lane. His parents were among the earliest settlers of Monona County, locating at Preparation as early as 1852, and with them he remained in this locality, until 1865. The family then went to Mills County, in this State, where our subject resided for about eight years, and received a good practical education in schools of of that locality.

Johnson F. Lane, the father of Joseph W., was born in Virginia in 1809, and was engaged in farming all his life. From the Old Dominion, he removed to Illinois, and to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1841. Coming to Monona County in 1852, with the settlers at Preparation, he immediately assumed an important part in the county's affairs. At the first election, April 3, 1854, on the organization of Monona County, Johnson F. Lane, was chosen the first sheriff, and served in that office until his death, which occurred at Preparation in 1854. His wife, Matilda (Kelly) Lane, was born in Tennessee, in 1815, and died in Chase County, Neb., March 30, 1886, having been the mother of six children, four of whom are living: Clara Melissa, living in California; Joshua M., in Nebraska; Frances E., in California; and Joseph W.

Ever since he was large enough to do anything, Joseph Lane has depended upon himself for a living, and has always followed farming. In 1872, from Mills County, he removed to Sioux Township, Monona County, and engaged in farm labor, where he has since remained. Ten years later he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 34, then entirely in a wild state, to which he has added some forty acres. He has about fifty acres under cultivation, he devoting a share of his attention to stock-raising, and has a good residence and fair outbuildings.

At Glenwood, Iowa, November 3, 1873, Mr. Lane was united in marriage with Miss Lewese Scott, a native of Canton, Ill., born March 3, 1853, who is the mother of seven children, of whom the following is a record: James A., born May 18, 1875; Jennie D., November 26, 1876; Matilda C., January 30, 1879; Olive M., August 23, 1881; John, May 14, 1883; Charlie, April 17, 1886; and Lewese, July 29, 1888.

ELLING THORESON, by March, 1857, the subject of this epitome, a leading farmer of Willow Township, in company with Halver Strand, came from La Crosse County, Wis., to Monona County, in search of a location in which to settle, and after a three weeks' visit, returned to his home in the Badger State. Both gentlemen, at once, took steps towards moving to this locality, and about the middle of July, in company with Ole E. Strand and others, they returned to Monona County. Mr. Thoreson located on the farm where he now lives, but took up his residence in a small log cabin which he had built on section 32, across the line in Soldier Township. In 1881 he put up his present [illegible] on section 5, Willow Township, where he now

makes his home. He purchased, at first, some forty acres of land, to which he has added until his property now embraces three hundred and twenty acres in the home farm, and about fifty acres more of hay land on the Soldier River. These above mentioned were the pioneers of the Norwegian settlement in this part of the county.

Mr. Thoreson, the son of Thor and Thora Ellingson, was born in Norway, March 17, 1832, and received his education and early training in that country. June 1, 1856, he crossed the ocean to the United States, and on landing on Columbia's shore, came at once to Wisconsin, and settled in Manitowoc County. After working in the pineries for about a year, he removed to Dane County, in the same State, where, for two years, he found employment at farm labor, and then removed to La Crosse County. After laboring in the same way for about a year in that locality, he rented a farm, and three years later purchased a piece of land upon which he made his home until coming to Monona County as above noted.

Mr. Thoreson was united in marriage in Norway, in February, 1853, with Miss Gure Johnson, the daughter of John and Ingebur Ingerbretson, and by this union they have one child, Nettie.

CARL OTTO, a farmer residing on section 15, Franklin Township, came to Monona County in 1872, arriving at Onawa, where he located December 21, of that year. He was engaged in various kinds of labor until the spring of 1875, when, having purchased a team, he rented a farm of Hon. Addison Oliver and commenced its cultivation. He remained upon that piece of land until 1883, when he removed to his present home, having purchased the property the year previous. To his original investment in eighty acres he has since added from time to time until he now owns some two hundred acres of as good land as there is in the county. He has it under an excellent state of cultivation, and all of the improvements are of an excellent character.

In Prussia, Germany, March 6, 1843, Mr. Otto was born beneath the roof of his parents, August and Mary (Ollett) Otto, who were also natives of that kingdom. The mother died in the old country in February, 1873, after which the father of our subject, who was a bricklayer by trade, came to the United States and settled in Niagara County, N. Y., where he died in March, 1879. Both parents were members of the Lutheran Church.

Carl Otto grew to manhood in his native country, and owing to the poverty of his parents could only give a portion of his time to acquiring an education. As soon as he had reached an age when it was possible he commenced working out on the neighboring farms, and at whatever he could turn his hand to. In 1872, after his mother's death, he came to the United States with his father, landing at New York City April 18. The succeeding seven months he spent in Niagara County, in the same State, after which he came to Monona County, as above stated.

Mr. Otto was married in Germany, April 7, 1866, to Miss Augusta Hier, who was born in that Empire, September 19, 1848. By this union they are the parents of four children—William, born May 3, 1868; Minnie, June 5, 1870; Charles, January 10, 1880, and Albert, January 29, 1881. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Otto is a Democrat.

Mrs. Otto is a daughter of Charles and Mary (Heins) Hier, natives of Germany, her father born in 1814, and her mother August 12, 1812. The father died in the old country, October 9, 1865, since which time the mother has made her home with Mrs. Otto.

HON. CHARLES C. BISBEE, deceased, one of the pioneers of Monona County, and one of its most valued citizens, who was many times called upon to fill some of the important offices in the county in an early day, was born in Genesee County, at the town of Bethany, January 1, 1813. He received some education in his early youth, but his father dying when our subject was but a child, he was bound out by his mother,

At the age of seventeen he commenced the battle of life for himself, and being determined to have an education, by hard and persistent work pursuing somewhat the course taken by our late lamented President James A. Garfield, finally fitted himself for Middlebury College, which he attended, and was graduated therefrom August 21, 1845. In company with a Mr. Spaulding, he opened a select school in Bakersfield, Vt., and was engaged at the head of that institution until 1848 or 1850, when he accepted a professorship in a college at New Orleans, La. In 1855, he returned to his Green Mountain home, whence in 1856, he came to Monona County, locating in Belvidere Township. By the purchase of land warrants he obtained about forty acres on section 11, 83, 44, but by good business tact increased this so that at the time of his death, he was the owner of five hundred and fifty acres all well-improved.

In 1865 Mr. Bisbee was elected to fill the office of County Judge, and served in this connection for two years. He was the first County Superintendent of the schools of Monona County, and served several terms in the same office at various periods after that. In 1861 he was chosen County Surveyor, and has held many minor offices. He died in Belvidere Township, June 21, 1871, deeply mourned by all.

Mr. Bisbee, August 28, 1845, married Miss Eunice M. Wheeler, a native of Vermont, born in the town of New Haven, November 12, 1818, and died in Belvidere Township, February 28, 1875, and with her husband is buried on the old homestead, on a spot picked out by Mr. Bisbee. They were the parents of four children: Charles W., of whom a sketch appears elsewhere; George S., living in Los Angeles, Cal.; Francis O., deceased; and Marcella P., now Mrs. M. Inglis, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Bisbee family are lineal descendants of one of the Puritan fathers that settled on the bleak shores of New England, early in the seventeenth century, as the following geneological table will show. [illegible] was born in Southwick, England, and came to America in 1634, settling in Scituate, Mass. He had a son by the name of [illegible] Oliver of Marshfield," who [illegible] still, had a son by the name of [illegible] father of John Bisbee, and they were both farmers in Pembroke, Mass. The latter's son, John, the grandfather of C. C. Bisbee, died at the age of fifty-two years, leaving seven children—Roxana, Belinda, Rizpah, Charles, Jason, Jotham and Pattie. Charles Bisbee, the father of Charles C., died at the age of forty-one, leaving three children, our subject, Roxy and DeWitt. On his mother's side our subject was of English and Irish extraction, his maternal grandfather, Sanders, by name, being a descendant, in the second generation, from a gentleman of that name, who came from England, and who married a lady by the name of Oliver, who was of Irish ancestry.

Charles Bisbee, the father of C. C. Bisbee, was born in Springfield, Vt., and his mother in Sudbury, in the same State. They were persons in moderate circumstances, and of fair education, as were all of their ancestors.

JOHN W. SMITH, the President of the Middleton Bank, came to that village in August, 1878, and engaged in dealing in stock which business he still carries on. He became associated with the direction of the bank, April 1, 1884, and was chosen its president in 1886. He is one of the large landholders of the county, owning some twenty-six hundred and forty acres, and is one of the leading business men of the community in which he makes his home.

Mr. Smith was born in Jackson County, Iowa, August 7, 1852, and is the son of A. C. and Martha (Hawkins) Smith. His father, a native of Nashville, Tenn., located at Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill., in a very early day, and was there engaged in lead mining. From there he went to Jackson County, Iowa, among its first settlers, and took up land under the pre-emption law. In the latter locality he was married to Miss [illegible] Hawkins, a native of Pennsylvania, and there made his home until 1867, at which date he removed to Clinton County, this State, where he is still living.

Our subject, the third in a family of four chil-

dren, was reared upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at the Commercial College at Mt. Vernon. He has always followed farming and stock-dealing as a business, a calling for which he has special aptitude. He removed to Clinton County with his parents in 1867, and there remained until coming to Mapleton, as above noted.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage January 28, 1877, to Miss Chloe M. Hart, a native of Clinton County, Iowa, and is a parent of three children: Edna Belle, who was born March 10, 1879; Stella, March 28, 1882; and Clotilde, January 28, 1885.

Mrs. Smith is an active member of the Baptist Church of Mapleton, and a sincere Christian woman. Mr. Smith is a member of the Quarry Lodge, No. 404, A. F. & A. M., of Mapleton, and at one time filled the position of secretary of the Maple Valley Driving Park Association, of which he was a leading member and originator.

J. E. MORRISON, the subject of this sketch, and one of the well-known pioneers of Monona County, was born at Sanborton Bridge, now called Tilton, Belknap County, N. H., February 11, 1820. He spent his early life on a farm among the rugged hills, and when about eighteen years of age, he went to Boston, where he learned the trade of a mason and plasterer, and worked at it until 1843, when he married Mary U. Page, of Bristol, Me., and removed to his farm near Sanborton Bridge, where the family resided until 1849, he working most of the time at his trade in Boston. In 1849 he removed to St. Charles, Ill., where he was engaged in contracting, and was also superintendent of the bridge erected across Fox River, by the old town Air Line Railroad Company. Owing to failing health, and a desire to see the West, in April, 1856, he removed to Monona County, Iowa, landing June 1, 1856, on the banks of the Sioux River, on land now owned by Joe B. P. Day, where it was proposed to have a town, that would be the future county seat of Monona County, erect a mill and start a "boom," they claiming to have the only place for a grist mill to be run by water-power on the Sioux River, with good rock bottom, etc. Well, owing to a rise in the Sioux, for which the stream is somewhat noted, the rock bottom water-power disappeared, and J. E. tired of fighting green-head flies and mosquitoes, removed to the town of Ashton, where he engaged in hotel-keeping for one year, removing in 1857 to Onawa, where he had erected a hotel, known as the Onawa House, and with which the early history of Onawa and Onawa people are intimately connected. He was agent for the Western Stage Company, and the hotel was known far and wide as the best hotel between Council Bluffs and Sioux City, and in fact was headquarters for many years, for all public and social gatherings held in Onawa. Many of the old pioneers will remember and cherish the good old times held under the hospitable roof of Morrison's Hotel. Mrs. Morrison was the guiding spirit, and many a tired and weary traveler owes her a debt of gratitude, which time cannot efface. She was one of the noble band of pioneer women, who worked and toiled, that others might reap. Kind, patient, and gentle, her memory will ever live in the hearts of the old settlers. She departed this life September 23, 1871. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison: Herbert E., born August 26, 1844, and Mary E., born March 28, 1846, now the wife of George E. Warner. In August, 1864, Mr. Morrison sold the Onawa House to A. T. Bigelow, and removed to his farm on section 16, township 83, range 45, Monona County, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising until 1874, when he removed to the town of Onawa, building the brick house now owned by J. R. Thurston, which he occupied until 1882, when he bought the Onawa House, and resumed the hotel business. Continuing the same until November, 1887, he sold the hotel and removed to Arroyo Grande, Cal., where he now resides. Mr. Morrison was one of the original members of the Monona Land Company, that laid out the town of Onawa, and one of the best known and most public-spirited men. He was always active in all public enterprises, and helped largely to build up the town of Onawa, his bump of hope was large, and when he said "by lightning it has got to go,"

it went. He was a member of no secret organization, and a strong temperance man, and noted particularly as being outspoken and frank in all matters. We hope his declining years may be spent in peace and quiet beneath the genial skies of Southern California.

STEPHEN M. BLACKMAN. One of the most enterprising, prosperous farmers and large land owners of Monona County is the gentleman of whose life a brief sketch is here given and who is a resident upon section 15, Spring Valley Township. He is the owner of a farm which contains some five hundred and seventeen acres, all lying in that township. He is engaged in general farming, but is especially employed in stock-raising, his place being thoroughly well stocked with a high grade of cattle and excellent strains of horses.

Mr. Blackman is a native of Iowa, having been born at Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, March 19, 1851, and is the son of George J. and Harriet (Staley) Blackman. His father was born in Canada, April 15, 1828, and was a son of Stephen Blackman, a native of England. The latter, born December 2, 1784, was a soldier in the British army, came to America with the troops during the second war with the United States in 1812-15, and receiving his discharge here, settled in Canada, and there married Miss Deborah Barnham, September 22, 1817. In 1834 he came to the United States. He became a convert to the Mormon faith and a follower of Joseph Smith, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and removed with him in 1838, from Missouri, where he had settled, to Nauvoo. After the assassination of Smith, which took place July 27, 1844, at Carthage, in company with many of his co-religionists, he came to Council Bluffs in 1846. In 1852 he removed to Harrison County and from there, in 1854, he came to Preperation, and commenced farming operations and there died in the faith which he had adopted, December 20, 1858. His wife was born at Elizabethtown, Canada, July 1, 1791, and died January 12, 1850.

George J. Blackman, the father of our subject, removed with his parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, from there to Council Bluffs. In the latter city, June 11, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Staley, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., who was born July 9, 1829, and was the daughter of Conrad and Hannah (Tripp) Staley. Her parents were born at Erie, N. Y., the former January 1, 1802, and the latter January 24, 1801, and died, her father October 8, 1846, and her mother August 24, 1835. They were married in New York State September 15, 1822, and were the parents of two boys and two girls. George J. Blackman settled at Magnolia, Harrison County, in 1851, and was one of the pioneers of that section, where he is still living, engaged in farming and fruit raising. He and his family are still members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Stephen M. Blackman, the eldest in a family of nine children, was reared upon a farm in Harrison County and after receiving the rudiments of his education in the pioneer district schools, finished at the Magnolia High School. At the age of twenty years he commenced life, teaching school for several years in Harrison County and in Spring Valley Township, this county, having come here in the spring of 1873. He followed farming during the summers and teaching in the winter months. He was married in Harrison County, April 13, 1873, to Miss Almira Jarvis, a native of Jo Daviess County, Wis., born December 23, 1853, and with his young wife settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, Spring Valley, on land which formerly belonged to his grandfather. Here his daughter, Hattie A., was born October 28, 1874, and here the mother died November 4, 1874. Engaged in tilling the soil and building up his fortunes, Mr. Blackman has made his residence here ever since and has highly prospered in all his undertakings, his success being the result of remarkable industry coupled with a natural business ability and foresight and he is to-day, rated among the affluent and well-to do people of the county.

September 20, 1877 Mr. Blackman again essayed matrimony, being united with Miss Mary E. Kennedy, a native of Crawford County, Iowa, and the daughter of [illegible] Kennedy, and who was born [illegible]. Her father

a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., born September 4, 1831, was of Irish descent, his father, Charles Kennedy, having been born in that Island. Her mother, Mrs. Mary (Howorth) Kennedy, a native of England was born November 13, 1833, and came to America with her parents, when some nine years old, and settled in Crawford County, Iowa, where she and Mr. Kennedy was the first couple married. The father died in Crawford County in 1859, and the mother afterwards married John B. Moorhead, a prominent farmer of Spring Valley Township, mentioned elsewhere in the pages of this volume. She was the mother of two children: Mrs. Blackman and Ida A., the wife of George Pugsley of Harrison County.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackman have been the parents of three children: Frank M., born September 12, 1879; George B., March 3, 1882; and Clay E., February 1, 1886.

Mr. Blackman has never been a member of any church, is a Democrat in politics, of prohibition proclivities and has had thrust upon him several local offices, which he has felt it his duty to accept, chief among which is that of Trustee, Township Clerk, etc. He is the present Secretary of the school board of the district township, and gives considerable time and attention to educational matters.

EDWIN J. HULL, a substantial and well-to-do farmer of Willow Township, is actively identified with the agricultural interests of the county. He was born in New Haven County, Conn., December 23, 1838, and is the son of David and Rebecca A. (Tuttle) Hull, representatives of one of the historic families of this country. When about thirteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Branch County, Mich., and five years later with them to Johnson County, Iowa. He remained beneath the home roof-tree until April 24, 1861, when he started across the plains with an ox team, bound for California's golden shore. Starting in April, on the 23d of September he reached the Umatilla Indian reservation, Oregon, where he remained until June of the following year, and then went into mining at Auburn, Ore. From there, in December, he removed to Grand Round Valley, where he entered a piece of land, upon which he lived until 1865, at which date he went to Boise County, Idaho, and again engaged in mining. In the latter place he remained until the fall of 1876, except the winter of 1869–70, which he spent with his father in Iowa County, this State, but in the fall of 1876, he came to Monona County and settled on a rented farm in Willow Township, where he lived for about three years. Taking up his home on section 16, he then commenced its improvement, and as soon as it was in the market, in 1884, purchased it, and has there made his home ever since.

Mr. Hull was married March 6, 1870, in Keokuk County, Iowa, to Miss Harriet Irwin, and they are the parents of six children: Mary E., William L., George R., Ruby M., David J. and Estella M.

WILLIAM WININGER came to Monona County in the fall of 1871, and settled on the farm where he now resides, on section 15, Willow Township. Of his farm of forty acres, which he had purchased a short time previous, he broke about twelve acres the following spring, and put up a small house. To this land he has added until he now owns some two hundred acres, which is well improved. When he came here there were but few settlers, probably only about six families.

Mr. Wininger was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 8, 1841, and is the son of Adam and Mary (Sheller) Wininger. He remained at home with his parents until August 15, 1861, when, in response to the needs of his country, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and, being mustered into the service at Tiffin, was forwarded to the scene of hostilities in Kentucky. The noble regiment of which he was a part, formed a portion of the column under General Buell, who re-enforced General Grant at Shiloh, and participated in the engagement of the second day, when the tide of the rebellious hordes was turned backward. About the 1st of May following, our subject was taken sick and was sent to the hospital, and from there sent

home on a furlough. Rejoining his regiment on convalescence, he engaged in the march over the Cumberland Mountain, and was again taken sick and carried in an ambulance to Murfreesboro, and from the latter sent to Nashville, Tenn. November 20, 1862, he was discharged for disability, and returned to Mercer County, Ohio, whither his parents had removed, and there remained until the fall of 1863. He then returned to the county of his birth. In the spring of 1865, he came to Iowa, locating in Iowa County, and in 1870 removed to Montgomery County, Kan., where he remained until coming to Monona County, as above stated.

Mr. Wininger was united in marriage October 28, 1868, at Iowa City, Iowa, with Miss Nancy E. Rumple, the daughter of William and Mary J. Rumple, and their home has been blessed by the advent of one child, Althea M., born February 16, 1872.

JAMES P. UTTERBACK, one of the enterprising members of the farming community of Lake Township, has his home on section 28. He is engaged in farming and general stock-raising, and is one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of that portion of the county.

Mr. Utterback was born in Indiana, December 3, 1848, and is the son of Charles and Eliza Utterback. When he was quite a small boy he removed with his parents to Mills County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. Reared upon a farm, his attention was early brought to bear upon that subject, and he was initiated in his youth into all the hardships attendant on an agricultural life. He remained at home assisting his father in carrying on the farm, until his marriage, which took place December 19, 1869, at which time he led to the altar Miss Sarah Cummings, a daughter of R. T. and Mary Cummings. The young couple settled upon a farm in the neighborhood, which he had rented, and there made their home until September, 1873, when they came to Monona County, locating at first on a leased farm in Lincoln Township, he remained there one year and a half, but in the spring of 1875 he came to Lake Township. He purchased a farm on section 29, which he improved and cultivated until the autumn of 1881, and then traded it and bought the land in section 28, where he now lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Utterback are the parents of eight children, as follows: James S., Oliver H., Clyde A., Warren I., Sarah H., Mary S., and Wallace A., and Walter A., twins.

WM. MURDICK, an enterprising and active farmer of Lake Township, came to Monona County, in July, 1885, settling on section 27, Lake Township, where he bought an unimproved farm. During that summer he put up a good frame house and broke about seven acres of the land. The following season he put about thirty acres more under cultivation. On this place he has since made his home.

Mr. Murdick was born in York County, Canada, and is the son of John G. and Hannah Murdick. When he was but about two years of age he was brought by his parents to the United States. The family settled in Iowa County, Wis., and there made their home until 1863. In the spring of the same year they removed to Dakota County, Neb., our subject accompanying them, and in the latter [illegible]

Mr. Murdick received the elements of a good education in the common schools of the country, and remained at home with his parents, assisting in carrying on the home farm until the spring of 1872. Starting out for himself in life, that year he went to Page County, Iowa, but in the fall of the following year removed to Plymouth County, in the northwestern part of the State. There he made his home until 1878, and from that date until 1880 in the adjoining county of Woodbury, from which he came here as noted above.

WILLIAM [illegible] is engaged in carrying on the blacksmith business at On[illegible]

Jane (Harper) Moore, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. After their marriage his parents immigrated to America in May, 1838, and after landing at New York, proceeded to the neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father engaged in farming. In 1849 or '50 they removed to Iowa and settled in Jefferson County. In 1862 they went to Decatur County, and in 1863 settled in Ringgold County where they died, the mother in May, 1885, and the father in 1885. They were the parents of ten children: Nancy, Thomas H., Margaret, deceased; Mary J., Henry R., Elizabeth S., Emily N., George W., Benjamin C. and William F. The parents were members of the United Brethren Church.

Our subject remained at home until attaining his twenty-third year, when he engaged in farming for himself in Decatur County, and there he remained until 1879. He then removed to Ringgold County, and for three years he followed the same line of life. The next two years he spent in Adair County, but in July, 1885, came to Onawa and purchased a half interest in the blacksmith-shop with Garrett Ingersoll. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Moore purchased the other half interest, and has carried on the business since that date.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage January 19, 1876, with Miss Martha A. Lamb, who was born in Wapello County, Iowa, in March 1857. They are the parents of four children: Warren H., born February 14, 1878; Lucy G., June 15, 1881; Jennie M., June 18, 1883; and Charles A., October 14, 1884.

JOHN BROOKFIELD GARD. Among the very earliest settlers of Monona County, was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who came here in 1852. He came from Cass County, Mich., and settled on section 20, Franklin Township. The land was all surveyed but had not yet been placed in market. He took up a claim upon which he built a log cabin about 18x20 feet in size, with puncheon floor, and roofed it with shingles split out by hand from bolts sawed out from cottonwood trees. When the land came into market, he entered some seven hundred acres, a small portion of which he brought under cultivation. Into the house which he had built he removed his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, four boys and four girls, in February, 1853. He came from Michigan with the intention of going to Oregon, but on his arrival at Council Bluffs, was engaged to haul supplies to Sioux City for the Indian agents. In crossing this county he stopped at the house of Aaron Cook, on section 30, Franklin Township. Seeing the advantages of this country for stock-raising, as cattle could be wintered without hay, they living on the rush beds through the winter, he decided to settle here. He lived on his farm until 1859, with the exception of one year, when having built a house in Onawa, in which John E. Sellick now lives, he made his residence there. During the Pike s Peak excitement he went to Colorado, remaining about two years, and then went to Idaho. A few years later he returned to Loveland, Larimer County, Col., where he is now living. He was naturally of a restless temperament and a great traveler, and in 1846 crossed the plains to Oregon, and after passing the winter there, returned home by the same route. About 1849 he went overland to California, returning by water.

Having considerable means when he came to this locality, he took an active part in the organization of the Monona Land Company, and was of great benefit in the community. He was an upright man and his word was as good as his bond, and, although possessing but a limited education, had the rare faculty of conveying his meaning in a few words in conversation or writing. He was born near the State line in Union County, Ind., and removed in an early day with his father's family, who settled at St. Joseph, Berrien County, Mich.

FRANK HAWKINS, proprietor of the new meat market at Onawa, came to that village in October, 1874, and worked at his trade of carpenter for some two years. He then took up farming as an avocation, which calling he followed

for three years, when, returning to the village, for two years was engaged in blacksmithing. Putting in a billiard hall, he continued in its management until February 15, 1888, when he purchased his present business, which had been established by I. C. Case, Jr., the previous December.

Mr. Hawkins was born in Buchanan County, Mo., January 24, 1855, and is a son of William and Sarah (Martin) Hawkins. His parents, who were natives of England, came to the United States in 1849, landing at New Orleans, from which they came by river to St. Joseph, Mo. His mother died at Savannah, Andrew County, Mo., in 1859, having been the mother of five children, of whom our subject was the second. His father still makes his home at Voris, Buchanan County, being the present Postmaster of that village.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, and after receiving an education in its common schools, learned the carpenter's trade in 1874 at which business he was employed until coming to Onawa. He was married November 18, 1878, to Miss Ida O'Connor, a native of Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, who was born April 12, 1863, and is the daughter of Frank O'Connor of Onawa. They have had five children: Bert, born January 19, 1880; John H., May 18, 1881; Glen, born April 23, 1883, died May 15, 1885; Rosa, born March 2, 1885; and Katie, January 24, 1889.

EZRA DE WOLF, a prominent farmer and successful farmer of Maple Township, was born in Erie County, Pa., May 20, 1840, and is the son of Hiram and Sally (Wolcott) De Wolf. In youth he received a good practical education in the common schools for which the Keystone State is noted, and grew to manhood in his native county. On attaining his majority, although reared a farmer, he engaged in teaching, and for twelve winters followed that calling, which he followed in connection with farming in Pennsylvania until 1867. In search of a larger field for his efforts, for he determined to resume farming, he came to Iowa, and locating in Linn County, engaged in agriculture and there made his home until October, 1882, when he removed to Monona County, and the following February settled on the farm upon which he now lives, on section 25. He has a fine property, embracing some two hundred and forty-five acres, lying all in the township, which is well cultivated and improved. In politics he is a Republican, and is filling the position of Township Clerk and has been the President of the district school board for three years. He is a member of Quarry Lodge, No. 404, A. F. & A. M., and the secretary of Maple Valley Farmer's Alliance.

Mr. De Wolf was united in marriage August 20, 1867, with Miss Annie E. Kelso, a native of Erie County, Pa., who was born June 18, 1846. By this union they have had six children, born upon the following dates: Lillie May, June 13, 1868; Albert K., November 13, 1869; Sarah E., February 6, 1872; Isora, May 25, 1875; Effie, November 20, 1879; and Edith M., September 24, 1883.

Mr. De Wolf is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has met with a great success since coming to this locality, and has grown deservedly popular with the better class of people in the community.

JULIUS WARREN COX, M.D., a practicing physician and surgeon, located at Mapleton, came to this village in May, 1884, and entered upon the duties of his profession. He is a native of Peoria County, Ill., born October 7, 1855, and is a son of William and Rachel (Walter) Cox, natives of Ohio and West Virginia, respectively. His parents, when married, in Indiana, settled in 1848 in Peoria County, Ill., upon a farm, where the father died in May, 1881. The mother is still living in the same locality.

The Doctor, who was the fourth in a family of seven children, was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, attending the common schools in his youth. In the spring of 1877, he commenced life for himself, teaching district schools in winter some three years and a half. After attending Knox College, in Knox County, Ill., for two years, he entered the Medical Department of Iowa

State University, at Iowa City, October 1, 1880, in which he remained one term. He then returned to Page County and resumed his duties as drug clerk, and remained there until the fall of 1883, at which date he removed to Danbury, Woodbury County, and engaged in the practice of medicine. From the latter place he came to Mapleton, as already stated. In the fall of 1885, he re-entered the State University, from which he was finally graduated March 3, 1886. He is a member of Monte Cristo Lodge, No. 205, K. of P., of which he was one of the organizers and charter members.

Dr. Cox was married October 20, 1886, at Mapleton, to Miss Cora Bridges, a native of Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, who was born August 7, 1869, and is a daughter of John T. and Mary (Kline) Bridges. They are the parents of one child, Lewis Monroe, born October 24, 1887.

SAMUEL POLLY, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon, residing on section 26 in the town of Fairview, is a native of Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, and was born November 29, 1821. His father, James Polly, was a farmer in his earlier days, but later in life engaged in the mercantile trade. The latter was born October 18, 1801, and was the son of William and Jemima Polly, the father of whom was born December 24, 1776, and died January 13, 1847; the mother, born December 22, 1778, died December 22, 1840. The mother of our subject Priscilla (Owens) Polly, was born September 25, 1803, and was the daughter of Samuel and Libbie (Bell) Owens, natives of Kentucky, both of whom died in Darke County, Ohio.

In his youth Dr. Samuel Polly attended school and assisted upon the farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age. February 4, 1841, he was united in marriage with Anna Mote, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Jonathan and Susannah (Kesler) Mote, the former of whom was born in Georgia and removed with his parents to Ohio at the age of fourteen; the latter was a native of North Carolina. About a month after his marriage Samuel commenced housekeeping on his father's farm, near Greenville, on the day that W. H. Harrison was inaugurated President, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and in working at the carpenter's trade, for about two years. At the expiration of that time he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Downing at Salem, Randolph County, in the same State, and on the 7th of March, 1847, commenced practice in partnership with his late instructor. Three years later the firm was dissolved, but Dr. Polly still carried on his practice in the same locality until the fall of 1855, when he removed to Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa. Until June 4, 1872, he was ranked among the leading physicians of that locality. He then came to Monona County and located on section 25, Fairview Township, still following his profession. In the spring of 1881, the river having washed away the greater part of his farm, he removed the buildings to another piece owned by him on section 26, where he now lives. By a common freak the river, by its change of course has again restored most of the land, which is becoming quite valuable for pasture, timber, etc. In connection with his practice he has always owned several farms, whose operations he carries on under his own supervision.

The Doctor and Mrs. Polly are the parents of five children—Ephraim E., born February 9, 1842; Priscilla B., February 26, 1844; James, born February 13, 1846, and died September 7 following; Curtis, born February 12, 1848; and Jonathan, June 5, 1850. The Doctor is a stanch Republican in politics, and a strong advocate of prohibition.

HENRY KRATZ, one of the enterprising farmers of Franklin Township, having his home on section 19, was born in Germany, September 8, 1846. His parents, John Philip and Mary Catharine Kratz, were both natives of the German Empire, who left the vine-clad hills of the land of their birth and came to the New World in search of a home in 1851. They settled in Pottawattamie County, this State, where they remained until 1856, at which date they came to Mo-

nona County, being among its earliest pioneers, and located on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 20. Here the father died in January, 1866. The mother is still living, and resides at Randolph, Cedar County, Neb.

Henry Kratz was the third child in a family of six born to his parents, and crossed the stormy Atlantic with the family in 1851. The days of his youth were passed in Pottawattamie and this county, receiving his education in the pioneer schools of the period. These rude cradles of learning were erected of unhewn logs and covered in with a dirt roof. Later on he attended school at Onawa.

During the trying times of the late Civil War, Henry Kratz's heart beat in response to the calls of his adopted country, and in September, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and joined his regiment at Atlanta, Ga. He participated with that heroic body of men in their march through the heart of the Confederacy to the sea, under their matchless leader, General Sherman, and in all the battles and skirmishes of that famous campaign. After taking part in the Grand Review at Washington in the summer of 1865, he was mustered out of service, receiving his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, September 5, 1865. He immediately returned to his home in this county and resumed his agricultural labors. He has but a small farm, but devoting the bulk of his attention to the raising of small fruit for the market, derives considerable revenue from it.

Mr. Kratz was married June 3, 1872, to Miss Martha A. Brown. The lady was born in Ohio, January 30, 1856, and is a daughter of James and Priscilla (Robinet) Brown, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia, who were married in Ohio, and settled in Iowa County, this State, in 1857. The family came to Monona County in 1869, and located in West Fork Township, but a short time after removed to Franklin Township, and engaged in farming. Her father died here March 5, 1885, having attained the age of eighty years; her mother still resides here in the township. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Kratz have been the parents of seven children—Ida J., born September 16, 1872, who died October 3, 1873; Elizabeth, born July 2, 1874, who died February 5, 1875; Eva, born August 3, 1875; Frank A., August 3, 1876; Sarah J., September 5, 1878, who died February 5, 1880; Willie, born February 16, 1882, who died in July, 1882; and John E., born July 28, 1883. Mr. Kratz was one of the charter members of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R., at Onawa, with which he still holds connection.

ALFRED H. STRAND, an industrious farmer living on section 16, in the town of Fairview, was born in LaCrosse County, Wis., February 1, 1857, and is the son of Halvor H. Strand, a native of Norway, who had come to America, and settled in that section where he carried on a farm.

In the fall of 1873, our subject, with his parents, came to Monona County, and settled in the town of Fairview on section 10, where the father was engaged in agriculture. Alfred was employed in assisting in carrying on the farm, and in attendance upon the district schools until 1878, when he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and spent three years, at the Augsburg Seminary. In the summer of 1881, he returned to the county of his birth and was employed in farm labor until the fall, when, returning to Fairview Township, he taught in school district No. 1, the fall and succeeding summer terms. After an attendance of five months at the Sioux City High School, he again took up school teaching, which he followed until his marriage. This latter event took place June 2, 1884, at which time he wedded Miss Lena Gullickson, the daughter of Knud and Maria Gullickson, natives of Norway. Shortly after this the young couple removed to Valley City, Barnes County, Dak., but after farming there until the 1st of September, following locating and selling the country property to his uncle, returned to Fairview Township, and rented his father-in-law's farm. He was employed in agricultural toil on rented farms and in teaching school, until March 20, 1888, when he purchased one hundred

acres of improved land, on sections 16, 21 and 23, Fairview Township, where he is at present living.

Mr. and Mrs. Strand have had three children—Herbert M., who was born August 23, 1885, died May 12, 1887; Edgar R., born June 24, 1887, died August 29, 1888; and Samuel L., born March 31, 1889. Mr. Strand is a Republican in politics, has held the office of Town Clerk since 1883, and has also held the office of Justice of the Peace, and is a Notary Public. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

MRS. MARTHA GLENN, *nee* KENNEDY, is the only surviving child of Thomas and A. Melsina (Thompson) Kennedy, both of whom are deceased. She was born at Quincy, Adams County, Ill. May 6, 1863, and came to Monona County with her parents when about seven years of age. Here she was reared, receiving her education in the common schools and in the higher educational institutions at Onawa, and September 9, 1880, was united in marriage with Robert Glenn, a native of Ireland, and is the parent of one child, Thomas K., born August 31, 1881. Mrs. Glenn is the owner of her father's homestead, to which she has added until it now contains three hundred and thirty-five acres, on sections 19 and 20, all of which is well improved, and has a fine residence and three good tenant houses upon it.

JASPER BOUSLAUGH, the son of Joseph R. and Margaret (Thomas) Bouslaugh, was born in Darke County, Ind., November 17, 1841. He removed in his childhood with his parents to Ohio, and Illinois, and in 1855 to Polk County, Iowa. In the fall of 1859, he accompanied his father and brothers to Monona County, and was engaged in working on the farm at the breaking out of the Civil War. November 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, at Old Mapleton, Iowa, but after a two months service, re-enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth United States Regular Infantry, in which he served three years. Mr. Bouslaugh was mustered out and discharged with his regiment at Fort Riley, Kan., November 13, 1865.

Mr. Bouslaugh was married May 29, 1866, to Miss Martha A. McClarrey, a native of Indiana, who was born May 29, 1850, and is the daughter of William McClarrey, who is a native of Kentucky, resident of Maple Township, this county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Bouslaugh have a family of seven children, as follows:—George G., Newton N., William W., Chancery C., Paul P., Leona L., and Eliza E.

FRANCIS MARION HOLDEN, who is engaged in farming on section 10, Jordan Township, was born near Primrose, Dane County, Wis., July 9, 1853, and is the son of Ira and Phœbe (Phillips) Holden. His father was born in New Hampshire in 1800, and was reared to manhood in his native State, where he was engaged in agriculture until about 1840, and then moved Westward and settled in Wisconsin. In the latter State he was married in 1851, and made his residence in Dane County, until coming to this county in 1863, and here made his home until overtaken by death, in the fall of 1885. The mother of our subject was born on the shores of the lake, in Michigan, in December, 1829, and was the daughter of Alonzo Phillips, and the mother of three children—Francis M.; Lillian J., who died October 23, 1887; and Winfield Scott, whose death took place in 1881.

Francis M., the eldest child of his parents, at the age of ten years came to Monona County with them, and December 20, 1863, the family located in Soldier Township. Here our subject grew to manhood and by persistent efforts and perseverance, managed to obtain a common school education. At the age of twenty years, renting a farm on section 18, St. Clair Township, he commenced life for himself and there, and in Sioux Township, carried on farming operations for about four years. Removing to Kennebec Township, he purchased one hun-

dred and sixty acres of land on section 32, where he made his home until 1885, when he sold out to F. L. Day and moved to his present location, and now has some eighty acres of land, sixty of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Holden was married on September 5, 1873, to Miss Nancy L. Montague, the daughter of George and Fannie (Andrews) Montague, who was born in Indian Territory. They are the parents of five children, born on the following dates: Lottie Stella, March 29, 1874; George Albert, November 12, 1877; Francis Eldridge, July 24, 1880; Bessie Maud, October 25, 1882; and Alice, February 12, 1889.

NEWELL A. WHITING, the leading hardware dealer of Onawa, and one of its most prominent and wealthy citizens, is one of the early pioneers of Monona County. He came here in 1856 on account of the interest which he had in some seven thousand acres of land held by him and his brother Charles E. After remaining a short time he returned to Alabama, but the next year came back to Monona County arriving in this place April 24, 1857. He says that upon that day there was snow upon the bluffs on either side of the river, and that the spring was so backward that there was no feed for the stock until May, but they had an abundant crop that year. He tried farming for about a year, but finding out that that calling was not his forte, he came to Onawa and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued about four years. After that he did but little, except looking after his landed interests, until January 1, 1868, when, in company with Stephen Gerrard he established his present hardware business. After the death of his partner he purchased the latter's interest, and since that date has carried on the business alone, and is the leading merchant in that line, in the village.

Mr. Whiting was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., March 4, 1823, and is a son of Charles and Lorinda (Eveleth) Whiting, both of whom were natives of Princeton, Worcester County, Mass. When our subject was about a year old, his parents removed to Wayne County, N. Y., and in 1837 to Lake County, Ohio, and in the latter he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools, at the Western Reserve Seminary, at Kirtland and at Oberlin, Ohio. After teaching school for about a year, in 1845, Mr. Whiting removed to New Market, Madison County, Ala., where his brother, Charles E., was then living, and there engaged in wagon-making and in the mercantile business with his brother, and in that village remained until 1855. In 1853 Mr. Whiting came to Iowa and then purchased eleven hundred acres of land near Marengo, Iowa County, which he afterward sold, preferring to invest his money in land in Monona County. In company with his brother, Charles E., in the fall of 1856 he erected a saw-mill on section 20, Franklin Township, the machinery for which was brought up the river on boats. They operated this latter until October 1857. The father of our subject died in 1872, in Ohio, where the mother is still living, aged ninety years.

Mr. Whiting was united in marriage April 9, 1851, to Miss Eliza Criner, a native of Madison County, Ala., who was born March 11, 1833, and is the parent of three children—Eva M., Charles L., and Estella.

THOMAS KENNEDY, deceased, at one time one of the prominent and active members of the farming community of Sherman Township, was a native of Ireland, having been born in County Mayo, December 25, 1834. On attaining the age of sixteen, he left the Emerald Isle, and crossing the stormy ocean, landed on the free shores of America, at New York. After remaining there a short time with his uncle, he went to Pennsylvania, and from there to Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in the latter place some two or three years. Determined to adopt farming, he removed to Adams County, Ill., where he followed that line of business for several years, when, moving into the village of La Prairie, he engaged in contracting for the boring and excavating of wells. While a citizen of the latter place, in February, [illegible] as a [illegible] one of the famous

Illinois regiments, and served in the defense of his adopted country and flag, until the close of the war. On being discharged, he returned to his home in Illinois, and shortly after, removed to Fayette County, where he was engaged in farming for about four years. In February, 1870, he came to Monona County, and settled in Sherman Township on a farm which he purchased on section 19. Mr. Kennedy, who was a very industrious and thrifty man, added to his farm, and at the time of his death was the owner of one hundred and forty-eight acres of land.

Mr. Kennedy was married December 16, 1850, to Miss A. Melsina Thompson, a native of Nashville, Tenn., who became the mother of four children, of whom Martha is the only survivor. She departed this life October 2, 1868, in Fayette County, Ill., and January 6, 1870, Mr. Kennedy contracted a second matrimonial alliance, the lady being Mrs. Cinderella Cronk, *nee* Bennett, a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Kennedy November 29, 1882, was seriously and mortally injured by a fall upon the ice, and after suffering for three days, died December 2, following, at his home in Sherman Township.

JOHN THOMAS, of Kennebec Township was well known to many of the old settlers; his grandparents were Moses Daniel and Sarah Thomas, who emigrated from Wales to Rackingham, Richmond County, N. C., prior to the Revolution, and Mr. Thomas served in the Revolutionary Army.

Henry Thomas, son of Moses Daniel, and father of the subject of this sketch, married his cousin, Esther Thomas, in Richmond County, N. C., and in 1833 emigrated with his family to Noxubee County, Miss., into the paradise of the Creek Indians, who have a legend that here was the Garden of Eden where the first Indians located. Their children were—Daniel, William, Henry, Elijah, Joseph, Robert, John, Jane, Rachel, Amanda, Harriet and Catherine. He opened a plantation and raised cotton, shipped down the Tombigbee to Mobile, and had acres of peaches, which were distilled into peach brandy, then a necessary aid to good digestion. John Thomas was born in Richmond County, N. C., December 10, 1821, and was married in May, 1843, to Eliza Jane Dunn, who was born March 4, 1824, and who was the daughter of William and Sophia Dunn, of Greensboro, Ala.

Mr. Dunn was State Lecturer of the Masonic fraternity, held in high esteem, and when he died was buried with all the honors of the brotherhood, and the Masons sent his widow and daughters, Eliza Jane and Elizabeth, to Gainesville, Ala., where the children were educated at a female academy.

Mrs. Dunn died in Noxubee County, Miss. Mr. Dunn's beautifully silk-worked satin apron fell to Mrs. Thomas, and after her death it went to her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, of Logan, Utah. Mrs. Townsend's husband is a son of the noted builder and hotel manager Townsend, who built and for years managed the Townsend House in Salt Lake City, and the first hotel at Garfield Beach, Great Salt Lake.

Henry Thomas, with all but one of his children, left the Creek Nation in Mississsippi in March 1845, and hired teams to take them to Memphis, where they took the steamer "Osprey" up the Mississippi to Nauvoo, where they joined the saints, and with the exodus in 1846 crossed Iowa, and went into what was called Winter Quarters, in the Omaha Nation, on the site of the town of Florence.

In 1847 all of the rest of the family went over the plains to Salt Lake, and John moved to Council Bluffs, thence to St. Joseph, Mo., in the spring of 1848, returning to the Bluffs in the spring of 1853, and moving to Preparation in the fall of that year, where he lived until August, 1855, when a number of them left and settled on the Belvidere Bench and wintered there. In 1857 he moved on the Beaver, where he lived until April, 1863, when he moved to the Bluffs. This Beaver farm was afterward occupied by W. A. Dorward. In December he moved to Little Sioux, and was engaged in making yokes and bows for the overland emigration to Colorado.

In the spring of 1865 he moved up into Kenne-

bee Township and rent [illegible] on what is now called Everett's Bend, moving to his homestead near Castana in May, 1880, and where he has since made his home. Mrs. [illegible] died January 3, 1887, and hundreds of the old settlers will long remember her generous and hospitable ways and the good cheer which she provided so bountifully.

Their children were—Sophia E., born in Noxubee County, Miss., January 26, 1845, married J. B. P. Day, November 22, 1861; Cynthia P., born in Winter Quarters, January, 1847, died near Council Bluffs, May, 1853; John H., born in Council Bluffs in the spring of 1848, died at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1849; Lizzie C., born in St. Joseph, July 26, 1850, married A. R. Herrington, December 25, 1866; James R., born in St. Joseph, Mo., April 11, 1852, married Mary A. Fitzpatrick September 20, 1888; Rachel A., born in Council Bluffs, November 11, 1853; Eliza, born in Preparation, February 14, 1855, died at Little Sioux, January 14, 1865; Melissa E., born at Belvidere, February 12, 1856, married August Norman, August, 1882; Mary H., born at Belvidere, May 26, 1858, married C. H. Gilmore, May, 1882; Martha K., born at Belvidere, May 26, 1858, married J. T. Anderson, February 18, 1882; David W., born at Belvidere, April 1, 1861, married Emma Morris, September 10, 1888; Diantha M., born at Belvidere, October 31, 1862; Nellie G., born in Kennebec, June 11, 1865.

Of late years Mr. Thomas has been engaged in preaching in Kentucky and Tennessee during the winters and spending the vacations with the old homestead in Monona County.

NELS B. OLSON. Among those who have been so prominently [illegible] with the development of Fairview Township, and who have so materially aided in bringing about its present prosperity, there is, perhaps, none who is a better representative than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in the central part of Norway, about seventeen miles [illegible] the city of Christiana, October 21, 1833, and is the [illegible]

The father of our subject was a farmer, and in [illegible] common-school education, Nels passed the morning of life. When about fifteen years of age the latter came to the United States in company with his oldest brother, Ole, and commenced work on a farm. He was also engaged in laboring on the construction of the railroad between Rockford and Freeport, Ill. For his first two seasons' work on the railroad he never received one cent, the contractor [illegible] Mound, Wis., at fair wages. From the latter place the brothers went to La Crosse County, Wis., and engaged in farming, renting a piece of land and working it, though with limited means. In the fall of 1858, our subject pre-empted eighty acres of land in that locality, upon which he resided at the breaking out of the war.

October 8, 1861, filled with the love of his adopted country, he enlisted in Company M, Eighth Missouri Infantry (Zouaves), in which he remained about a year. At the expiration of that time the company, which was one of the flank ones, in the re-organization of the regiment was distributed among the other companies, and thus Mr. Olson became a member of Company C. He bore a gallant part in many of the sanguinary engagements of the war, receiving the baptism of fire at Ft. Henry. He was at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, the seige of Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege and capture of Atlanta. During the battle at Jackson a large shell burst in proximity to his head, stunning him severely, from the effects of which he has never completely recovered, and as he grows older feels the effects of it more and more. In the fall of [illegible] he was mustered out of service and received his final discharge.

Mr. Olson returned to La Crosse County, Wis., and from there, in April, 1867, he came to Monona County and purchased three hundred acres of land [illegible] Township, [illegible]

with his father-in-law, Mr. L. L. Strand. Upon this he settled in April, 1868. In the division of the property which then took place Mr. Olson took one hundred and fifty acres, part of which forms his present farm, and upon which he built a small house, some 16x22 feet in size. He is now the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres, two hundred of which are under cultivation, and upon which he has a large and commodious house, good outbuildings, and four acres of grove. Mr. Olson was married November 25, 1865, to Miss Mary Strand, and they have had a family of twelve children—Olaf G., Lawrence, Daniel N., Clara (who died when about ten years of age), Nellie, Willie, Ida, Corie (deceased), Goodwin, Theodore, Albert, and Lorinda. Olaf G. is married, and is a clerk in the United States Clothing House, at Sioux City, Iowa. The balance are living at home.

JOHN A. OLSEN, who is engaged in farming on section 17, Willow Township, was born in Norway, June 17, 1855, and is the son of Andrew and Mary Olsen. In his youth he received a fair education in the land of his birth, and there made his home until 1881. Being in extremely limited circumstances, and seeing no chance for him to better his condition under the institutions of his native land, he determined to come to America, and in the fall of that year started for the Great Republic. On landing on these shores he came at once to Monona County, and for some two years was engaged at farm labor in Spring Valley Township, where he acquired a knowledge of the English tongue and the American methods of business. At the expiration of that time, in partnership with Peter Peterson, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and at once commenced its improvement, fenced it, and erecting a small frame house, some 14x18 feet in dimension. Here he made his home until the fall of 1888, when, having purchased the interest of his partner, he erected a larger and more comfortable residence on another part of his farm, to which he removed, and there he has since made his home.

Mr. Olsen was married March 3, 1883, to Miss Meta Peterson, the daughter of Peter and Maren Martenson. Beginning with absolutely nothing, Mr. Olsen is justly proud of his success under the beneficent institutions of his adopted country, and is now the owner of some two hundred and twenty acres of land, which is well stocked and adorned with handsome and comfortable buildings. His success in life is the result of his own energy and industry, and is highly creditable to him.

WILLIAM McCANDLESS, a prominent member of the farming community of the town of Lake, living on section 9, is a representative of that shrewd, level-headed race, known as the Scotch-Irish.

Mr. McCandless was born in the north part of Ireland, Christmas day, December 25, 1826, and is the son of James and Mary McCandless. He remained with his parents, enjoying the educational facilities of the National schools, until he reached the age of eighteen years. At that time he immigrated to America and settled near Albany, N. Y. There he remained for about four years, after which he visited his native land, having all of a Celt's love for the Emerald Isle, and staid there about a year. Returning to America, after a short time spent at Albany, he removed to Ohio, where for four years he was engaged in contracting and building railroads. In November, 1857, he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson County upon a farm which he made his home for something like seventeen years, and then came to Monona County, locating on section 9, in the town of Lake, where he now resides. This was in the fall of 1874. The land was totally unimproved at the time of his settlement on it as was most of that in the neighborhood. He at once entered upon its cultivation to bringing the prairie sod under subjection to the uses of man and has succeeded in placing it in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. McCandless and Miss Elizabeth Fee, the latter the daughter of William and Mary Fee, were united in marriage and are the parents of twelve

children, as follows: William, James, Marcia, Mary, Andrew, Samuel, Martin, Elizabeth, Amanda, Harry, Herbert, Antonette, all living except James, who was accidentally shot, in Johnson County, April 3, 1873. The circumstances of the unfortunate event are about as follows: He, with three of his brothers and a young man named Lloyd Robertson, were out chicken hunting together. James was down upon one knee and in firing at a chicken missed it entirely. Robertson, being behind him and seeing the miss, threw up his gun and shot, and James rising just as the gun went off, received the whole load at short range in the back of his head, killing him instantly.

IVORY LEACH, deceased, who was a prominent resident of Grant Township, and one of its pioneers, located in that portion of the county in 1867. His father, Rev. Henry Leach, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in April, 1787, and within the sound of the Atlantic surge, grew to manhood. Most of his schooling he had mastered himself, and at the age of twenty years, commenced teaching school. He was ordained minister of the Free Will Baptist Church, and labored in the "Vineyard of the Lord," in New Hampshire and Maine, for about forty-four years. He died at Smithfield, Me., in 1854. At Vassalboro, Me., he was married about 1808, to Miss Nancy Stephens, a native of that village, born January 29, 1792, who left a family of nine children, of whom four are living: Albert, on the old homestead, Elizabeth, Frances A. and Jennie M. .

Ivory Leach, the eighth child of his parents, was born in Smithfield, Somerset County, Me., November 5, 1841. He his youth [illegible] practical common-school education, and grew to manhood in the county of his birth. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to a carriage maker, but at the end of a year quit the business on account of ill-health, and for sometime after was variously engaged. Attaining his majority, he adopted the trade of a millwright, which he followed for some three years in the neighborhood of his home. In 1855 he went into a cottonmill at Lowell, Mass., [illegible] and door factory, in the same place, remained until August, 1861, when he enlisted in the second company of Berdan's Sharpshooters, and with that [illegible] ments of the Army of the Potomac. Before Yorktown and in the consequent campaign through the Peninsula at Mechaniesville, Gaines' Mill, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and Malvern Hill, he did a gallant service. The company returned from Harrison's Landing to re-enforce Gen. Pope and suffered some loss in the second battle of Bull Run, and at Antietam and Chancellorville, followed the headquarter flag of the noble Fifth Corps into the thickest of the action. Becoming sick and disabled, June 20, 1863, our subject was mustered out and discharged, and returned to his home in Maine, and for two years, though in ill health, labored at millwrighting. In March, 1866, he came to Iowa, and after spending a year in carpenter work, in Poweshiek County, landed in Monona County, January 27, 1867. He was for years extensively engaged in the rearing of bees and in the production of honey, for which business he had fitted up his place [illegible] He was appointed Postmaster of Ticonic in 1882, and served until June, 1889.

Mr. Leach was married October 15, 1863, to Miss Hannah Connick, a native of New Brunswick, born January 4, 1837, and a daughter of William and Nancy (Wilson) Connick. By this union they had a family of seven children, of which the following is a record: Lelmal A., [illegible] well, Mass., November 23, 1864, is a type writer by profession in Sioux City. Bertha L., born in Oakland, Me., June 23, 1866, is teaching school in Humboldt County, Cal.; Henry W., born in Monona County, January 6, 1870, is a type writer in St. Paul; Jessie May, born October 2, 1874, and [illegible] children died in infancy.

[illegible] come, when we are called to the "pale realms of death," and how it behooves us to leave no opportunity [illegible]

of our lives. When Mr. Leach gave the data from which the above sketch was compiled, he was apparently in excellent health, but on October 5, 1889, he died of rheumatism of the heart.

FRANK M. DORWARD, the present County Treasurer, is an excellent representative of the younger class of agriculturists of the county, who are doing so much, by their intelligent and enterprising efforts, to develop the considerable resources of the county, he, until lately carrying on intelligently and with considerable business tact and energy, agricultural pursuits on his farm, on section 13, Belvidere Township.

Mr. Dorward was born in Dodge County, Wis., April 29, 1852, and is the son of William A. and Eliza S. (Andrews) Dorward, a sketch of whom appears in connection with that of our subject's elder brother, Samuel S. At the age of thirteen years, with his parents he came to Iowa, and with them settled on section 13, Belvidere Township, This was in the spring of 1865. He received in his youth a common-school education, and grew to manhood in this, his adopted home, and has won the respect, esteem and friendship, of a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the county. At the age of twenty-two years he rented a farm adjoining his father's, upon which he remained some two years, engaged in tilling the soil. At the expiration of that period, he went to Freeport, Ill., where he studied with his brother, one winter. Returning to this county he again took up life's duties in a practical form, carrying on his father's farm for about four years, but in 1880, purchasing one hundred and nine acres of land on section 15, Belvidere, he improved it and made his residence there for four years. In 1884, he sold this land and removed to section 13, where he carries on the peaceful avocations of a farmer's life on one hundred and twenty acres of land which he rents of his brother George, preferring to do this, and lease his own property of eighty acres on section 3, Center Township. This latter is improved and fenced and was purchased by him in the fall of 1886.

Mr. Dorward was united in marriage November 21, 1877, with Miss Effie S. Turneaure. She is the daughter of Giles and Sophronia (May) Turneaure both of whom are living at Freeport, Ill. By this union they have had a family of three most interesting children—Jessie L., born November 15, 1878; Glenn G., July 20, 1883; and Elsie E., whose birth took place March 4, 1888.

At the Republican county convention in the fall of 1889, Mr. Dorward received the nomination for the responsible position of County Treasurer, his ability and faithfulness being recognized in a handsome manner by the citizens of that political party and at the election in November he was chosen to fill that office by a very large majority, he running far ahead of the balance of the candidates on the same ticket.

JOHN GLENN, a leading and prominent farmer of the Township of Sherman, living on section 8, was born in County Donegal, in the extreme North of Ireland, March 17, 1817. His father and mother, William and Elizabeth (Finley) Glenn, died in the old country, the former in 1863, and the latter in 1858, having had a family of three children—John, William and Mary Ann. William is still residing in Ireland, but Mary died in 1867.

John Glenn was reared in his native land and followed farming on his father's place until 1868. In the spring of that year, being convinced that in America, under more liberal institutions, and where land was freer and cheaper, his efforts towards a competency would yield better results, April 9, he took passage for the United States, and after a seventeen days' trip, landed in New York. Coming at once to Monona County, he reached Blencoe on a sand train, he, his wife and eight children, and a few weeks later purchased eighty acres of land on section 8, Sherman Township, where he has since lived. He put up a log house, which is still standing, the material of which cost him some $18, in the rough, and was by him hewn into shape. Having broken about thirty acres of

land, and sowed it to wheat, his expectations of a crop were good. But during the summer of 1869, the grasshoppers came, and after carefully threshing what little there was left by these devouring pests, beating it out with a flail, he found he had but about four bushels. The usual fortunes and vicissitudes of a farmer's life have attended him here, but on the whole he has been prosperous and is ranked among the well-to do people of the community.

John Glenn was united in marriage March 2, 1846, with Miss Margaret Ferguson, also a native of County Donegal, Ireland. By this union they have been the parents of eight children—William, Elizabeth, Robert, who married Miss Martha Kennedy, and lives in Sherman Township; Mary Ann, Mrs. Charles Danforth, a resident of the same precinct; Margaret, the wife of James McFarlane, of Blencoe; Nancy, who married Samuel Cunningham of the same village; John, and Jane, the wife of William McFarlane, the banker at Blencoe.

WILLIAM COOK, a prominent farmer of Lincoln Township, residing on section 27, is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born in March, 1825. He is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Castrup) Cook, and remained in the land of his birth until the spring of 1850, when, following in the footsteps of many of his countrymen, he crossed the wide ocean, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. After working there one summer, he went to West Virginia, and a year later to St. Louis, Mo., but not finding what he sought he removed to Grant County, Wis., and engaged in farming on leased land. In the spring of 1865 he came to Monona County and purchased the place where he now lives, building a cabin on section 27, but was forced to remove it to section 8, by the movement in the current of the river, which cut away part of its bank. This being just at the close of the war, prices were very high, and although the house which he built was but twenty-four feet square, it cost about $600. This latter he used for some years, after which he erected the new cottage in which he now resides. When he settled here the township was almost uninhabited, there only being one neighbor within a radius of five miles of his place.

In March, 1850, in Lancaster, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Hillman, but immediately after their union, he started for the New World alone, not having money enough to bring his bride with him. Three years later she crossed the ocean to rejoin her husband. They were the parents of nine children: Hannah, who died in infancy; Charles, born March 4, 1854; Anna, May 28, 1856; Louisa, May 8, 1858; Carrie, April 11, 1860; Henry, March 25, 1862; Willie, January 25, 1865; Ida M., November 21, 1867; Lewis, October 11, 1870. Mrs. Cook died September 4, 1888.

GEORGE SCHELM. In the spring of 1885 there came to St. Clair Township the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who settled on section 13, the whole of which he had purchased the previous year. Upon it, at that time, was a small house and about two hundred and fifty of its acres were broken and fair fence surrounded it. Upon this place he has made his home ever since, living in the inconvenient house that he found here, until the spring of 1889, when he put up the handsome villa which he now calls home, one of the best in the township, at an expense exceeding $2,500.

Our subject's birth took place in Germany, July 25, 1848, he is the son of William and Minnie Schelm. In the land of his birth he grew to manhood. The law and customs of the Fatherland requiring the children of all citizens, both rich and poor, to attend the schools from an early age until fourteen years of age, Mr. Schelm acquired a good education in his mother tongue. At the age of eighteen years he crossed the stormy Atlantic, bound for America, where he landed in the spring of 1866, and upon stepping upon its free shores, came directly to Iowa and settled in Jackson County. There he remained until the spring of 1873, when having purchased a farm in Hanover Township, Crawford County, he took up his resi-

home there and made it his home until coming to this county, as above stated.

In Crawford County, Iowa, June 25, 1876, Mr. Schelm was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Bogleman, the daughter of Fred and Sophia Bogleman. Unto them has been born a family of six intelligent and interesting children, to whom they have given the following names: Edward, Adolph, Ferdinand, Martha, Mattie and Edith.

The success of Mr. Schelm since coming to this country, is most marked. With empty hands he reached our shores, having just enough money to pay his railroad fare to the Mississippi River and not enough to pay for ferriage. He commenced working by the month for a farmer and some at the butchering business, and, by the exercise of the virtues of uncommon industry, thrift and economy, so characteristic of his race and people, has attained the position of wealth and influence, which he now occupies in the community, entirely by his own unaided efforts.

CHRISTIAN EVENSON, a thrifty and successful farmer of Soldier Township, came to Monona County in the fall of 1873 on a visit to Nels and Peter Olson, who live in Fairview Township, and remained in that vicinity about two months. Having been acquainted with Engabret Evenson, who had lately moved to Monona County from Wisconsin, he thought he would go down and make him a visit before returning to the Badger State, but was induced by the latter gentleman to remain here. After working for Mr. Evenson a short time he removed to a piece of land on section 34, Soldier Township, upon which he built "a dug-out," and the following spring, broke about eleven acres. This place belonged to some Eastern speculators who would not sell unless they could close out the whole tract of four hundred acres, and this was too much for our subject's limited circumstances. However, he continued to reside there until the fall of 1881, when he removed to his present residence on section 35, where he had just built him a house. He has made all the improvements upon this place and has upon it a neat and tasty cottage, a good, spacious barn, and excellent outbuildings. He has a farm of some four hundred and eight acres, and ranks among the well-to-do agriculturists of this district. In early days, when there were but few settlers in that portion of the county, he killed quite a number of deer, some years as many as twelve during the winter.

Mr. Evenson was born in Norway, January 26, 1846, and is a son of Even and Mary (Hagenson) Christianson. He remained at home until April, 1867, when he sailed for America.

CHARLES W. BISBEE, the present County Surveyor and a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Monona County, is the son of Hon. Charles C. and Eunice M. (Wheeler) Bisbee, a sketch of whose life is given in this work. He is one of the extensive farmers of Belvidere Township, residing on section 11. The position of County Surveyor he has held for four years, and he is, also, District Township Treasurer, and has filled many other minor offices in the township. For sixteen years he has held this office of Treasurer to the full satisfaction of everybody concerned.

Charles W. Bisbee, the eldest child of his parents, was born at Bakersfield, Franklin County, Vt., June 21, 1846. On attaining a suitable age, he was there sent to school and in study remained until May, 1857, when he was brought by his parents to Monona County, where he had only the advantages of the pioneer district schools. He remained with his father until the death of the latter, which occurred when our subject was about twenty-five years of age, and has since made his home on the old homestead, now owning the site upon which the family landed thirty-two long years ago. His farm now embraces two hundred and eighty-five acres, and upon it he has some excellent buildings.

Mr. Bisbee was united in marriage February 22, 1876, with Mrs. Martha Graham, *nee* Humphries, a native of Iowa County, Wis., who was born June

9, 1847, and is the daughter of William H. and Ann (Reese) Humphries. [illegible] she removed with her parents to Sauk County, Minn., and was a resident of that county during the great Indian massacre of 1862, when hundreds of defenseless settlers lost their lives, and thousands, leaving all their possessions, fled for safety, many never to return. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee have had a family of [illegible] Fordice W., born March 3, 1877, and Marcella A., born August 21, 1879.

The family of which Mr. Bisbee is a descendant sprang from one of the Puritan Pilgrims, who colonized what is now the State of Massachusetts, as shown in the sketch of Hon. Charles C. Bisbee, in this volume, and is of Holland [illegible] The original spelling of the name, in the old country, is variously given as Besbeach, Besbeetch Besaitte, Besbye, Bisbey and Bisbee.

Mrs. Bisbee's parents were natives of Wales who came to America, her father when he was seven years of age, the mother when about fourteen. The former was born in 1819 and died in 1882, the latter born in 1826.

ANDREW SWENSON [illegible] Monona County in June, 1877, and settled on a rented farm in Soldier Township, upon which he remained [illegible] years, and then purchased a farm on section 19, in the same sub-division of the county. Three years later he purchased the place on section 32, in Soldier, upon which he now resides. The place was raw prairie, and in a "dug-out" for about four years, he and his family were compelled to live, before he could get up his residence. When he landed in Monona County he was without money and in debt, but, by the exercise of those virtues that belong to his race, [illegible] economy, he has placed himself in the rank among the affluent farmers of the county. Five hundred acres of land, three hundred head of cattle and fifty head of horses [illegible] present wealth, and he feels a just pride in knowing that it is entirely the result of his own efforts under the free institution of this land.

Mr. Swenson was born in Norway, April 8, 1843, [illegible] He received a fair education in the land of his birth, but on attaining his twenty-fifth year, came to America and engaged [illegible] for about a year in La Crosse County, Wis., previous to coming to Monona County.

Mr. Swenson was united in marriage with Miss [illegible] Johnson. By this union there have been born [illegible] Hans, Mary, Lena, Maggie and Clara.

CHARLES H. SIMMONS, ex-Postmaster of Mapleton, and [illegible] pursuits on section 14, Maple Township, where he has a fine and conveniently located residence, came to Monona County in the spring of 1871, and [illegible] For some two years he was engaged exclusively in agriculture, but in 1873, entered into the mercantile trade at Old Mapleton in company with W. H. Willsey. He carried on the business, until 1877, when he and his then, partner, N. A. Willsey, removed it to the new town and the next year sold it out. In the spring of 1881, in company with B. D. Butler, Mr. Simmons purchased the mercantile establishment of S. B. Gilmore & Co., and carried on the business until 1884. Disposing of it at the latter date, our subject has since confined his efforts to his large farming interests. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the present board of township trustees, and has held the office of Clerk of the township for years. In 1872, he became Postmaster of the old town of Mapleton, and removed the same to the new village in the fall of 1877, and remained in charge of it until December 6, 1881.

Mr. Simmons was born in Coshocton County, [illegible] W. and Eliza (Dewey) Simmons. His father was [illegible] graduate of the United States Military Academy at

Charles W., [illegible] removed with his father to Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile trade and milling business, and remained some years. In 1851, he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he was engaged in operating a mill. In 1854, he settled at Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, from which he afterwards removed to Boone County and from there to California, and in the latter State he died in 1876.

Charles H., the second in the family of ten children, was taken by his parents to Indiana, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. With his father in a hardware store, at Terre Haute, he remained as clerk until the spring of 1853, when he came to Iowa, and followed various avocations in different localities. He crossed the plains to Utah Territory, but in the fall of 1862, returned to Iowa, via San Francisco, Nicaragua and New York, and after some experience as a clerk in a store at Boone, embarked in the mercantile trade at Woodbine, Harrison County whence he came to Monona County.

Mr. Simmons was married at Nevada, Story County, Iowa, to Miss Rachel E. Davis, who was born in Ohio, February 28, 1845. They are the parents of five children, born upon the following dates—William A., July 21, 1865; Laura, February 13, 1867; Lizzie, December 16, 1869; James M. November 10, 1871; Bartram, May 4, 1877. James died from an accidental shot April 25, 1888, and Bartram died February 22, 1883.

DORMAN LEWIS, a representative and progressive farmer of Spring Valley Township, residing on section 17, was born at Carthage, Hancock County, Ill., December 9, 1841, and is the son of Thomas J. and Priscilla (Rude) Lewis. His parents were both natives of Hamilton County, Ohio, where they were married and thence removed to Morgan County, Ill. Uniting with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, they removed to Hancock County, where Thomas was a member of the Governor's Body Guard at Carthage. When Joseph Smith, their prophet, was assassinated in June, 1844, he started with the "Twelve" to cross the plains to the Pacific Coast, with the understanding that they were to locate in Southern California. On his arrival at Council Bluffs, becoming dissatisfied with the new doctrines introduced, polygamy among the rest, he withdrew from the emigrants, and settled in Atchison County, Mo., where he taught school that winter. Two years later he returned to Iowa, and after spending some time in Harrison and Fremont Counties, came to Monona County and located at Preparation, in the fall of 1854, he having united with the faction of the church that located at that point, and taught the first school in the county at that point in 1854–55. He was an Elder in the church, and spent the year of 1858 in preaching the Gospel in Pennsylvania. Putting his property into the general fund of the church, he remained with the organization until it went to pieces in the trouble with their leader, Elder Thompson, as related elsewhere in this book. Returning to Harrison County, he there made his home until 1868, and then came back and took up his residence with his son, Dorman, at whose house he died April 17, 1878. He was born January 20, 1810. January 23, 1834, he had married Miss Priscilla Rude, who was born September 17, 1815, and died March 17, 1875.

Dorman Lewis came to Preparation with his parents and lived with Charles D. Thompson for several years, working on the paper at that place, the first newspaper published in Monona County. After that he worked out at farm work until he had saved enough to buy the forty acres upon which he now lives, his father presenting him with forty acres more. This was in 1868. From time to time he has added to his farm until it now comprises some two hundred and eighty acres, and upon it he has resided ever since with the exception of about two years spent at River Sioux. He is engaged in mixed farming, raising both grain and stock, and is a prosperous man. In politics he is a Republican, and at the present time holds the office of Township Trustee, and is a member of the school board. Religiously, he is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Lewis was married January 9, 1878, to Miss

Mary Wilson, the daughter of Levi and Sarah (Jackson) Wilson, and a native of Cass County, Neb., who was born in February, 1860. By this union they have had a family of four children, as follows: Bessie Sylvania, born October 18, 1879; Ada Aurilea, born April 17, 1882, who died April 8, 1884; Dorman A., born December 15, 1885, and Archie Earle, August 30, 1888.

SAMUEL HEISLER, one of the pioneers of Monona County, and a prominent member of the agricultural community of Cooper Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 2, 1833, and is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Steffey) Heisler, a sketch of whom appears in connection with that of John A. Heisler in this volume. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, where he received an education in its common schools, and at the age of twenty-two years left his home and came West, locating in Wapello County, Iowa, where he was employed until the fall of 1856. At that date he came to Monona County and took up the southwest quarter of section 18, Cooper Township, where he has resided ever since. He has a farm of one hundred and forty-nine acres, all improved and under fence, a handsome residence, and all the convenient outbuildings necessary for the business to which he devotes his attention.

Mr. Heisler enlisted October 2, 1862, in Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and went into winter quarters at Camp Hendershot, Davenport. He was detailed as company cook, and on the 15th of January, 1863, while going to the well, fell and was seriously injured in the spine and both of his wrists, and contracted a rheumatic fever, which has followed him all his life. After lying in the hospital for over thirty days, he was discharged February 23, 1863, and returned to his home in this county.

Mr. Heisler was married November 18, 1860, to Miss Mary Merrill, a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, who was born February 13, 1845, and is the daughter of John and Louisa Merrill, the former of whom died in Indiana, and the latter in this county. Of this marriage were born nine children: George Frederick, November 1, 1861, who married Miss Amanda Bruner, and is living in New Mexico; Josephine A., now Mrs. Charles Groom, born April 4, 1864; Elizabeth C., September 12, 1866, who died October 7, 1886; Mary L., born February 21, 1868; Charlotte F., born March 10, 1871, who married Lewis Zediker, April 25, 1888; Geneva A., born December 29, 1873, and died January 31, 1878; Millie, born December 26, 1876, who died July 31, 1878; Samuel O., born August 22, 1879, and Clyde P., March 22, 1884, who died May 7, 1884.

On the 24th of May, 1884, Mrs. Heisler passed "from the lowly earth to the vaulted sky," and her body is buried in the Heisler Cemetery, in Cooper Township.

JOHN AMUNDSON, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 10, Fairview Township, came to Monona County in 1867, arriving here July 15, from Dane County, Wis. He was born in Norway July 23, 1831, and is the son of Amund and Bertha (Hendrickson) Amundson. He was reared in the land of his birth, receiving an education in the schools of the country, and there attained his manhood. In 1861, in order to better his condition in life and afford his children some chance to rise in the world, he bade adieu to his native land, and with his wife and two children, crossed the wide and stormy ocean to the free land of America. Settling in Dane County, Wis., he was employed for a while at farm labor, and, by the thrift and economy characteristic of his race, accumulated a little capital, with which he purchased his present farm on coming here. In spite of the poverty that oppressed him in his native land, he has under the beneficent institutions of a free country, risen by his own energy, diligence and economy, to a prominent place among the well-to-do agriculturists of this section of the State. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of excellent arable land, all of which is brought under cultivation, or used for the pasturage of stock, and has a fine dairy farm,

barn and sheds, are surrounded by a thrifty grove of good sized trees. Some attention is paid by him to stock-raising, twenty head of cattle and eighty of hogs, embracing his herd.

Mr. Amundson was married in the Old Country to Miss Mattie Christoforson, a native of Norway. They are the parents of four children: Dina, Mrs. A. Anderson, born in Norway, September 22, 1855; Clara, Mrs. Martin Olson, born in Dane County, Wis., February 14, 1861; Josephine M., also born in Dane County, November 9, 1864; and Emma, wife of Anton Solien, born in Monona County, Iowa, April 6, 1867.

Mr. Amundson and his family are zealous and consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and active in all religious work. He is a Republican in politics.

OLE SEVERSON came to Monona County in December, 1869, and settled on the farm which he bought on section 6, Willow Township, where he at present makes his home. There was about twenty-five acres of the land broken at that time. Making a dug-out, he moved into it and there lived until the following March when, having erected a small frame house, he moved into that. To this latter he has made considerable additions since. His farm consists of about one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which are under cultivation and fairly well improved.

Ole Severson, the son of Sever and Esther Halverson, was born in Norway, October 14, 1836, and made his home in his native land until March, 1853, when, in company with his brother, James, he crossed the ocean to America and settling in La Crosse County, Wis., worked at farm labor by the month. In three years time the brothers sent for their parents and about a year after their arrival here, our subject purchased a farm upon which he made his home until coming to Monona County. He has been quite successful in his endeavors towards a competency and is ranked with the well-to-do farmers of the community.

Mr. Severson was united in marriage December 15, 1858, with Miss Mary Olson, the daughter of Erick and Leana Olson, in La Crosse County, Wis., and is the parent of four children: Samuel, Adelene, Julia and Mary, all of whom are living. Besides these they have had seven children who have died in infancy. Mrs. Severson was born February 17, 1838.

EDWARD A. ATHERTON. Among the farmers and stock-raisers of Willow Township few are more practical or prosperous than the subject of this sketch, whose farm is situated on section 26. He was born in Wales, September 15, 1841, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Jones) Atherton. His education was obtained in the schools of his native country and is fairly complete and thorough. In April, 1869, he crossed the ocean to America, landing in New York May 10, and proceeded at once to LaCrosse County, Wis. From there, in October, 1870, he removed to Dow City, Crawford County, Iowa, where he made his home for some ten years. In the spring of 1880 he came to Monona County and settled upon the farm where he now resides, at that time in its primitive condition. He purchased some one hundred and twenty acres of land to which he has added from time to time until his estate now embraces some four hundred and eighty acres, which is well improved and excellently cultivated. At the time of his settlement there were no people in the neighborhood and the nearest schoolhouse was two miles and a half distant. Since coming here he has prospered highly and is numbered among the more affluent and influential citizens of the township.

Mr. Atherton was married May 2, 1880, in Harrison County, this State, to Miss Louisa M. Grout, a daughter of Otis and Louisa (Lee) Grout, and by this union they are the parents of one child—Edward A., born February 10, 1883.

When Mr. Atherton emigrated to America his brother James and sister Elizabeth came with him and the former is now a resident of Harrison County, Iowa, and the latter of Brown County, Dak. The father, who came to this country in

1882, makes as home with his son James. Two brothers of our subject, Henry and Charles, are also residents of Willow Township, the former coming to this county in May, 1854, and the latter in 1867. Charles for some years resided in La-Crosse County, Wis., whence he came to this locality. All are in prosperous circumstances and are valuable and esteemed citizens.

REV. IRA B. KILBORNE, the late Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Onawa, commenced his pastorate in that village October 1, 1888. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, born in Leeds County, September 24, 1828. He is a son of the Rev. Asahel G. and Sophia R. (Brown) Kilborne, natives of New England, of English descent, who trace their ancestry back to the Colonial days of 1700. The father of our subject was born in October, 1802, and is still living in Ontario. The mother, born in January, 1803, died in Ontario in April, 1889.

Our subject was brought up on a farm, his father being engaged in agricultural pursuits as well as being a local preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He received the foundation of his education in the ordinary district schools, but at the age of eighteen, having received his time of his father, he repaired to the Normal School at Toronto, where he finished his education. Both before this time and afterward he was engaged in teaching school, but experiencing religion in 1842, he gave some attention to theological studies, and entered the ministry in 1850. About 1869 and 1870, owing to failing health, he was obliged to abandon partially the work of the Master, and engaged in the mercantile trade at Winfield, Ontario. In 1871 he came to Iowa and carried on the mercantile business at Otley and the grain business at Ft. Dodge for several years, but two years later disposed of his interest and again took up his mission, preaching at Manson, Calhoun County, one year, and Elk Point, Dakota, one month. After a visit to his native home, which covered some eight months, he became pastor of the Methodist Church in charge of the church at Correctionville. At that place, Smithland, Marcus, Akron and Aurelia, he was engaged till the year 1887, when he came to Onawa.

Mr. Kilborne was married, June 15, 1853, to Miss Azuba A. Gaukel, a native of Waterloo, Ontario, born February 28, 1837, and was the daughter of Emanuel and Mary (Smith) Gaukel. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and her mother, a native of Ontario, was of Irish ancestry. Of this union there have been born six children, of whom the following is a record: Byron K., born the 21st of October, 1856, is the station agent at Parkersburg, Iowa; Clarence P., born June 29, 1858, is the present Postmaster of Akron, Iowa; Ida E., born August 8, 1860, died March 2, 1879; Willie E., born October 21, 1868, died December 29, 1868; J. Melancthon, born December 29, 1872, is now in the office of the *Sioux Valley Record* at Akron, Iowa, and Katie born April 22, 1879, died July 2, 1879.

DAVID CHRISTMAN, who is engaged in farming and general stock-raising in St. Clair Township, is one of the pioneers of that portion of the county, which was not settled to any extent until a late date. He came to Monona County in the fall of 1873, and renting a place, lived in a dug-out that winter. The next spring he purchased the land where he now lives, on section 36, and broke about forty-five acres, and at the same time put up a frame building in which to install his family. He lived in this about three years, and then erected his present commodious [illegible]

Mr. Christman is a native of the Keystone State born November 6, 1843, in Armstrong County, Pa., and when about eight years of age was taken to [illegible] County, Ill., by his parents, Abraham and [illegible] Christman. He received his education and grew to manhood in the latter locality, making his home beneath the paternal roof-tree until attaining his twenty-fourth year, when having married, he rented a farm in [illegible]

reared and carried it on for five years. This was previous to his coming to this section of Iowa. With his family he drove through from Illinois to Monona County with his team, spending some sixteen days on the pleasant journey, and since his arrival has been a contented citizen of this place, the garden spot of Western Iowa.

The marriage of Mr. Christman took place August 29, 1867, in Ogle County, Ill., at which time he led to the altar Miss Elizabeth Artz. The bride upon the occasion was born in Washington County, Md., February 18, 1845, and died in Monona County, June 6, 1883, having been the mother of seven children, of whom the following record is preserved: Albert W., who was born June 23, 1868, died May 6, 1885; William R., was born November 3, 1869; George H., June 17, 1871; Viola M., October 17, 1873; Lydia D. and Carrie B., December 5, 1877; and Oscar W., born September 29, 1879. Mr. Christman occupies an important place in the community, as one of its most respected and esteemed members, and is highly spoken of by all who are acquainted with him.

WILLIAM J. HUDGEL, who is engaged in farming in an extensive manner on the southwest quarter of section 25, and the southeast quarter of section 23, Fairview Township, makes his residence, at the present time, in the village of Sloan, Woodbury County. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 25, 1840, and is the son of Thomas and Ellen Hudgel. When he was about ten years of age the family removed to Auglaize County, in the same State, where William J. helped work upon the farm and attended the district school. Late in the fall of 1856 he came to Iowa with his parents, and settled in Clark County.

Our subject followed farming at home until April 20, 1860, when, in company with his brother, he fitted out a wagon with ox-teams and joined a train bound for Pike's Peak. They arrived at that Eldorado of their hopes June 10, following, and opened a claim on Clear Creek in company with several partners. On washing up and dividing at the end of six weeks' work it was found that each man's share was only about $2.50 worth of gold and feeling disgusted they quit, and selling their interests in the claim for a yoke of oxen the brothers commenced hauling logs to the sawmill. Here the same luck befell them for the mill company failing, they lost about $600, getting for their work only a yoke of cattle and about $40. Being discouraged, William J. immediately started for home with two yoke of cattle and one wagon. When half way home one of the fore wheels of the latter breaking down, he rigged up a sort of cart on the hind wheels and in this rode the balance of the way to his home.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. Hudgel entered the employ of his father and toiled that summer upon the farm. August 22, 1861, he married Miss Priscilla V. Polly, only daughter of Dr. Samuel Polly, now of this county, and in the following spring rented the farm upon which he took up his home. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, at Osceola, and started for Des Moines on the 25th of September following, his twenty-second birthday. Soon the regiment was forwarded to the front, going to Jackson, Tenn. In the race after Forrest, Mr. Hudgel was taken sick and left at camp with one hundred and four comrades with orders to return at once to Trenton, but stopping for dinner when within seven miles of that place they were surrounded and captured by the Confederates. The next day they were paroled and sent into the Union lines at Trenton, where our subject remained some two weeks on extremely short rations. Stealing away, he and a comrade, Jacob Smith, went to Columbus, Ky., to the Soldiers' Home and two weeks later to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and then home. After remaining at the latter two months he returned to the Barracks and after the exchange, on October 23, was forwarded to his regiment, then with Sherman.

He participated in several of the minor engagements near Buzzard's Roost, being chiefly detailed with foraging parties and employed in tearing up track and bridges. After the evacuation of Atlanta the regiment was ordered to Rome, Ga., and put on guard at a railroad bridge and mill, some eight miles distant from that city. While here Mr. Hud-

gel and twenty-four others were surprised, while foraging, by two hundred and fifty "Johnnies" and were compelled to swim the river. On Sherman's famous march to the sea, his regiment followed that matchless leader and our subject participated in all its battles and skirmishes. While near Camden, S. C., on a foraging expedition, he was surrounded by a force of rebels, to whom he was forced to surrender, and after robbing him of a gold watch and about $40 in money, they shot him through the neck with a revolver ball and left him on the field for dead. He crawled away into the swamp and the next day was found by some Union soldiers and taken to his regiment on a mule. The balance of the march he made in an ambulance and on recovery from his wound was forwarded to Davenport, Iowa, where he was discharged May 25, 1865.

Our subject returned to his home and bought eighty acres of land, but rented a building and entered the mercantile trade. He remained there engaged in business and in farming until the spring of 1872, when he came to Fairview Township and purchased his present farm. This he has under good cultivation, but having accumulated considerable of this world's goods, prefers to rent his land and lives in the village of Sloan, where he has a very handsome residence and some five acres in garden, fruit and grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudgel have a family of five children: Austin E., born October 14, 1867; Anna E., July 3, 1871; Dickey, May 1, 1876; Jessie E., March 14, 1881, and Maud B. October 28, 1885.

FRANK M. GILLILAN, the proprietor of a livery stable at Mapleton, was born in Jones County, Iowa, January 3, 1859. He grew to manhood in that county, receiving his education in its common schools, and at the age of twenty engaged in dealing in horses. In March, 1886, he came to Monona County and carried on farming and dealt in horses until December, 1888, at which time he removed to Mapleton and established his present business.

Mr. Gillilan was married in Jones County, Iowa, February 14, 1884, to Miss Anna Fell, who was born in 1860. They are the parents of three children: Lary, Floyd and an infant. Mr. Gillilan is a member of Monte Cristo Lodge, No. 205, K. of P., of Mapleton, and a highly respected and esteemed citizen. Although young in years, his large experience with stock has peculiarly fitted him for the business in which he is engaged, and he is meeting with a deserved success.

WILLIAM W. HAMILTON, a member of the firm of Hamilton Bros., the leading hardware, lumber and agricultural implement dealers at Mapleton, and one of the most prominent business men of that prosperous village, was born in Cornwall Township, Henry County, Ill., March 14, 1848, and is the son of James S. and Mary E. Hamilton. Receiving the advantages of education in the common schools of the neighborhood in his youth, he was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, and there remained until March, 1870, when, at the age of twenty-two years, he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine and Agricultural Implement Company and was by that corporation placed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in charge of a branch of their business in that locality. In the spring of 1871 he was transferred by the same company to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where he remained until April, 1878. In the meantime, in the fall of 1877, in company with his brother, he had established the lumber and farm machinery business at Mapleton, which was under the direct supervision of Porter Hamilton. In September, 1878, our subject, still in the employ of the McCormick Company, was placed in charge at Council Bluffs, from which place, in April, 1879, he was transferred to Peoria, Ill., where he made his home until January, 1885, at which date he located permanently at Mapleton. Besides their extensive hardware institution, lumber yard and implement depot, Mr. Hamilton is financially interested in several other business enterprises in the village, and is a stockholder in the Monona County State Bank at that place. He is a member of the Masonic

fraternity. He became a member of the Chapter in 1871, at Cedar Rapids; was mustered into the Commandery at Bloomington, Ill., in 1875, and received the consistory degrees at Peoria, Ill., in 1881. In the former city, in 1876, he, also, united with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Mapleton Lodge and of the Uniformed Rank in the same order.

Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage, December 15, 1881, with Miss Josie L. Alsop, a native of Alton, Madison County, Ill., who was born December 5, 1857, and is a daughter of William Ingle and Mary L. Alsop. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of two children: Mary Louise, who was born October 28, 1882, and Jane Steele, born January 16, 1886.

The Hamilton family has for several generations been representatives of the best class of American citizenship, and that of our subject in no way detracts from so worthy a history. Throughout the eastern part of the county he is much esteemed, and, as a business man, enjoys an excellent reputation. In society, both he and his wife are well received, and are accorded the sincerest regard.

SIDNEY C. HOADLEY, a progressive, energetic and enterprising farmer of Belvidere Township, has his present home on section 25, where he owns 160 acres of land, all well-improved and under fence, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He came to Monona County in the fall of 1867, locating at Onawa, where he made his home until the spring of 1874, and then removed to Belvidere on a farm on section 11, from which he moved, in 1882, to his present place, selling the the older farm to O. M. Morse. His father, Enoch Hoadley, was born in Windsor County, Vt., January 2, 1800, and was there educated and grew to manhood. June 20, 1822, he was united in marriage with Miss Samantha Flagg, who was born at Orwell, Addison County, Vt., November 22, 1802. In 1854 he removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he died April 16, 1882. He was a carpenter, joiner and millwright by trade. His wife died March 29, 1849, in Vermont, having had a family of nine children.

Sidney C. Hoadley, the fourth child of his parents, was born at Richmond, Vt., February 20, 1822, and there received his education. At the age of sixteen years he left his home, and was engaged in the carpenter and joiner business in Ogle County, Ill., until 1855, after which he came to Iowa, and locating in Butler County, carried on the same trade. He also took up a piece of land near what is now the town of Applington, but only remained until the spring of 1857, when he returned to Ogle County. In 1866 he returned to this State, and after passing several years in Boone, Jefferson and Missouri Valley, came to Monona County, as detailed above.

Mr. Hoadley was married, February 25, 1855, to Miss Eliza A. Wiley, a native of Lowell, Mass., born September 5, 1834, and daughter of Hiram and Hannah (Wright) Wiley. Her father was born at Hillsboro, N. H., and died in Boston. Her mother, a native of Woodstock, Vt., died at Grand Detour, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley have had a family of nine children, of whom the following is a record: Flora J. was born August 11, 1856; Artemus F., born July 26, 1859, died April 4, 1861; Effie M., born February 6, 1861; Leon E., May 23, 1864; Belle V., October 10, 1865; Agnes V., August 10, 1868; Clarence C., born November 20, 1870, died June 27, 1879; Josephine, born November 19, 1872; and Bernice, June 17, 1874.

Mr. Hoadley filled the position of Postmaster at Hiawatha until the discontinuance of that office, in 1886.

WILLIAM HENRY WILEY, a prominent agriculturist of the town of Center, residing on section 20, came to Monona County in the fall of 1876, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 29. Upon it he erected a house and engaged in tilling the soil for some three years, but, having purchased some more land on section 20, he removed the building to its present

site, adding to it considerably. He has a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres of excellent land, of which about seventy are under cultivation, the balance being devoted to pasture and meadow.

Mr. Wiley was born in Chester County, Pa., October 26, 1853. His father, William Wiley, a native of the Keystone State, died there, in York County, July 1, 1889. He had come to Mills County, this State, about 1870, and from 1878 to to 1888 made his home with our subject, but returned to the East the latter year, previous to his death.

When William H. Wiley was about three years of age, his mother, Elizabeth (Kinzie) Wiley, a native, also, of Pennsylvania, died, and he grew up without a mother's loving care. He came to Iowa with his father, and in 1873 commenced working out by the month in Mills County, and by this means earned a team, wagon and $40 in cash, with which he came to Monona County, and has since made his home here.

Our subject, November 22, 1876, in Mills County, Iowa, was united in marriage with Miss Laura Counts, a native of Missouri, who was born October 7, 1856, and by this union they have had a family of six children: Tennyson C., born August 29, 1877, died November 9, 1884; Marvin A., born June 10, 1879; Mabel Clare, born April 10, 1881, died August 4, 1882; Maude, born May 1, 1883; Era, August 24, 1885; and Charles, September 10, 1887.

EDWARD COLLISON, a representative farmer and stock-raiser of Lincoln Township, came to Monona County in the fall of 1879 and, for two years, was engaged in carrying on a rented farm in Fairview. In December, 1881, he removed to the place on section 27, Lincoln, where he now resides, having bought the improved place in September previous.

Mr. Collison was born in England, April 7, 1834, and is the son of Thomas and Mary Collison, natives also of that kingdom. He was reared to home and there remained until he had attained his twentieth year when, with the idea of bettering his condition in life, he came to the United States, landing in New York in November, 1854. Turning his steps immediately Westward, for some two years he was employed in farm labor in Dearborn County, Ind., but in 1856, removed to Apanoose County, Iowa. There he rented a farm for about three years, but gave it up to work in a saw mill. Having purchased a mill of this character in Davis County, this State, he operated it about eighteen months with considerable success. On land which he had leased and on a farm which he had bought, he was then engaged in agricultural pursuits in that section of the State until the fall of 1879, when he sold out and came to this county.

Mr. Collison was united in marriage, in Dearborn County, Ind., March 9, 1856, with Miss Mary A. Cameron, the daughter of Henry and Nancy A. Cameron. There have come to them to consummate the happiness of their home, eight children, as follows: Mary J., who was born August 6, 1856; Nancy A., August 7, 1858; Eliza E., January 16, 1861; John E., May 16, 1863; Emirata, January, 18, 1866; Lucinda, August 27, 1869; Sarah E., August 13, 1871; and William T., October 21, 1873. All are living with the exception of Eliza E., who was taken from them by death, October 8, 1888.

JOHN R. RHODES, a prominent and influential farmer of St. Clair Township, having his residence upon section 28, first came to the county in the spring of 1878, and worked by the month for M. J. Riddle, in Soldier Township, for about nine months. In Boyer and Charter Oak Townships, Crawford County, he was employed in the same class of work and in breaking prairie until the summer of 1880, when he returned to this county and for two years carried on agricultural pursuits on rented lands in St. Clair Township. In the spring of 1882, having accumulated some capital, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres upon which he now lives, and out of which he has wrought a splendid and productive farm. When he came to this country he had but little capital

besides a pair of strong arms and an ambitious spirit, and his present well-to-do condition has been brought about entirely by his own efforts.

Mr. Rhodes was born in Blair County, Pa., July 28, 1859, and remained with his parents, John and Matilda (Forshey) Rhodes, until he had attained his eighteenth birthday, receiving the elements of a practical education in the public schools of his native county. He then commenced the battle of life on his own account and, after working in that neighborhood for about a year, struck out for the West, "to grow up with the country," and came directly to Monona County.

Our subject was united in marriage February 16, 1881, in St. Clair Township, with Miss Dora F. Patrick, the daughter of George and Emily (Herndon) Patrick. By this union there has been born a family of four children, upon the following dates: Emma K., November 23, 1881; Orlando R., August 22, 1883; Laura B., December 4, 1886, and Marcellus R., December 25, 1888.

Mr. Rhodes occupies a high place in the estimation of the people of the township and has been intrusted with the office of Justice of the Peace in and for the same, since the fall of 1882 and is the present administrator of justice in that vicinity. He is identified with all movements, accruing to the benefit of his neighbors, or the people of the county and town, and is one of the public spirited and enterprising members of the community that is rapidly bringing Monona County to a front rank among the brilliant galaxy of sister counties of our noble State.

CHARLES E. ROSS, who has his residence and farm on section 9, in the town of Lincoln, came to this county in the fall of 1882, and carried on agricultural pursuits on both rented land and property of his own, for several years in Ashton and Lincoln Townships. In the spring of 1886 he rented the farm upon which he now lives, and, after raising one crop upon it and finding that it suited him, bought it.

Charles E. Ross is a native of Vermont, born in Newark, Caledonia County, January 14, 1841. When about five years of age his parents, Elijah and Clarissa Ross, moved to New Hampshire, where the family resided for some years. At the age of nine years Charles went to live with his sister, in Vermont, where he grew to manhood.

In the early days of the war, September 21, 1861, Mr. Ross enlisted in Company F, Fourth Vermont Infantry, and with that gallant regiment, participated in many of the engagements that occurred in Northern Virginia, the principal of which were the siege and capture of Yorktown, the battles at Williamsburg, Gaines' Mill, Seven Pines, and others of the seven days battle in the Chickahominy Swamp, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and others. His time of service having expired, he was discharged at Fortress Monroe, Va., September 21, 1864, from which time until January 12, 1865, he was engaged in driving a team in the neighborhood of the latter fort.

Returning to New Hampshire, he there made his home for about two years, removing thence to Vermont, and in the latter State remained until the fall of 1879. After a short time spent in Boston, he started for the West and landed in Jefferson County, Kan., January 18, 1880. He remained there until October, 1882, when he came to Monona County as related above.

Mr. Ross was united in marriage September 12, 1866, at Springfield, Mass., with Miss Julia H. Danforth, and by their union they are the parents of three children—Ada C., Walter C. and Hattie E.

WILLIAM L. RING, a well-known pioneer of Monona County, and one of the foremost citizens of Cooper Township, of which he was an early settler, is a man whose practical ability, prompt and methodical business habits and self education, justify the confidence and esteem with which he has inspired his fellow citizens. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 7, 1815, and is the son of Lewis and Eleanor (Duboise) Ring. His father, a native of the same county, was born in 1787, and was a physician, and died in that portion of the Empire State, as did his wife.

They had a family of eight children, of whom the following four are living: Elizabeth D., William L., George L. and Oscar.

Our subject grew to manhood in the county of his birth, receiving in youth a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen commenced an apprenticeship at the carpentering trade, at which he has worked, both as employé and contractor, in New York City, Charleston, S. C., Utica, Glens Falls and on Long Island, until 1843. In the fall of the latter year he removed to Boston, Mass., where for twelve years he followed the same vocation, but growing tired of city life, in 1855 started West to engage in agriculture. After spending the winter in St. Louis, in the spring of 1856, he came to Council Bluffs, and in the following fall, to Monona County, where he settled on section 6, Cooper Township, taking up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. He has seen this county grow from its infancy, for on his arrival here he found but few settlers in the neighborhood, and, in fact, in this part of the State. He has developed his farm and greatly improved it, but for some years has rented it, as age stealing over him, necessitates his giving less attention to the active cares of business.

Mr. Ring was united in marriage at Onawa, Iowa, December 11, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Ring, a daughter of Peter and Hannah (Hagadorn) Ring, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., born March 14, 1837.

In the fall of 1873, Mr. Ring was elected County Treasurer, and filled that office most acceptably for some two years. He has also served as County Supervisor and in several of the minor offices of the county and township. In 1863, he was elected County Superintendent of the common schools, but would not qualify, not desiring the office.

WILLIAM PAYNE. A prominent agriculturist of the town of West Fork and one of its most prominent citizens, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Payne is a native of England, who was born September 28, 1834, and is the son of Daniel and Mary A. Payne. He remained with his parents until October, 1854, when, bidding adieu to the "white cliffs of Albion's shore," he sailed for America, landing in New York about Christmas time. From that city he went to Lockport, Niagara County, in the Empire State, and went to work on a farm in that vicinity. Two years later he removed to Michigan, where he made his home for something like two years, and then, being seized with a Western fever, started for Iowa. He went by rail and railroad to Nebraska City, Neb., whence he drove an ox-team in a wagon train across the plains. He left Nebraska City May 17, 1858, and only reached Ft. Hull, near Salt Lake City, in November. Not being satisfied with the country, he remained there but a short time, and in company with a party of some twenty-five, started for California, reaching Chico, in that State, about December 20. For three years he worked upon a ranch, but, becoming master of a little capital, he started in the same line of business for himself. Later on he admitted a partner, with whom he carried on business until 1868, when, selling out, he went back to England. His intention being only to pay a visit to the home of his childhood, he stopped at New York City and deposited about $1,000, the bulk of his property, in one of the banks until his return. After visiting with his friends in the Old Country, about the 1st of April following he returned to America. On his arrival he found that the bank to which he had entrusted his money had failed, and he was again thrown upon his own resources. After a short stay in the metropolis, he came to Iowa, visiting friends in Michigan on the way, and settled in Woodbury County on a farm. In the spring of 1870 he came to Monona County, locating on a farm on section 3, West Fork Township, which was totally unimproved. During the summer he broke up about fourteen acres of land and made other improvements, but not being married at the time nor having any home, he boarded with a friend in Woodbury County. At that time there were no settlers in the northern part of the township.

As the county settled and became highly improved, he began to think of estab-

lishing a home of his own, and he, accordingly, sent for his betrothed in England, who came to this country and met him at Sioux City, where they were married January 25, 1879. The lady was a Miss Louisa Osler, and is the daughter of George and Martha Osler. By this marriage there have been born five children: Martha C., Daniel W., Mary L., Gregory A. and Emma E.

JAMES McDONALD is an extensive and enterprising farmer of Jordan Township. He came to Monona County in 1877 and located on section 18, where he now lives. At that time he purchased eighty acres of land, which, under his hands, have yielded abundantly and increased until he is now the owner of a fertile farm of three hundred and sixty acres, one hundred of which he devotes to cultivation, the rest being in pasture and meadow, as stock-raising is an important branch of his business.

Mr. McDonald is of that hardy, thrifty and business-like race known as the Scotch-Irish, and was born in County Meath, Ireland, February 22, 1829. His father, Saunders McDonald, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about the year 1807, and grew to manhood in "Auld Reekie," as that city is called, receiving an excellent education, as is common with the people of that nationality. Early in life he adopted the business of a drover, and removed to Ireland, where he died about 1865. In 1832 he married Miss Mary O'Brien, a native of County Meath, Ireland, who died shortly after her husband, in the land of her birth, having been the mother of nine children.

James, the third child of his parents, received a good education in the schools of his native land, and at the early age of fifteen commenced life for himself, laboring on the neighboring farms. In June, 1844, with an eye to the main chance, he came to America, landing in New York, and thence proceeded to Chester County, Pa., and spent the summer on a farm. For the two succeeding years he was engaged in teaming and other businesses in the city of Philadelphia, after which he spent several years in the Alleghany mountain regions of New York. After a short trip to Connecticut, he returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1865. Making a trip through the West, into Missouri and Kansas, he came to Iowa, and in Harrison County was engaged in farm labor on rented land until coming to Monona County, as above noted.

Mr. McDonald, on the 1st of September, 1878, in Jordan Township, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Carver, a lady who was born near Olean, Cattaraugus County, N.Y., August 22, 1849. She came West with her parents about 1869. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have had a family of six children, as follows: Levi J., born July 15, 1879; Homer A., May 9, 1881; Arden H., August 29, 1882; Willie and Annie, born August 28, 1887, the latter of whom died in infancy; and Frank, born July 2, 1888.

JOHN HANSEN, a prominent and influential farmer of Belvidere Township, residing on section 36, is a native of Denmark, born near Horsens, September 20, 1852, and is the son Hans and Anna C. (Ditlefsen) Thompson. His father was born in the same locality, in 1806, and was engaged in farming in the old country all his life and died there February 26, 1864. The latter was married in 1836 to Miss Anna C. Ditlefsen a native of the same village, born in 1812, and they had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, four in Denmark and three in Iowa.

John Hansen, the youngest child of his parents, received a good education in his native land, and at the age of twelve years commenced earning his living by working for the neighboring farmers, and followed this line of life until some twenty-two years of age. April 25, 1875, he entered the Danish army and was assigned as No. 566 to the Fourth Company of the Twelfth Battalion, and remained in the service some eighteen months. Resuming his former life on the farm, he remained two years and a half more in his native land, but May 14, 1879, he left Copenhagen and sailed for Leith, Scotland, and taking passage on the steamship "State of Alabama", from Glasgow, crossed the ocean and landed in New York City about the 1st

of June. In the neighborhood of Hartford, Conn., he was engaged at farm labor for about six months, after which he came to Monona County and for about two years and a half was in the employ of Thomas Perrin of Spring Valley Township. He then purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, eighty of it in Belvidere and forty in Sioux Township and has raised it from its wild state to its present cultivated condition and erected some very nice buildings.

Mr. Hansen was married, October 25, 1882, at Onawa, to Camilla Scow, a native of Denmark, born September 16, 1862, and a daughter of Christian and Christina (Yorgenson) Scow, the former born near Horsens, June 16, 1820, and died May 4, 1873, in that country; the latter born December 6, 1823, still living in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have five children, of whom we have the following record: Hans C. was born August 3, 1883; Oscar L. July 4, 1885, Clara V., July 15, 1886; Axel T., November 26, 1887, and Vigo A. January 26, 1889.

JOHN T. BRIDGES, a gentleman who is engaged in carrying on one of the leading livery stables in the village of Mapleton, commenced business in this line in March, 1883, purchasing the barn and livery stock of Lamb & Chamberlain.

Mr. Bridges was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, January 31, 1840, and is the son of Solomon and Sidney (Fleener) Bridges. His father, a native of Aurora, Dearborn County, Ind., came to Iowa about 1833, among the earliest settlers of Des Moines County, and there the mother of our subject died when the latter was a boy. She was the parent of seven children, of whom John T. was the eldest. His father afterwards re-married, and died in Kansas in July, 1888, having been a farmer and stock-raiser all his life.

John T. Bridges was reared upon his father's farm in Des Moines County, and received the elements of a good education at the common schools of that part of the State, and made his home beneath the parental roof tree, until some thirty years of age, following [illegible] in farming for some eight years, and then erected the Randolph House, at Randolph, in that county, and operated it and a livery stable in connection, until 1883, when he came to this county and engaged in his present business, as stated above.

Mr. Bridges was married March 8, 1868, to Miss Mary Kline, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa. Of this union there have been born three children: [illegible], born at Hartford, Conn., August 7, 1869; Estella, born May 5, 1872; and Lewis, [illegible], in 1874.

WILLIAM QUATTER, a prosperous and [illegible] to Monona County in the spring of 1882 and settled on [illegible], where he built a house and broke some twenty acres. In the spring of 1884 he purchased more land lying in section 27, and upon the latter, having erected a neat and substantial cottage of excellent dimensions, a good barn and other outbuildings, he removed thither the same season and has made it his home ever since. He came to Monona County in quite limited circumstances but, by the exercise of industry and thrift has improved his condition until [illegible] of land, which is all well stocked and improved.

Mr. Quatter was born in Germany, February 16, 1843. He was reared in the land of his nativity and there received the education common to all the youth of that country. At the age of twenty-four years he decided to come to America in search of fortune, sailing from Hamburg, January 1, 1867, and [illegible] month. For about six months he was employed in the latter city by a milk dealer, whence he removed to [illegible], where he was employed by the month at farm labor until the [illegible], when he removed to [illegible], and purchased a farm. He made his home on various pieces of land in that

section of the State until removing to Monona County, as above stated.

March 9, 1879, Mr. Quatter was united in marriage with Mrs. Christina Jensen, the daughter of Christian Stacken and widow of Christian Jensen. Her first husband died in the spring of 1878, leaving three children—John, Tina and Christian. Mr. and Mrs. Quatter have three children—Erick, Bertie and Clara. Our subject has taken considerable interest in the growth and development of the county since coming here and, particularly, in the cause of education and improvement of the rising generation. He has many friends in the community and is known quite favorably as a successful, industrious and upright farmer.

GEORGE UNDERHILL, the present Postmaster of Onawa and one of its leading and prominent citizens, was born in New York City, March 14, 1836, and is a son of Alpheus and Jane (Roberts) Underhill, natives of New York and England respectively. His mother, who was born at Dudley, England, in 1809, came to America when thirteen years of age and located in New York, where she died in December, 1877, having been the parent of six children. The father of our subject was born in New York, August 19, 1807, and is now residing with a son on Staten Island, N. Y. He was in the box manufacturing business for over thirty-five years, and, with his wife, was a member of the Baptist Church.

George Underhill grew to manhood in the metropolis and received his education at Peekskill and Tarrytown, only a short distance from where Maj. Andre was captured, the monument commemorating that event being only a few rods distant from the schoolhouse in the latter. In 1853 he commenced the business of wood engraving in New York City, where he remained until 1859, at which date he went to the Capital and was engaged in the public printing office at that place. After remaining in the latter city one year, he returned to New York and engaged in the sale of trunks and valises, which business he followed till 1870, at which time he came to Onawa and opened the boot and shoe business, which he still carries on. He has taken a great interest in public affairs in the village; has served as Mayor, Recorder and Councilman at different periods, and was one of the chief organizers of the Onawa fire department, of which he remained chief engineer for some fourteen years. He was appointed Postmaster March 17, 1887, and is the incumbent of that office at the present writing.

Mr. Underhill was united in marriage in New York City, May 24, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Chapman, a native of that place, who was born May 17, 1841. She is the fourth child of George Warren and Sarah (Richards) Chapman. Her father, who was born in New York, December 25, 1812, died in April, 1838. Her mother, also a native of the Empire State, was born April 4, 1813, and died at Onawa, May 29, 1872, having been the mother of six children, three of whom are living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Underhill there has been born a family of seven children, who are as follows: Frank E., born in New York City May 23, 1861, died March 30, 1865; Sadie R., born in New York, April 1, 1866; Jennie, born in the same city, November 13, 1869; George, Jr., born in Onawa, Iowa, February 19, 1874, died August 22, 1874; Ettie B., born October 24, 1874, died March 23, 1876; Mary Ella, born June 5, 1877, died July 11, 1877; and Allie Pearl, born March 2, 1879.

Mrs. Underhill is a member of the Congregational Church, of which body Mr. Underhill is the Treasurer.

HENRY E. BARD, residing on section 20, Grant Township, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., January 21, 1849, and is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Wallace) Bard. His father was a native of Tyler County, Va., born March 3, 1818, and when eight years of age removed with his grandfather Brown, to Vermillion County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He was engaged in the packing houses during the winters, and steamboating on the river each summer for some ten years, but in 1854 came to Iowa. He located at Ballard's Grove, Story County, and

followed farming until his death, which took place in the winter of 1876. The mother of our subject was born in Indiana, where she was married in 1847, and is still a resident upon the old homestead in Story County.

Henry L. Bard, [illegible] to his parents, was about five years of age when the family removed to Iowa, and received his education in the schools of Story County. On reaching his fifteenth year he found employment in a brick yard during the summer months, cutting wood for the use of the same in the winter. This he followed for some five years. In August, 1865, he came to Monona County, and commenced life on a farm in Kennebec Township, an avocation that he has followed ever since. In 1883 he purchased the forty acres of land on section 20, upon which he makes his home, and also owns forty acres more on section 3, in West Fork.

Mr. Bard was married October 27, 1870, to Miss Ovanda Winegar, [illegible] Pottawattamie County, Iowa, born August 10, 1854, and the daughter of Frederick D. and Lodema (Blanchard) Winegar, pioneers of Monona County, whose history is to be found elsewhere in this volume. They have had a family of five children by this union, born upon the following dates: Anna L., December 26, 1871; Archer J., April 5, 1873; Frederick D., October 26, 1874, all in Monona County; Amy M., June 21, 1876, and Manfred H., June 19, 1878, in Story County.

JAMES SEVERSON came to Monona County in August, 1867, in company with Ole E. and H. E. Strand and E. Thoreson, and settled on the farm upon which he now resides, on section 6, Willow Township. That fall he built a small log cabin with a dirt roof, which had but one window and had a door made out of one cottonwood board. At the [illegible] settlement in that portion of the county, and there were no roads or bridges across [illegible]. Our subject purchased about one hundred and seventy acres of land and after bringing it, or the most of it, to a high state of culture, has added to it until he now owns a little over three hundred acres, one hundred and twenty of which he has under tillage. In 1872 he erected a portion of the neat and substantial house in which he lives, to which he has made considerable addition since.

Mr. Severson, the son of Sever and Esther [illegible] was born in Norway [illegible] 1833, and in his native country made his home for about twenty years. In March, 1853, in company with his brother, Ole, he started for America, and on their arrival on these shores came at once to Dane County, Wis., which they reached June 12. Being entirely without means when they left the old country, the brothers were compelled to borrow every cent with which they started in search of fortune. On a farm in the vicinity of Madison, our subject worked all summer for $8 a month, and in the fall removed to La Crosse County, where for seven years he was employed in farm labor. By close economy during the first three years of their life in this country, he and his brother not only paid their debts but sent out the money which paid the passage to this country of their father, mother, brother and two sisters. In the spring of 1860 our subject rented a farm, upon which he remained till January 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and being mustered into service, was immediately forwarded to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was laid up in the hospital with the measles for about six weeks. He participated with his regiment in the battles around Atlanta, at Resaca, Big Shanty, the series of battles at Kenesaw Mountain, Chattanooga, and at Marietta, Ga. In the terrible conflict that ensued before Atlanta, on the 22d of May, he took a prominent part, and followed that matchless leader, Sherman, on his march to the sea, and from Savannah through the Carolinas until the surrender of Gen. Johnston. After the review in Washington, with the regiment he was returned to Madison, by the way of Louisville, [illegible] and was honorably discharged July 16, 1865. Returning to La Crosse County he there remained until coming here as stated above.

Mr. Severson was married in [illegible] County, Wis., to Miss Cornelia Oleson, the daughter of Ole

and Bertha Halvorson, were united April 27, 1886, having one child—Hattie Olivia. Mr. Severson is the owner of eleven children—O. H., C. S., George, Julius, Peter, Ole, Norval, Bertha, Mary, Mabel and Hulda. August 29, 1888, Mr. Severson married Miss Lizzie M. Wood, who is the mother of one child—Fletcher.

ANTHONY BROWN, the well-known proprietor of the Blencoe House, located in the village of that name, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, September 12, 1830, and is the son of Patrick and Margaret (O'Donell) Brown. He remain in his native land until 1863, when feeling convinced that in free America there was a greater show for a poor man than in his oppressed native land, he determined to seek an asylum where so many of his countrymen have found a happy home. Accordingly he crossed the wide and stormy ocean, and after a tedious voyage landed in New York on the 9th of March. Proceeding at once to Scranton, Lackawana County, Pa., he sought and found work in a foundry, in which he remained fifteen years at steady work. In April, 1878, he came to Monona County, and making his home at Blencoe, was engaged some five years as a section hand on the railroad. Having rented a small farm in the vicinity, he was next engaged in agricultural pursuits for some three years more. When he first settled here he built a small house, in which he lived which, in the spring of 1882, he removed to the site where the hotel now stands, and in it started the first place for the entertainment of the traveling public. In 1884 he removed this building to the rear and built on the front part of the edifice, which is 24x36 feet in size, with twenty foot studding, forming his present hotel property. This he still operates, and has become well known to the traveling public of this section of the State.

In August, 1887, Mr. Brown purchased of David Pressinger of Ohio, some 360 acres of land in this county, 160 acres on section 1, Sherman Township, and 80 acres on section 7, and 120 on section 9, Sioux Township. This is very fine hay and farming land, and he has it well protected by a good fence. Two hundred and sixty acres of land in one tract, he has leased within half a mile of Blencoe where he attends to farming himself.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage April 12, 1859, with Miss Julia Manley, a native also of Ireland, who has been the mother of thirteen children: Patrick, Bertha, Maggie, Julia, Michael, John, Anthony, Thomas, Robert, James and three male children that died in infancy.

Mr. Brown and his sons, in connection with the hotel business, which does not occupy all their time, are engaged in farming, stock-raising and baling and shipping hay, the latter being a business of considerable magnitude.

JOHN T. RAWLINGS, the Postmaster at Preparation, and the popular and the well-known manager of the general merchandise store at that point, was born in Grant County, Wis., September 16, 1860, and is the son of Joseph G. and Mary Ann (Carhart) Rawlings. His parents were both natives of Cornwall, England, who had come to the United States in childhood with their parents and grew up and were married in Grant County. In the latter they made their home until 1873, when they came to Iowa and for a year they lived at Smithland, Woodbury County, after which they settled in Center Township, Monona County. There the old folks lived until, in the fullness of time, they were called away by death, the mother in 1878, and the father March 3, 1889.

John T., the second in a family of ten children born to his parents, received his education in his youth, and early in life learned the trade followed by his father for many years, that of a miller, which he carried on until March, 1886, when he engaged in his present business at Preparation with R. T. Reece. He carries a general stock of well assorted goods and is quite a popular young merchant.

Mr. Rawlings was married in Center Township, August 8, 1882, to Miss Retta Polen. The lady was born in Quasqueton, Buchanan County, Iowa,

July 21, 1861, and is the daughter of Ezekiel and Ellen (Dunlap) Polen. Her parents were early settlers of Buchanan County, where [illegible] died in September, 1866. In 1870 her father married Ellen Speake, of Cedar Point, Linn County, and in 1881 removed to Harrison County, where they still reside, carrying on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlings are the parents of three children: Pearl M., born July 18, 1883; Ruby E., April 3, 1885; and Frank E., December 6, 1887. In his political views our subject coincides with the Democratic party, and supports the candidates of that organization usually, although not strictly bound by party lines or unreasoning partisanship.

JOHN BARCUS, farmer, living in Sherman Township, came to Monona County in April, 1863, and brought his family here about the 1st of October of the same year, traveling from Licking County, Ohio, with a horse team. With him came his mother-in-law, Mary Kelley, and her son Jackson.

Mr. Barcus is a native of Maryland, born June 14, 1807, and is the son of George and Sarah (Prichard) Barcus. His father dying when our subject was about seven years of age, he remained at home working on the farm, and in [illegible] took charge of the homestead. In November, 1829, he married Isabel Burgess, [illegible] in September, 1850, leaving seven children. The next year he was united in marriage with Miss Fidelia Buck, who became the mother of five children and died May 12, 1881.

CHARLES STRUBEL, [illegible] "boys in blue," veterans of the late Civil War, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits in Monona County, after having heroically defended the existence of the government, is the subject of this sketch, a resident of Soldier Township, residing on section 17. He was born in Morris County, N. J. [illegible] tive of the same county, who was born July 12, [illegible] farming in that locality. The mother died in the spring of [illegible] Newark, N. J., being [illegible] mother of eleven children, nine of whom survive.

Charles Strubel remained at home beneath the parental roof, assisting [illegible] until attaining his twenty-second year, when he removed to Western Pennsylvania, and in the neighborhood of Pittsburg was employed as a coal miner for several years. At the Catfish furnace, in Clarion County, in the same State, he was employed during the winter of 1854, and the following year, but in the winter of 1855–56 he removed to Butler County, and remained there until 1859 at the Willey Roy furnace. March 10, 1859, he started for Illinois, and locating in Grundy County, was engaged in agricultural pursuits until August 6, 1862. Upon that date, prompted by patriotism and a nation's peril, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry. He participated in many of the prominent engagements in the departments of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and during the famous siege of Vicksburg, spent some forty days in [illegible] battle of Jackson, he performed a manly part, and with his gallant regiment remained in service for three years and nine days, his discharge being dated August 15, 1865. Returning to his home in Illinois, he there made his home until the following spring, [illegible] south County, near Algona, where he was engaged in farming for about eight years. In July, 1874, he came to Monona County, settling in Kennebec Township, from which, two years later, he removed to his present home, where he now has some one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and five of which are in cultivation and well improved. He is devoting considerable attention to the stock-raising interest in which he is quite successful.

Mr. Struble was married June 4, 1853, at Newark, N. J., to Miss Margaret Ledy, a native of New York City, [illegible] daughter of [illegible] dents of Pennsylvania. Of Mr. and Mrs. Strubel's

family of twelve children, the following is a record: John Lemons, born May 1, 1854, deceased; Malinda, who was born in Clarion County, Pa., in September, 1855, is now the wife of Humphrey Mount, of Turin; Lizzie, born in Butler County, Pa., in January, 1857, is the wife of Charles Fessenden; George Frank, who was born in the same county, in January, 1859; William H., was born in Grundy County, Ill., in 1861, and married Isabella Ward, and lives in Jordan Township; Thomas Grant was also born in Grundy County, May 4, 1866; Ella G., was born in Kossuth County, Iowa, June 11, 1868, and is the wife of Evans S. Jones, of Jordan; James Oren, was born in Kossuth County, February 23, 1870; Ira E., was born in the same place, April 24, 1872; Minnie E., was born May 4, 1875; Joseph E., was born in Monona County, August 17, 1880; Frank married Lorinda Morton and resides on the home farm.

ALEXANDER NEWMAN, a highly respected and esteemed citizen of Center Township, residing on section 3, dates his residence in Monona County from March, 1876. In partnership with D. L. Wiley, he then purchased about one hundred and sixty acres of land to which they kept adding from time to time until in 1884, having some five hundred and twenty acres he purchased the interest of his partner in the property. He has, since then, sold to his sons all of the land, with the exception of about eighty acres. This has upon it a commodious and tasty residence, is well cultivated and, with its grove of ten acres of trees, presents a beautiful appearance. About twelve head of cattle, four head of horses and sixty head of hogs represents his property in the way of stock.

Mr. Newman was born in Fulton County, Pa., April 26, 1835, and is the son of George and Mary (Fields) Newman, both of whom were born in the Keystone State, the former in 1815, and the latter in 1820, and died there in 1865 and 1871, respectively.

Our subject, the third child in a family of four, was reared upon a farm and remained at home until his twenty-fourth year, when, marrying, he started in life for himself on a farm which his father had given him. For about six years he was thus engaged in that neighborhood, and then selling out removed to Henry County, Ill., where for about seven years he had charge of the four hundred-acre farm of D. L. Wiley. After tilling the soil on a rented farm in that vicinity for a few years, he formed the partnership above mentioned, and came to Monona County.

January 13, 1856, Mr. Newman married Miss Catherine F. O'Connor, who died February 13, 1863, leaving four children: Mary E., born November 29, 1856; Ellen C., December 28, 1857; George S., August 4, 1859, and Dennis O., February 22, 1861. October 22, 1863, he contracted a second matrimonial alliance, the lady upon that occasion being Miss Susan Betts, who died July 12, 1884, leaving the following four children: Charles H., born March 11, 1864; Laura B., June 14, 1866; Orinda B., September 4, 1867; and Ida M., March 15, 1875. For a third time Mr. Newman essayed matrimony, wedding Miss Celia Troth, December 24, 1884. The lady is a native of Mills County, Iowa. Of his children all are living except Ida Mae, who died July 5, 1876.

As a relic of bygone days, Mr. Newman has in his possession a silver teapot, an heirloom in the family that was bought by one of his ancestors, at the sale of George Washington's effects, which took place in 1789, just previous to that patriot's inauguration as President. It is a curiosity of historical importance, and is absolutely priceless.

LAURENCE JACOBSEN, a leading farmer of Franklin Township, having his home on section 5, was born in Tromnhjem, Norway, January 23, 1836. His mother died in the old country May 8, 1889, but his father still makes his home in that Kingdom.

Mr. Jacobsen was reared in the land of his birth, and made his home here until 1866, when with the object of seeking in a newer country that fortune

which was denied him at home, in company with his brother, Olaus W., he crossed the ocean to the United States. He went at once to Michigan, and for two years labored hard in a sawmill. Seeing but little chance for improvement in that line of life, he declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and taking out his first papers of naturalization, removed to Clay County, Dak., where under the beneficent laws of a fostering government, he took up a homestead. Settling down upon it, he commenced its improvement and cultivation, and in time acquired a perfect title. There he remained, peacefully engaged in agriculture, until the fall of 1881, when he sold out and came to Monona County, arriving here in September. He at once purchased forty acres of land on section 5, to which he has added from time to time until he now has a fine estate of two hundred and ten acres, one hundred of which he has brought to an excellent state of cultivation.

Mr. Jacobsen is the second in a family of seven children born to his parents, the others being Ola, Enoch, Olaus W., Nicholena, Ingobor O. and Mattie. He was united in marriage while in Clay County, Dak., August 25, 1881, with Mrs. E. Olson, but has no children. He is a man of considerable mark in the community, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him.

FRANCIS DUNGAN, a leading farmer of Franklin Township, living on section 29, came to Monona County in February, 1879, and purchased his farm of one hundred and twenty acres, upon which he now lives. This is one of the oldest places in the county, being a part of the land entered by Aaron Cook, the first settler in the county. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which is under cultivation, the balance being timber land.

Mr. Dungan was born in Mercer County, Ohio, March 16, 1821, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Roebuck) Dungan. His father is a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Maryland. He parents were married in Ohio, and in 1837 removed to Noble County, Ind., when there were only five families in that subdivision of the State. The mother died there in 1843, having had a family of twelve children, of whom our subject was the eldest. The father, who was born December 20, 1801, was again married and had one child. He removed to Iowa in 1853, and settled at Six Mile Grove, Harrison County, and engaged in farming. He died at old St. John's, in the same county, April 21, 1888. At one time he was one of the largest landowners in that section, but previous to his death sold out and lived a retired life.

The subject of our sketch was reared to manhood in Indiana, receiving his education in the district schools. He was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Baughman, who died in Harrison County, Iowa, having had four children, only one of whom is living: Andrew, born March 22, 1854, now a resident of Sioux City. Mr. Dungan removed to Harrison County and settled upon a farm, where he was living at the time of the breaking out of the war. At the third call of the President for troops he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, October 4, 1862, and served in the expedition under Gen. Sully, in his expedition against the Sioux Indians on the Northwestern frontier. Their principal engagement was the battle at White Stone Hill, in which our troops severely punished a band of the savages. After three years' service our subject was mustered out at Sioux City, receiving his final discharge November 9, 1865, at Dubuque. He returned to Harrison County, whence he came to Monona County as above stated.

Mr. Dungan was married the second time June 5, 1873, to Mrs. Maria Barnett, *nee* Evans, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 27, 1831. She was married in Trumbull County, Ill., whither she had removed, October 21, 1852, to David F. Barnett, a native of White County, Ill., July 29, 1829. In the spring of 1865 the family removed to Harrison County, Iowa, where Mr. Barnett died January 17, 1871. He was the father of eight children, as follows: Thomas, born De-

July 17, 1865; Lizzie, July 27, 1867; and Lue, July 4, 1870. Lizzie Barnett came to Monona County with her mother, and received her education at the Onawa High School. She commenced teaching school in April, 1885, and has continued in that profession ever since, the last term being the fall of 1889.

WILLIAM J. EVA, of Onawa, was born in Iowa County, Wis., December 26, 1843, and is the son of Henry and Grace (Paul) Eva. His father, a native of Scotland, went in early life to Cemborne, Cornwall, England, where he was married. He came to America in 1830, and settled in Iowa County, Wis., during the time of the Black Hawk War. Henry Eva was a butcher, and followed that business in Wisconsin, until 1851, when he went to California via Cape Horn, and died at Sacramento in 1852. The mother of our subject was born on the Isle of Guernsey, in the English Channel, in 1820, and is still living at Lemars, Iowa.

William J. Eva, the third of a family of eight children, received his education in the common schools of his native county, and worked at farming and other labor until 1871, when he went to Spirit Lake, Iowa, and from there to Windom, Minn., and in the latter place worked at harness-making for some two years. From the latter place he proceeded to Worthington, Nobles County, Minn., and engaged at his trade until the fall of 1876, when he started for Onawa, arriving in that city December 4. After working for Theodore Wheeler one year, and Holbrook Bros., for the same length of time, in the harness-making business, he purchased the stock, and since that time has been carrying on the business, the only establishment of the kind in Onawa. Mr. Eva is the proprietor of the Jefferson Square livery stable, on the corner of Sixteenth and Cass Streets, Omaha, Neb., coming into possession of that property in the spring of 1889.

January 2, 1864, Mr. Eva enlisted in Company F, Third Wisconsin Infantry, as a recruit, and, joining that famous regiment at Wartrace, Tenn., participated in most of the battles leading up to, and including the capture of Atlanta and the subsequent march to the sea, through the center of the Confederacy. After participating in the grand review, he was sent with the regiment to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out of service and discharged August 6, 1865, and returned to his home in Wisconsin. He is a member of Hanscom Post, No. 97, G. A. R., at Onawa, and of Monona Lodge, No. 380, I. O. O. F., at the same place.

Mr. Eva was united in marriage, at St. James, Minn., October 9, 1875, with Miss Lucy E. Manning, who was born in East Cambridge, Mass., June 23, 1856, and is a daughter of Nelson H. Manning, a native of Nova Scotia. Her father settled in LeSeuer County, Minn., about 1859, and served as lieutenant in a Minnesota regiment under General Sibley, in the fall of 1863, against the Sioux Indians and assisted to put a stop to the massacre of that year. Afterwards, taking up a homestead in Cottonwood County, he was elected to the legislature and served two terms, but in 1875, returned to Massachusetts, where he still resides. His wife, formerly Eliza N. Lockhart, was a native of Massachusetts.

FRANK STEPHENSON, a successful general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 11, 84, 46, Lincoln Township, came to Monona County in 1881, and settled on the farm where he now lives, which was somewhat improved at that time. He is a native of Clinton County, Mo., born September 20, 1851, and the son of Hiram and Sarah F. (McBeath) Stephenson. In his childhood and youth, he remained with his parents and received a good practical common-school education, and was fully initiated into the various departments of farm work. At the age of nineteen years he was married, and upon a farm in his native county took up the burden of life's work, which he continued there until coming to this county, a period of eleven years, which were filled with the usual difficulties, vicissitudes of fortune, successes and reverses. On the whole his life there was suf-

ficiently prosperous to seek a more extensive field for the business which he had chosen. He secured a farm in a newer locality, in 1884 he came north, and settled in Monona County. Here his success has followed him, and he is to-day one of the well-to-do farmers of this community.

August 10, 1870, Mr. Stephenson was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Swackhammer, a native of Ohio, whose birth took place April 14, 1853. She is the daughter of John and Eliza (Frost) Swackhammer, residents of Clinton County, Mo. She has been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband and has always assisted him in the management of his labor, by her kindly advice and sympathy, bearing her share of the household labors. Two children have come to bless their home—Ida, born October 14, 1871, and Roy, born October 27, 1879.

WILLARD D. CROW, the present Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors and one of the leading agriculturists of Monona County, is a resident of the village of Mapleton, where he is engaged in dealing in stock and looking after his large farming interests.

Mr. Crow was born in Linn County, Iowa, October 7, 1843, and is a son of Edward M. Crow. His father, a native of Orange County, Ind., was born June 4, 1816, and grew to manhood in the county of his birth. In the fall of 1837 he came to Iowa and was the first settler in what is now Linn County, where he still resides, living upon the farm which he took from the government at that early day. He was married November 14, 1839, to Miss Eliza Bennett, who became the mother of two children. After her death he married Mrs. Emeline (Bowman) Lewis, who was born at Springfield, Ill., May 3, 1825, and who died in Linn County, July 17, 1857, having been the mother of three children—Willard D., Edward L., and Nancy E. December 8, 1861, Mr. E. M. Crow was again united in marriage, wedding Miss Sarah A. Wall, a native of Ohio, who died November 3, 1872. Mr. Crow is a Democrat in politics and has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Linn County for some years.

W. D. Crow was reared upon a farm in the county of his birth, and received in youth a good, practical, common-school education. At the age of twenty he made a trip through the West, in the States of Colorado and Kansas, and thus spent some two years. Returning to his home, he was there united in marriage January 28, 1875, with Miss Louisa Birk, a native of Ohio, who was born March 6, 1851, and engaged in farming in that county, where he remained until the spring of 1882. At that time he came to Monona County and settled on a farm in Cooper Township, where he now has some four hundred acres well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In 1887 Mr. Crow removed to the village of Mapleton, at which village he has since resided.

In the fall of 1885, receiving the nomination for County Supervisor, at the conventions of the Democratic and Union Labor parties, Mr. Crow was elected to that office and re-elected to the same position in 1888. He is the present Chairman of the board. He is a stanch Democrat in his political view, but has a strong sympathy for the rights of the workingmen of which he is a representative. He is a member of Quarry Lodge, No. 404, A. F. & A. M.; of Monte Christo Lodge, No. 205, K. of P., and of the Mapleton Division, No. 33, Uniformed Rank of the latter order, all located at Mapleton.

Mr. Crow is the parent of two children—Louisa Maud, who was born March 19, 1876, and Leon D., who was born March 21, 1885.

CHARLES H. GROOM, a young, intelligent and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of St. Clair Township, residing on section 2, was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, December 2, 1854. When he was about nine years of age he accompanied his parents, David and Mary A. Groom, to Macedonia, Pottawattamie County, where he finished his education and grew to man's estate. From the summer until March, 1884, when he came to Monona County and took charge of four years was employed at farm labor in the town-

ships of Cooper and St. Clair. In August, 1878, he had purchased an improved farm, the place where he now lives; he was employed in raising crops on a rented tract of land until January 12, 1882, when he took up his residence on his own place with his wife, he having just been married, the ceremony taking place January 3, 1882. His wife, formerly Miss Josephine Heisler, was born in Cooper Township, Monona County, April 4, 1864, and was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Heisler. The young couple settled down to the cultivation of the land and the improvement of their home and have succeeded in making it a fine and productive place. Mr. Groom having learned the true principles of agriculture in his youth, has availed himself of every circumstance, and now, though young in years, is ranked among the able and well-to-do farmers of that locality. A large circle of friends and acquaintances bears testimony to the esteem in which they are held in the community.

Around their fireside gathers a family of three children, who have been born upon the following dates: Percy M., October 1, 1882; Roy L., February 26, 1885; and Marguerite C., August 13, 1887.

WILLIAM U. S. G. POLLY, a resident of the town of Lincoln, who is engaged in farming on section 10, 84 and 46, is the son of William and Jemima Polly, and was born in Osceola, the county seat of Clarke County, Iowa. He was taken by his parents, when about eight years of age, to Cass County, Mo., but three years later returned to the place of his birth with them, and there made his home until the fall of 1875. At that time the family removed to Monona County and settled in Lake Township, where he remained with his father and mother until November 16, 1881, upon which day, he was united in marriage with Miss Etta Weems. The young couple moved into the village of Whiting, where they set up housekeeping, and where Mr. Polly followed teaming for about a year. Having been reared to agricultural pursuits, his attention was then drawn in that direction, and, renting a farm in Lake Township, has pursued that avocation ever since, mostly on rented land in Lake and Ashton Townships. In the spring of 1889, having, by industry and economy, amassed a little capital, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and has entered upon the tillage of its acres. This farm, which is in one of the best sections of the county, is highly productive and valuable for its fertility and situation.

Mr. Polly and his amiable wife are the happy and indulgent parents of three children, who have come from time to time to gladden their hearts and make brighter their path of life. These interesting little ones bear the names of Daisy M., Bessie J. and Lettie R.

WILLIAM D. BASSETT. Among the number of bright, hard working, plucky young farmers who are helping to develop the resources of Sherman Township, of which they are residents, is the subject of this epitome. Although at this writing he is but twenty-three years of age he has already taken a position among its most active and leading agriculturists and his one hundred and twenty-acre farm, on section 14, the site of his home, shows his entire fitness for the business which he has chosen.

William D. Bassett, was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Conn., October 30, 1866, and is the son of William H. and Mary J. (Coles) Bassett. His father, a native of Watertown, Conn., was born in 1843, and was of Puritan ancestors, and has followed farming as a business for the most of his life. The mother of our subject, formerly Miss Mary J. Coles, a native of the same State, who was born in 1850, died in July, 1885, at Blencoe, Iowa, where the family had settled in the spring of 1884. Early in 1888, William H. removed to Burlington, Col., near which village he is at the present carrying on a ranche.

William D. the eldest of a family of seven children born to his parents, was reared in his native State, attending the public schools at Watertown,

from which he drew the elements of an excellent education until he was some fifteen years of age. In the spring of 1854 he removed with his parents to Monona County, the latter having decided that in the great West was a larger field for their efforts toward competency and a better chance for their children. William resided at Blencoe with his father until about nineteen years of age, when he commenced life on his own account and in the spring of 1880 purchased the farm where he now lives. This is well improved, has upon it a neat and commodious house and a comfortable barn. The greater share of his attention is given to the raising of horses, one of the most lucrative branches of the stock business.

Mr. Bassett was united in marriage March 5, 1880, with Miss Julia Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Anthony and Julia (Manley) Brown.

ALBERT CUMMINGS, an energetic farmer of Lincoln Township and one who has been the architect of his own fortunes, came to Monona County in the spring of 1872 and was in the employ of different farmers in various sections of the county, engaged in agricultural labor, for about three years. The next five years of his life he spent in tilling the soil of several rented farms, endeavoring to raise sufficient capital to permit him to purchase a place of his own, and being endowed with a strong frame and willing mind, by hard work and economy he brought success to attend his efforts. As the crowning point of his life he was thus enabled to purchase a farm upon which he now lives, on section 5, Lincoln Township, which was then totally unimproved. The same virtues that he had already displayed were here brought into play, and by their exercise he has developed what was still land into an excellent farm.

Mr. Cummings is a native of [illegible] County, October 7, 1851, and is the son of R. T. and Mary A. Cummings. In his childhood the family removed to Mills County this State, where Albert grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education, and assisting in carrying on his father's farm. On attaining his majority, with little or no means he came to Monona County, as above stated.

Mr. Cummings was married in this county, December 19, 1877, to Miss [illegible], daughter of Andrew T. and Jemima Dailey, and they have growing up around them a family of five children, to whom they have given the following names: Andrew T., Mattie A., Millie M., Verdie and Earl.

LOREN BARNEY, who is engaged in the sale of furniture and in the undertaking business at Mapleton, came to that village January 8, 1878, and erected a building on the south side of Main Street, between Third and Fourth, and engaged in harness-making, which he followed until December 1, 1886, at which date he sold out to Henry A. Hayungs. He then bought the furniture business of J. D. Giddings, which he has carried on ever since, having on hand a full line of furniture and is doing an excellent business.

Mr. Barney was born in Will County, Ill., July 24, 1853 and is a son of Winship Barney. His father came to Will County, Ill., early in the '50s on his way to California, and there his family were taken sick, and his wife died of cholera. After returning to Cass County, Mich., where he resided some time, about 1861, he removed to Porter County, Ind., and from there to St. Joseph County, in the same State, where he died April 13, 1864. His mother, [illegible] Barney, died in August 1854, having had six children of whom Loren was the youngest. [illegible] of age, when he started out to work for himself on a farm in Kalamazoo County, Mich. He went to Scott County, Iowa, and for a time was employed in the same avocation after which he returned to Grand Rapids, Mich., and was in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. [illegible] South Bend, Ind., for about [illegible]

ployed as a clerk, after which he returned to Sac County, this State, and after serving an apprenticeship at the harness-making trade, bought the shop and engaged in business on his own account. From there he came to Mapleton as above noted.

Mr. Barney was married April 23, 1876, to Miss Naomi Cromer, who was born in Sac County, Iowa, April 10, 1855, and who died August 8, 1877, leaving one child, Lulu E., who was born February 9, 1877. On May 9, 1879, Mr. Barney was united in marriage with Miss Phœbe A. Wilber, a native of Canada, who was born July 25, 1847.

Mr. Barney is a member of Maple Valley Lodge, No. 399, I. O. O. F. of Monte Cristo Lodge, No. 205, K. P., and of Division No. 33 Uniform Rank, K. P., all located at Mapleton.

THOMAS B. LUTZ, attorney-at-law, of Mapleton, was born in Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., March 6, 1854, to Adam and Nancy (Fernier) Lutz, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and Scotch descent, respectively. His parents were married in Pennsylvania, and removed to Pike County, Ill., in 1852, and in 1855 came West, settling in Linn Co., Iowa. During the cyclone that swept through the latter county in 1860, the house in which they lived was destroyed, and the mother of our subject seriously injured, and a brother and sister killed. His mother died in February, 1861.

After her death Thomas lived with Michael N. Kramer until he was twelve years of age, after which he strove for fortune on his own account, saving his money with rigid economy that he might attend college. Entering the Western College, of Linn County, now Toledo, Tama County, he there remained, closely engaged in study, for about one year, after which time he eked out his income by school teaching, and attending school until he entered the Law Department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated June 20, 1882. He then entered the law office of J. C. Leonard, of Cedar Rapids, and there remained most of the time until July 19, 1883, when he came to Mapleton, and opening an office commenced the practice of law. January 1, 1886, he formed a partnership with J. D. Rice, with whom he remained just one year, since which time he has carried on the business alone. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and of Monte Cristo Lodge, No. 205, K. of P.

Mr. Lutz was united in marriage, May 20, 1885, with Miss Florence M. Cameron, who was born in Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, and is a daughter of J. R. Cameron, a former resident of Mapleton. Of this union there has been one child, Florence Josephine, born May 27, 1886, and who died with diphtheria, Februay 13, 1889. J. R. Cameron was born in Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents to Stark County, Ohio, in his youth. He came to Iowa, and was married at Cedar Falls to Miss Mary E. Knapp, a native of New York, who came to Iowa with her parents in 1854. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Cameron located at Mapleton, and engaged in the grain, real-estate and mercantile business, in which he remained until the spring of 1889, when he removed to Omaha, where he still resides.

Mr. Lutz's father, who was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, died in Linn County, in June, 1885.

JOHN OUTHOUSE, deceased, was one of the old pioneers of Monona County, and one around whose settlement cluster many reminiscences of the early days at Preparation, was born in Bertie County, N. C., August 15, 1786. At the age of twenty years he removed Westward with the adventurous pioneers of "the dark and bloody ground," and settled in Trigg County, Ky., then in the woody wilderness. There he made his home until 1819, when, still moving upon the frontier of civilization, he removed to Clinton County, Ill., among its earliest settlers, and there made his home until 1836. While a resident of the latter place, in 1835, under the ministry of Elder George M. Hinkle, he was converted to the faith, and joined the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, a religious denomination in which he continued faithfully and zealously until his death. In company with a number of his co-

religionists, in 1836, he removed to Caldwell County, Mo., and settled upon a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he soon had improved, but which, in 1838, owing to persecution and prosecution, he was compelled to sacrifice for a trifle, and thereby lost the accumulations of the uprising of the Missouri mobs, whose rage was excited by his religious beliefs and views on the slavery question. With about twelve hundred of the people of the church he removed to Adams County, Ill., and in 1840 or 1841 settled at Nauvoo, the city of the church, from which he was again driven out in 1847, a short time after the assassination of Joseph Smith. Leaving the colony he returned to Clinton County, where he remained till 1851, after which, in Andrew County, Mo., he made his home until 1853, when he came to Iowa and settled in Pottawattamie County, and thence, on the 4th of April 1854, came to this county and settled at Preparation with his son George. He died in Belvidere Township, October 15, 1864, and his body lies buried in the township, in its cemetery.

Mr. Outhouse was married, in Trigg County, Ky., February 5, 1818, to Miss Martha Smith, a native of Bertie County, N. C., who was born May 11, 1800, and she was the mother of eleven children, four of whom are living. She is making her home now with her son George, in Jordan Township. She has been blind for the last sixteen years.

HARDY MOREHEAD, farmer and veterinary surgeon, residing on section 29, Turin Township, came to Monona County in October, 1867, and engaged in the retail liquor trade at Onawa. He remained in that line of trade until March 1, 1868, after which he followed teaming and freighting. In the fall of 1869, in company with his brother John C., he purchased the one hundred and sixty-acre farm where he now lives.

Hardy Morehead was born in Morgan County, Ill., April 1, 1838, and is a son of James and Melvina (Hardy) Morehead. A sketch of whom is given in connection with the biography of his brother John C. Our subject was the sixth child in a family of nine, and grew to manhood in his native county, attending the district schools and assisting his father in the labors of the farm. While peacefully pursuing the avocations of his quiet life, he was rudely awakened by the tocsin of war, that sounded through our land, calling on the freemen of the North to the defense of "best government the world has ever seen." At a time when all sought to flock to the defense of their country and flag, Hardy volunteered, enlisting May, 25, 1861, in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. The regiment was organized at Peoria, and went into camp of instruction at Alton, but the times were such that but little time could be given to drill, and they were soon forwarded to the scene of hostilities. They were with Gen. Fremont on the expedition to Cape Girardeau. A history of this regiment would be a history of the war in the Southwest, for wherever the engagement was the hottest, there was found this body of heroes. At Fredericktown, Fts. Henry and Donelson, Pin Hook, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, witnessed their daring courage. Mr. Morehead with a detachment of his company participated in the attack on Holly Springs, Miss., and was there taken prisoner December 29, 1862. After remaining in limbo for some time, he was exchanged, and returned to the regiment June 5, 1863. During the siege of Vicksburg he remained with his comrades, after which he was transferred to Company F, Fourth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. He was discharged June 20, 1864, but immediately re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, receiving his final discharge at Springfield, Ill., November 12, 1865. His regiment was selected to escort President Lincoln in Oakwood Cemetery, in that city. Part of the time he was duty Sergeant, and afterward Sergeant-Major, which office he held up to the date of his discharge. In October, 1864, he was promoted by the War Department to the rank of Second Lieutenant of cavalry, but on the latter being changed to the infantry arm, he resigned his commission.

After his discharge Mr. Morehead went to Rock Island, Ill., where he was engaged in a foundry for a short time, removing from there to his old home

in Mercer County. In July, 1867, he came to this State and located at Missouri Valley, and engaged in peddling tinware until he came to Onawa. He has been in the veterinary practice since coming to this county and before, having read up on this subject while in the service.

Mr. Morehead was married September 23, 1865, at Moline, Ill., to Miss Jane Williams, who was born in Mercer County, Pa., September 2, 1849. They are the parents of seven children, as follows: Harry, born September 27, 1866; Eva, October 2, 1869, died January 11, 1873; Clyde, born May 20, 1871; May, August 6, 1875; Rose, July 30, 1877; Elmer, December 13, 1884, and Hardy, May 29, 1887.

LEWIS PIKE, a member of the firm of Pike & Co., proprietors of one of the largest and best cattle ranches in Monona County, has his residence upon section 24, West Fork Township. He came to Monona County in the fall of 1871, and for two years was engaged in the stock business at Onawa with his brother, but in March, 1875, removed to his present residence on what is known as the N. A. Whiting homestead, where he has remained ever since. He is the managing partner of the stock business of Pike & Co., who control over two thousand acres of land, and devotes the greater share of his attention to the raising and handling of thorough-bred and grade cattle, chiefly Polled Galloway, Durham Short-horn and Hereford cattle, and has met with eminent success in this line. Their ranche, which is one of the most extensive in the county, is a model for neatness and convenience, and is well adapted for their purposes, and his residence one of the best in the county.

Mr. Pike was born in Kennebec County, Me., November 21, 1843, and is the son of Peleg F. and Mary C. (Cofren) Pike. His father was a native of the same county, and was born December 11, 1813. He was reared upon a farm, but took a considerable share in the political affairs of that section of the country, representing the district in the Lower House of the State Legislature for two terms, and in the State Senate for twice as long. The mother of our subject, also a native of Kennebec County, was born August 15, 1815, and June 12, 1839, was united in marriage with Peleg F. Pike, and reared a family of seven children, of whom Lewis is the second.

Lewis Pike was reared to manhood upon the paternal acres, and remained beneath the home roof-tree until 1871, when he came to Iowa and Monona County, as above stated.

Appreciating the Divine suggestion that "it were not well for man to live alone," January 21, 1875, Mr. Pike took unto himself a life-partner in the person of Miss Eva M. Whiting, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Newell A. and Eliza (Criner) Whiting, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this department of the present work. By this union they have had five children, of whom the following is a record: Newell W., born September 3, 1876; Ford P., October 29, 1879, died February 21, 1879; Harold L., born June 1, 1880; Arthur C., May 6, 1883; and Robert B., May 12, 1887.

SEVERT E. BAKKE, the proprietor of the wagon manufacturing shop at Onawa, was born in Norway, February 13, 1847, and was reared upon a farm, receiving his education at the usual country schools. Learning the carpenter's trade with an elder brother, he was engaged in that line of business until in April, 1866, when he crossed the ocean to America and for a short time was employed at his trade in Chicago. From the latter city he went to Dane County, Wis., and opened a wagon-making shop but only remained until July, 1867, when he came to Onawa. He was in the employ of others, making and repairing wagons, until about 1879, when he commenced work for himself. In the fall of 1886 he erected his present shop on block 65, on West Broadway, where he still carries on business.

Mr. Bakke was married June 26, 1881, in Union County, Dak., to Miss Lena Swanson, a native of Sweden, who was born August 23, 1856, and who came to America with her parents in 1868, and took up her residence with the family in Union County. They are the parents of four children: Edward

A., who was born May 23, 1882; Lauly O., April 19, 1884; Anna L., July 2, 1886, and Matilda J., June 17, 1888.

Mr. Bakke has a farm on section 17, Lake Township, which he purchased in company with his brother Edward, which has since been divided. This is well improved and under cultivation and is a valuable piece of property.

JACOB KELLER, who has a fertile and productive farm of about eighty acres of land on section 10, Lincoln Township, where he makes his residence and carries on agriculture, came to this county in October, 1874, and purchased this place. There was no improvement upon it at that time, so during the following winter, he resided in the timber about four miles west of it and labored at the sawmill. In the spring following, he erected a house into which he and his family removed about the 1st of May. In this they resided until the spring of 1877, when they lost the house and all its contents by fire. He at once put up the house in which the family have resided since. When he came to Monona County the entire wealth of Mr. Keller would hardly reach $150 but he has now a fine farm upon which are excellent improvements, and is considered one of the well-to-do people of the township.

Jacob Keller is a native of Switzerland, born October 5, 1844, and is the son of Michael and Elizabeth Keller. In the spring of 1854, with his parents, he emigrated to America, landing in New York City on the 22d of March. In [illegible] the family came to Will County, Ill., and there settled and here Jacob resided until the spring of 1866. The next two years of his life were spent in St. Louis, Mo., from which city he returned to Illinois and located in Kankakee County, and in the latter made his home until the spring of 1873. While there, March 25, 1868, Mr. Keller was united in marriage with Miss Louisa M. Johnson, a native of Erie County, Pa., and the daughter of William and Euphemia [illegible]. He moved to Madison County, Neb., on going to that State in 1873, and [illegible] enough to lose his crops for two years through the grasshoppers, and although he had taken there a capital of over $1,000 was glad to get away with his [illegible] $150. He then came to Monona County.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller have had a family of seven children, of whom the following is recorded: William H., born December 21, 1869, who died September 12, 1870; Albert E., born October 13, 1872; John B., January 23, 1875; Lottie M., March 26, 1879; Elmer C., January 13, 1883; Wallace A., March 13, 1885, and Edith L., March 29, 1888.

Mrs. Keller was born in Erie County, Pa., March 5, 1843, and remained in that portion of the Keystone State until the fall of 1859 when she removed with her parents to Will County, Ill.

LEVI D. ERSKINE, [illegible] on section 28, is extensively engaged in the stock business at Ute, Mapleton and Charter Oak, having yards at each place, and in the grain business at the village of Ute, is also a member of the firm of L. D. Erskine & Co., carrying on, in company with his son, Charles E., the grocery and meat business at the latter named place. He came to Monona County in December, 1866, and settled on the farm which he now owns on section 28, Grant Township, when there were but few settlers in that section of the county. He improved the place and brought it under cultivation and has since made his home upon it. For the last twelve years he has been engaged in buying and selling stock and about three years ago, when the Milwaukee road was completed through this section, he built cattle yards at the above [illegible] year he built his grain warehouse in Ute, buying lots for the same as soon as they were in the market.

Mr. Erskine is a native of Oswego County, N.Y., and first opened his eyes upon this world August 14, 1840 [illegible]

Marinda (Morse) Erskine. Drawing his education, which is a good practical one, from the schools of his native State, he grew to manhood on his father's farm, and there remained until attaining his twenty-sixth year. Following Horace Greeley's advice, he then came West "to grow up with the country," and located in Monona County.

Mr. Erskine was married February 14, 1866, in Oswego County, N. Y., to Miss L. L. Thomas, the daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Thomas. By this union there has been born a family of five children—C. L., C. B., A. E., E. B. and O. J.

BENJAMIN L. MILLER, a prominent and prosperous agriculturist of Grant Township, and one of its representative citizens, has his residence on section 26. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., May 7, 1832, and is the son of Gilbert and Katurah (Morrison) Miller. His father, a native also of Monmouth County, born in 1792 was there reared to manhood, until attaining his twentieth year. During the last war with Great Britian in 1812–15, he served in the United States service, and, later on, left New Jersey and settled in Wayne County, Ind., about 1838. Six years he was engaged at farming there, but in the fall of 1844 came to Iowa and located in Linn County, where he carried on a farm for a number of years. From there he removed to Missouri and in four or five years back to Iowa, and made his home in Polk County till 1870, when he made his appearance in Monona County and took up some eighty acres of land. He died at the residence of his son Benjamin in 1876. His wife died in Polk County, Iowa. They had a family of seven children, of whom our subject is the sixth.

Benjamin removed with his parents to Indiana in childhood, and was about ten years of age when he came to Iowa. At the age of twenty-two years, having received a fair common-school education, he started out in life for himself and, on a rented farm in Linn County, engaged in tilling the soil. Two years later he removed to Nodaway County, Mo., and in that and Grundy County, carried on agricultural pursuits for about three years. The climate not agreeing with him he returned to Linn County, but three years later moved to Polk County, still following the same line of life, and lived in the latter section for four years. Removing to Harlan, Shelby County, he there engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on for about two years. In rafting railroad ties for the Union Pacific railroad, on the Missouri River to Omaha, was his business for the next two years, he residing in Harrison County, but in the fall of 1869 he came to Monona County, and located on section 26, Grant Township, where he now owns eighty acres of land and upon which he makes his residence.

Mr. Miller was married December 24, 1854, in Linn County, Iowa, to Miss Rebecca J. Cotterell, a native of Ohio, who died in Monona County, August 13, 1877, having been the mother of eight children: Manfred, born in Linn County, Iowa, September 3, 1859; Alvin, born in Nodaway County, Mo., June 16, 1862; Sarah M., Lydia L., Mary C., Gilbert A., Laura Belle, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Miller was again married at Sioux City, Iowa, to Miss Rebecca J. Samer, a native of Pennsylvania, who died leaving one child, Alice, born in Woodbury County.

CHRISTIAN WILKINS, farmer, residing on section 18, in the town of Franklin, is a native of Germany, who was born July 19, 1853.

His early life was passed amid the beautiful and historic scenes of the land of his birth, but, at the age of twelve years, in company with his eldest brother, Lewis, he sought a new home in the "Land of the Free." Landing at Castle Garden, New York, the youthful emigrant sought work upon the farms in the vicinity of the metropolis and soon found a place where he could be useful. He continued to work out by the month in that locality until 1878, when having accumulated some little capital, by the thrift and economy common to his race and people, and hearing of the excellent

chances in the great West determined to investigate. Accordingly, in the spring of that year the settler and in the course of his travels came to Monona County. Being pleased with the country he bought the farm where he now lives, which originally consisted of sixty acres, and set about its improvement. He has about forty acres under an excellent state of cultivation, the balance of his land being devoted to timber and meadow. His parents having died before he came to this country, and his brother residing in New York State, he has no desire to return to the land of his birth, being satisfied with his citizenship here.

While living in New York, December 3, 1871, Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lanter, a native of the Empire State. They had a family of five children—August, William, Minnie, Herman and Frank, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Wilkins is highly respected and esteemed in the community in which he lives, and is looked up to as one of the leading German citizens.

HIAL A. WHEELER, M. D., the leading physician and surgeon of Onawa, and the senior member of the drug firm of Wheeler & Egli, was born in Barton, Orleans County, Vt., June 20, 1854, and is the son of Silas [illegible] F. (Grow) Wheeler. His father was born near Keene, N. H., August 1, 1822, and at the age of two years was taken by his parents to Vermont, where he grew to manhood on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1870. In the latter year he sold his place and engaged in the livery business, carrying on a stage line and filling mail contracts for some ten years. In 1879 he came to Monona County and taking up insurance, assisted his son, A. E. Wheeler, in his abstract office. He is now living with a daughter in La Grange, Ill. The mother of our subject, who was born in Orleans County, Vt., June 5, 1828, was the parent of four children: Amelia R., wife [illegible] August 2, 1850, now the wife of J. L. Corliss, of La Grange, Ill.; Hial A.; A. E., born February 17, 1856, an attorney of Eugene City, Ore., and Charles H., born February 27, 1861, a student in medicine, residing at Blencoe.

Dr. Wheeler [illegible] of his native State, and after attending for one year the Free Will Baptist Seminary, at Lindon, was [illegible] he remained until the year of 1872. From that city he was transferred to New York City, by the same company, and there made his home until March 7, 1873. He then returned to his home, and assisted his father in the livery and stage business until September 9, of that year. At the latter date he started West settling in La Salle County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching school for some two years. In the spring of 1875 he came to Monona County with a team and followed farming and teaching in Lincoln and Fairview Townships for some two years, with success.

In July, 1877, entering the State University at Iowa City, Dr. Wheeler commenced the study of medicine and was graduated from that institution March 2, 1881. Having removed his family to Morse, Jackson County, this State, while in college, he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in that village, where he remained until October, 1881, when he removed to Riverside, Washington County. June 1, 1883, he came to Onawa and has embarked in a very successful practice, which has increased to an amazing extent and extends throughout all the county. He has one of the largest professional libraries in the county, and is a close student in his profession.

The Doctor was married September 27, 1876, by the Rev. C. N. Lyman, to Miss Mary C. Ingham. She was born at La Grange, Fayette County, Tex., February 26, 1854, and came to Monona County with her parents in May, 1875. Of their union there have been four children born to the Doctor and his wife, upon the following dates: J. Rush, at Iowa City, April 28, 1879; E. Ruel, at Morse, Iowa, March 6, 1881; A. Ray, April 16, 1885, at [illegible]. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of which he has been a Trustee for five years. He is [illegible] and an active worker in the Prohibition cause.

Dr. Wheeler is the [illegible]

"Abstracts of Pharmacology," a work prepared for the use of physicians and pharmacists, and especially for the use of students of medicine and pharmacy, who are preparing for examination in colleges and before State boards of examiners.

TOBIAS FEGENBUSH, one of the earliest settlers in the town of Lake, now living on section 28, in that township, came to Monona County, prospecting, in November, 1855. After remaining here three weeks, he decided to settle, and brought his family here in April, 1856. He came through from Tama County by team, although the roads was almost impassable on account of the wet. He settled on the shores of Silver Lake, in Ashton Township, in the old dirt cabin that formed a temporary resting place for so many of the old settlers of this county. Having erected a log cabin, upon his claim on section 28, Lake Township, he removed there in the fall of 1857. Two years later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and upon this he has made his residence ever since. There were no improvements upon it at the time, being entirely in pristine wildness, as was most of the county at that period. Mr. Fegenbush commenced, at once, bringing it under cultivation, breaking some forty acres of it, which he planted with corn and put up a good frame building. This land, which lay on the weed prairie, was entirely different from that known as the hay lands, the soil breaking up, under the plow, like old ground that had been tilled for years.

Mr. Fegenbush and his family were the third settlers in the township, and remained there almost alone all the winter of 1857–58. In the fall of 1858 another family made its appearance, and the next spring many others. Indian scares in those early days were of frequent occurrence. Upon one occasion some four or five Sioux Indians came down to this county, and while here killed a squaw belonging to the Omaha tribe. In the skirmish that ensued, one of the Sioux was wounded and finally killed, and the others went off vowing vengeance. The few scattered pioneers of this region became terribly alarmed, and gathered together at various houses, several families coming to Mr. Fegenbush's house at midnight. Happily matters passed off without any further trouble and all returned to their homes.

Tobias Fegenbush is a native of Germany, and was born May 11, 1806. In the spring of 1818, he accompanied his parents, who emigrated to the New World, and settled at New Orleans, La. In the spring of 1820 they moved up the Mississippi River on an old-fashioned keel boat, reaching Jefferson County, Ky., in August. Our subject remained with his parents in that State until November, 1836, when he married Miss Caroline Barringer, and removed to Jackson County, Ind. In the latter he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which was entirely covered with heavy timber, but, by the aid of perseverance and hard work, he cleared off about one hundred acres of it and tilled the soil. There he made his home until the fall of 1855, when he removed to Tama County, this State, and in the spring of 1856 to Monona County. Here his history has been identical with that of the county, which he has seen grow up from an entire wilderness to its present well-populated and prosperous condition, and has had no unimportant part in its progress and development.

Mr. and Mrs. Fegenbush have had a family of fourteen children, of whom ten are living: Jacob C., Daniel E., John P., Joseph F., David W., William D., Julia A., Catherine, Eliza, and Maggie. Those deceased bore the names of Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah J., and Hattie.

JOHN E. HARRIS, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing at Onawa, came to Monona County in January, 1879, and made his home with his uncle, John Elwell, mention of whom is made in this work. He was born in Salem County, N. J., November 18, 1837, and is a son of Johnson and Mary (Elwell) Harris, natives of New Jersey, who died in Maryland, the mother in 1871, at the age of seventy years, and the father in 1873, when

about seventy-eight years old. Our subject was the youngest of a family of five children and went with his parents in 1850 to Chester, Knox County, Mo., where he grew to manhood. October 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Second Maryland Infantry, and served in defense of his flag and country in the departments of West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley and participated particularly in the conquest before Lynchburg. He was discharged from the service and returned to his home, where he remained until his parent's death and he had settled up the estate, after which he came to Iowa.

Mr. Harris was married at Onawa June 9, 1882, to Miss Isabel Esley, who was born in Indiana March 22, 1837, and they have one adopted child, Minnie, born in October, 1885. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of Harrison Post, No. 97, G. A. R. of Onawa.

Francis Esley, the father of Mrs. Harris, was a native of Kentucky, but was reared in Indiana and there he married Miss Eliza Long, a native of Washington County, Pa. In 1839 he removed to Iowa from which in 1851 he went to Mercer County, Ill., where he died January 14, 1855, his wife preceding him in death in January, 1853.

PEDER OLSEN, the senior member of the firm of Olsen & Hammer, merchant tailors in Onawa, was born in Norway January 15, 1841. He grew to manhood in the land of his birth, where he received a good common-school education. In early life he learned the tailor's trade which he followed in his native country until 1868, at which time he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and was employed at his trade for nine years in Chicago, Ill. In 1877 he removed to Whitewater, Wis., where he made his home, following his trade, until the spring of 1887, when he located in Cherokee, Iowa. In April, 1889, he came to Onawa and formed the present firm.

Mr. Olsen was united in marriage in 1870, in Chicago, with Miss Mary Johnson, a native also of Norway who had come to America in 1869 and settled in that city. They are the parents of eight children—Simon P., Bernie, Ida, Martha, Olga, Leonard, Herman and an infant.

Mr. and Mrs. Olsen are both members of the Presbyterian Church, still holding their connection with the congregation of that denomination in Cherokee.

PLINIA ION HUBBARD, Attorney-at-Law, Onawa, came to that village in April, 1884, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and in the loan and insurance business. He is a native of Kentucky, born August 31, 1828, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Goodrich) Hubbard. His parents, natives of Virginia and Massachusetts respectively, were married in North Bend, Ohio, and removed to Kentucky at an early day. In 1829 the family removed to Galena, Ill., and while a resident there the elder Mr. Hubbard served for several months as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. In 1837 he removed to Scott County, Iowa, settling at what is now Princeton, the town site of which is on the land which he had entered and given to his son, Thomas Hubbard Jr., who laid out and platted the village. Here his parents remained until called away by death, the mother in 1860, and the father in 1867.

Our subject was raised to manhood in Scott County upon the farm and received his education in its district schools. After leaving home at the age of twenty he commenced farming for himself, having begun the reading of law some time previous and continued his studies with D. H. Solomon, of Glenwood, while carrying on his place. He was admitted to the bar, at the latter village, April [illegible], Judge [illegible] Stockton presiding. He engaged in the practice of his profession near Plum Hollow, Fremont County, Iowa, where he remained until 1875, and then removed to Magnolia, Harrison County, from which village, in April, 1884, he came to Onawa. Mr. Hubbard was married in 1846, to Miss Margaret McCoy, a native of Pennsylvania, and

leaving [illegible] the mother of four children—Ellen, Emma, deceased, Esther J. and Mary. In 1867 Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage with Miss Aurena Shoemaker, a native of Mercer County, Pa., who died February 20, 1886, leaving three children—Charles A., Anna B. and Lillie B. June 5, 1888, Mr. Hubbard wedded Miss Sarah E. Robinson, a native of Ohio. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS IDDINGS, one of the representative farmers and leading, influential men of Cooper Township, came to Monona County September 1, 1865, and settled on section 6, upon which he now resides. This place he took under the Homestead Law and he was one of those who contested their claim against the Iowa Railroad Land Company, and was a member of the Committee of five to represent the people of this county in that contest, a history of which is given elsewhere. His farm now embraces some four hundred and forty acres upon which he carries on general farming and stock raising. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but of late years has affiliated with the Union Labor movement. He has held several minor offices and has been a candidate for County Commissioner.

Mr. Iddings was born in Union County, Pa., February 23, 1841, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Gephart) Iddings. His parents were also natives of that portion of the Keystone State, the father born May 12, 1818, and the mother May 25, 1811, and were of English and German descent respectively. His mother died March 10, 1851, and his father January 11, 1853, married Miss Elizabeth McClellan, who died October 27, 1870. Thomas Iddings followed farming in his native State until 1873, when he removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., where June 16, 1874, he married Mrs. Mary C. Hall, nee Ingerson, who had two children. He and his wife and two children are still residents of Michigan. His second wife had six children. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The mother of our subject was the parent of six children, five boys and one girl, and was an exemplary Christian woman, having been connected with the German Reformed Church for many years.

Lewis Iddings remained at home with his parents receiving his education and assisting in carrying on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he commenced life's conflict on his own account by working out by the month at farm labor. December 25, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Susannah Hursh, a native also of Union County, Pa., who was born March 25, 1841, and the daughter of George and Annie, (Royer) Hursh. In March, 1861, with his young wife, he removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., where he was engaged in farming until he came to Monona County, as stated above. Since his settlement here he has been prominently identified with the interests of the county and took a leading part in the Grange movement, holding several important positions in the order.

Our subject is the father of eight children, of whom the following is a record—George T. was born February 23, 1862, and died September 27, 1864; an infant unnamed, born January 18, 1866, died January 23, 1866; John R., born May 21, 1867; Annie A., May 1, 1870; Olive M., October 16, 1874; Adna H., September 12, 1877; Viola Alma, April 9, 1881; and Jesse H., February 7, 1885.

EDWARD J. NORCROSS is a prominent and highly respected citizen living on section 5, Center Township, on a good and well-improved farm of two hundred and sixty acres, three and a half miles from the village of Castana, and seven from Mapleton. He came to Monona County in April, 1873, from Rock County, Wis., and located on the southeast quarter of section 8 in 1874, where he rented for two years, when he bought forty acres in the northwest quarter of the same section. He accumulated to this until he owned about two hundred acres, but in the spring of 1883, selling out, he removed to his present home and that summer built the large and elegant house in

which he now lives. But little improvements were made on this farm previous to his settlement here, but he now has about one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation, and the balance of his land is valuable timber, the latter being pasture and actually keeps about 22 head of horses, one hundred of cattle and nearly as many hogs. For the past two years he has been in the lumber business in eastern parties.

Mr. Norcross, a native of Walworth County, Wis., was born August 25, 1851, and is the son of Walter W. and Lucy A. (Moore) Norcross. His father was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 28, 1824, and early in life adopted farming as a vocation. In 1841 he came to Wisconsin settling at La Grange Township, Walworth County, where he still resides. The mother of our subject, also a native of the Empire State, was married July 4, 1850, and became the mother of eight children—Warren H., Leonard L., Zoe L., Edith M., Lucy A., Justus and Sarah. Edith M. died January 5, 1885.

Edward J. Norcross [illegible] education in the district schools of his native county and in 1869 was in attendance at the Milton College. By following teaching he gained the means for his further instruction in the State Normal school, at Whitewater, Wis., on graduating from which [illegible] profession. Being entirely thrown upon his own resources since boyhood, it is to his credit that he has acquired a fair education. Prosecuting the duties of his calling for several years previous to coming to this county, and for three terms thereafter, he was [illegible] of the rising generation, which is a sufficient reward.

Mr. Norcross and Miss Lucy A. Gray, were united in marriage in Rock County, Wis., October 14, 1873. The lady was born in Walworth County, Wis., November 12, 1851, and is the daughter of Nathaniel and Elvira (Kent) Gray, the former born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 16, 1821, and the latter near Troy, in the same State, October 4, 1823. She received her education in the schools of Johnstown, Milton, and Whitewater, Wis., and [illegible] in Monona County, she was engaged in tutoring the youthful minds with notable success. Their family consists of four children, born as follows: Fred G., January 12, 1876; Clayton W., October 9, 1877; [illegible] and William E., [illegible] 18, 1885. One of their family, George E., died [illegible]

OLOF LEFF. Among the successful citizens of Scandinavian birth, residing in Monona County, there are probably but few who have attained more prominence as enterprising and business-like agriculturists, than the subject of this sketch. He is a resident of Belvidere Township, living on section 24, where he purchased hundred and twenty acres of land on coming to the county in the spring of 1882. His intelligent efforts toward competency and wealth have thus far succeeded to the extent of increasing his farm to four hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and sixty-five of which he is engaged in the cultivation of, the balance being devoted to stock purposes.

Mr. Leff [illegible] (Johnson) Leff. His father was born in the same kingdom in 1815, and after having been engaged in farming all his life in that region, died there May 6, 1866. The latter had married in 1839, Miss Margaret Johnson, who was born near Falun, September [illegible] 1812, [illegible] to 1850, [illegible] her husband came to the United States, in company with her sons, John and Erick, and after living [illegible] removed to Phelps County, Neb., where she is residing with a son at present. She is the parent of seven children, three of whom are living, one in Sweden, the other two in the United States.

[illegible] education common to the youth of his country and was employed upon his father's farm until his [illegible] he landed at Quebec, Canada, June 23, 1868, and [illegible]

short time after went to Bureau County, Ill. From there in a few months he removed to Galva, Henry County, and engaged in coal mining for three years, removing to Stark County in 1872, and there engaged in the same line of business for a like period. Purchasing a farm of ninety-five acres, near Cambridge, Henry County, he commenced agricultural pursuits which he carried on there until the spring of 1882, when he came to Monona County. By his own ability, thrift and economy, he has risen to his present condition among the well-to-do people of the county, and has held several offices of honor and trust in the township.

Mr. Leff was married at Galva, Ill., September 8, 1870, to Miss Erica Erickson, a native of Sweden, born at Transtrand, February 4, 1844, who came to America in 1870, and settled in Henry County, Ill. They have had a family of eight children—Albert, born in Stark County, Ill., October 7, 1872; Olive, in Henry County, Ill., March 15, 1876; Oscar, in the same place, December 1, 1878; Charles, in the same county, November 5, 1881; Nellie, in Monona County, Iowa, May 1, 1884; and Elsie, also in this county, February 5, 1887. The two first born were twins and were not named and died in infancy, the others are still living.

ANTON HANSON, the well-known blacksmith, located at Soldier Post-office, was born in Norway, April 29, 1859, and is the son of Hans and Hellene Oleson. Receiving a fair education in his youth, he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade at which he served until attaining his majority, on which, in April, 1882, he crossed the ocean to seek under broader and freer institutions a greater chance for his efforts and to better his fortune, financially, and landed at Philadelphia, Pa. For about a year he found employment there at his trade, but having the "western fever," crossed the broad continent to Washington Territory, where for about a month he was engaged in driving a team at Tacoma. Removing to Seattle, he worked at his trade for about six months, and was then employed on a steamboat as a deck hand for a couple of months more. Going to the coal mines at New Castle, he acted as cook for a party for some three months, and then started back eastward and came to Monona County in the fall of 1884. Renting a smithy he commenced business at Soldier and the following year erected the building which he now occupies and there set up his forge. In August, 1887, Mr. Hanson purchased a farm on section 20, which was broken and fenced and upon which, the same fall, he erected a house, the main part of which is 14x22 feet on the ground, with an annex 14x14. Here he makes his home, carrying on his trade and cultivating the soil at the same time.

August 2, 1886, Mr. Hanson was united in marriage with Miss Telle Peterson, a native of Norway, who was born March 21, 1863, and is a daughter of Peter and Maren Mortenson. Of this union there have been two children—Lilli B., born May 11, 1887, died August 30, 1887; and Mabel H., born January 30, 1889.

JOSEPH D. BUTT, who came to Monona County in 1866, after his discharge from the service of the general Government, he having been one of the "brave boys in blue," that "stood in the lurid front of fierce battle in defense of home and country," and located in Spring Valley Township, on section 15, where he purchased some three hundred and twenty acres of land upon which he resided for twenty years previous to his removal to the village of Turin, where he is engaged at the present time in the livery stable business.

He is a native of Ohio, born in Athens County, June 7, 1833, and is the son of Joseph and Annie (McCune) Butt. His father was born in Lancaster County, Pa., about the year 1807, and when some six or seven years of age, was taken to Ohio by his parents who settled in Tuscarawas County. At the age of twenty-one, he located in Athens County, in the same State, where he died about 1850. He had been a farmer all his life and was somewhat successful in that line. His wife was a native of

only five of whom are living.

school education in his youth and was engaged in the quiet avocations of farm life, until August 9, 1861, when, having enlisted in Company I, Thirty-Ninth Ohio Infantry, he started from Nelsonville, Ohio, to the seat of war. After a short time spent in the camps of instruction, he went to Lexington, Mo., and from there to Kansas City, where he was discharged in November, 1861. He returned to his home and for eleven months was engaged in mining, when he again enlisted, this time in Company K, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the general government at Marietta, Ohio, August 18, 1862.

Being forwarded to the front, he participated in the glories won by his noble regiment, that gallant so far front on many a stricken field. At Winchester, Piedmont, Lynchburg, in all the battles and in the final scenes of the war at Appomattox, he participated and was discharged at Richmond, political difficulty with the sheriff of Athens County, this hero, who had passed unscathed through fourteen bloody battles, was shot and wounded in the head and breast, which injuries laid him up for weeks. Recovering, he came to Iowa, and after farming was married in February, 1855, to Miss Mary Ann Moorhead, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John and Fannie Moorhead, and is the parent of five children—Anna F., Mary E., Clara, John and



sketch, in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness, occupies a prominent position as a leading farmer and stock-raiser of St. Clair Township, where he has lived for the

forty acres and is numbered among the affluent and well-to-do citizens who have made their mark in Monona County's development.

Our subject first opened his eyes on the other side of the St. Lawrence River, in the Dominion of Hannah (Wilcox) Depue. When about ten years of age, with his mother, he came to the United States and located in Lake County, Ill., where he remained some two years with his widowed mother, his father dying in Canada, June 23, 1848. The latter was a native of New York and was born September 14, 1803. His wife Mrs. Hannah Depue, who was born in Canada, July 11, 1811, died in Lake County, Ill., November 14, 1858. Mr. Depue at the age of twelve years removed to Jackson County, Iowa, where he made his home until 1858, and then returning to Lake County, there remained two years more.

After settling in Clinton, this State, on the 14th of August, 1862, Mr. Depue enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, "The Iowa Temperance Regiment," which was raised by Col. Eber C. Byarn. After being mustered into the service at Muscatine, September 18, this well-known regiment was sent to the front, at Helena, Ark., in the campaign that led to the capture of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, in May, 1863, and in the battle of Raymond, a few days later, our subject participated with his regiment, and at the sanguinary engagement of Champion Hills, May 15, he others in the arm and hand. Being disabled for active service, he was sent to the hospital at Keokuk, where he remained until after the close of the war, receiving his discharge September 14, 1865. Returning to Clinton County, he was there engaged in farming until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Monona County, settling on section 36, in St. Clair Township. Five years later he purchased the land adjoining it on section 25, to which after erecting his present residence, he removed and has ever since made his home. His residence is most happily situated and pleasant both in internal arrangement and general situation, and is one

Mr. Depue, May 2, 1874, in Clinton County, Iowa, was united in marriage with Miss Nancy A. Smith, a native of Jackson County, this State, who was born June 14, 1849. The lady at twelve years of age had removed with her parents to Clinton County, where she finished her education, grew to young womanhood and was married. By their union there has been born to them a family of two girls: Edith, upon November 9, 1876; and Grace, January 10, 1884.

HENRY N. NEWTON, a prominent agriculturist of Grant Township, having his residence on section 34, is a native of England, having been born in the parish of St. Swithin, Lincoln, August 21, 1827, and is the son of William P. and Mary C. (Stanfield) Newton. His father, born on Good Friday, in 1803, in the city of Lincoln, England, was the son of William Newton, an English sailor, who having charge of the locks in Yorkshire, in a later day was there killed. William P., a well educated man, having graduated from the Blue Coat School at Lincoln, was a millwright and engineer, and died in the summer of 1862. He was married to Miss Mary Cleeker Stanfield, in the city of Lincoln, who died subsequently in that place. They had six children, three of whom are living—Henry; Betsy, Mrs. Peck, a resident of Lincoln, England; and Charlotte, Mrs. William Stanfield, of Antwerp, Ohio.

Henry received a common-school education in his youth, in his native city, and at the age of fourteen years entered the machine shop, in the Clayton & Shuttleworth Iron Works at Lincoln, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years. After having learned his trade he started for the United States, arriving in New York July 9, 1850, the day that President Taylor died. A short time after he he went to New Castle, Pa., where he followed his trade about a year, and for two years at St. Clair, Mich. After a short visit to his home he returned to St. Clair, Mich., where, in the John E. Kitton Iron Works, he was employed for some three years, and then took a position in the machine shops of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, with whom he remained sixteen years, twelve at Adrian, Mich., and four at Elkhart, Ind. In March 1876, he came to Monona County, and located in Grant Township, on section 34, where he purchased two hundred acres of land. He has now over three hundred acres, eighty of it under cultivation, the balance being in meadow and pasture, he giving the greater share of his attention to stock-raising.

Mr. Newton was married September 26, 1853, at Clenchwarton, North Lynn, Norfolk, England, to Miss Martha Barron, a native of that place and a daughter of Thomas and Ann Barron, and by this union they have been the parents of eight children, as follows: George I., born July 17, 1854; William H., July 31, 1856, who died May 29, 1863; Mary Ann, born January 31, 1858; Charlotte J. October 5, 1860, who died July 30, 1865; Alice Neal, born May 4, 1864; Henrietta, October 20, 1866; Thomas, August 9, 1869; and John W. November 27, 1874.

LAWRENCE E. CHRISTIE, the Assistant-Cashier of the Bank of Whiting and present Mayor of that city, came to Monona County in 1876, landing here upon the 28th day of July. He purchased eighty acres of land, partially improved, upon section 36, Fairview Township, and commenced the cultivation of the soil. Three years later he disposed of his property and removing to Omaha, Neb., was for a few months engaged in keeping books for the wholesale agricultural implement firm of Metcalf, Lininger & Co. At the expiration of that time he returned to this county and in partnership with E. D. Ingham, entered into the mercantile business at Maple Landing. About three years later, the firm was changed to that of Christie & Joslin, the interest of Mr. Ingham being purchased by George J. Joslin. Another year of successful business under the new regime ensued, but at the end of that time Mr. Christie traded his in-

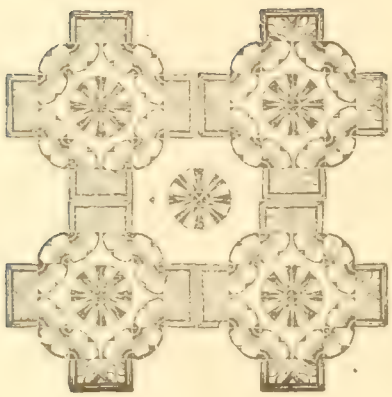
terest in the store for one hundred and sixty acres of land lying in section 15, Lincoln Township, and sections 11 and 14, Franklin, to which he removed with his family and resumed the pursuit of agriculture. He remained upon the farm for about three years and then came to Whiting and assumed his present position. He is still the owner of his fine farm which contains one hundred and sixty acres and is well improved and stocked, and gives it his personal supervision, hiring the manual labor necessary to carry it on.

Mr. Christie is a native of the county of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, born January 21, 1845, and is the son of Robert and Maria (Boyd) Christie, and is of Scottish ancestry. His father was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, September 29, 1809, and came to Canada with his parents in 1820, Duncan Christie, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, settling in Grenville County. The latter had been quite well to do in his native land and the owner of extensive woolen mills, but owing to a panic in the woolen market, caused by the long sustained wars with Napoleon, came to this continent and engaged in agriculture. This he followed until his death, which occurred about 1859, when about ninety. His wife died some three years previous. Robert Christie, the father of our subject, the second in a family of ten children, was engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits for many years. Mrs. Christie, the mother of Lawrence, was born in Grenville County, Canada, in 1814, and is the daughter of David and Maria Boyd.

L. E. Christie may almost be termed a self-made man, leaving the paternal roof at the age of fifteen to work out his own path through life. Determined to acquire a higher education, he devoted his summers to teaching school to obtain the means of attending college through the winter months, and in this manner was enabled to complete a course of study at the Toronto University and the Normal School at the same city, being graduated from the latter institution in 1863. By a law of the Province a prize of a rebate of $1 per week from the tuition bill for the time of attendance of the student was given to the pupil being graduated at the end of the first term, and this coveted distinction was easily won by our subject. Removing to Folbrook, Pa., Mr. Christie entered the employ of the Folbrook Coal Company at that place, where he remained some three years but at the expiration of that time returned to Canada. The next seven years of his life were spent as principal of Trowbridge High School but failing health and the advice of his physician caused him to relinquish the position and he then came to the United States, and to Monona County.

Mr. Christie was united in marriage, October 20, 1869, with Miss Mary Humphries Brewer, the daughter of Humphries and Julia (Orton) Brewer, with whom he became acquainted at Folbrook, Pa. By this union there have been born two children, William Humphries who was born July 27, 1871, and Edmund Willard, born April 9, 1874, both of whom are still residing with their parents.

The father of Mrs. Christie, Humphries Brewer, was born at Bath, England, February 29, 1818, and was educated at London. Adopting civil engineering, he was prominently identified with several notable engineering enterprises. Submitting plans for the great bridge across the Danube River, which unites the two cities of Buda and Pesth, in Hungary, the feasibility of construction of which, was much doubted by engineers, he was awarded the prize and built the bridge, which is a marvel of skill. He was also the author of the Thames tunnel at London, and in 1849 came to America and became the president and manager of the Folbrook Coal Mines, in which position he died December 25, 1867. He was one of the most remarkable men of the period and was highly appreciated by all with whom he came in contact. He was married in London, England, February 18, 1846, to Miss Julia Orton, a native of that city, born May 20, 1820, who became the mother of seven children. Mrs. Christie was born at London, October 22, 1840, and came to America with her parents the same year. She received her education at the Geneva Seminary, New York, and finished at Musicvale Seminary, Conn.



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